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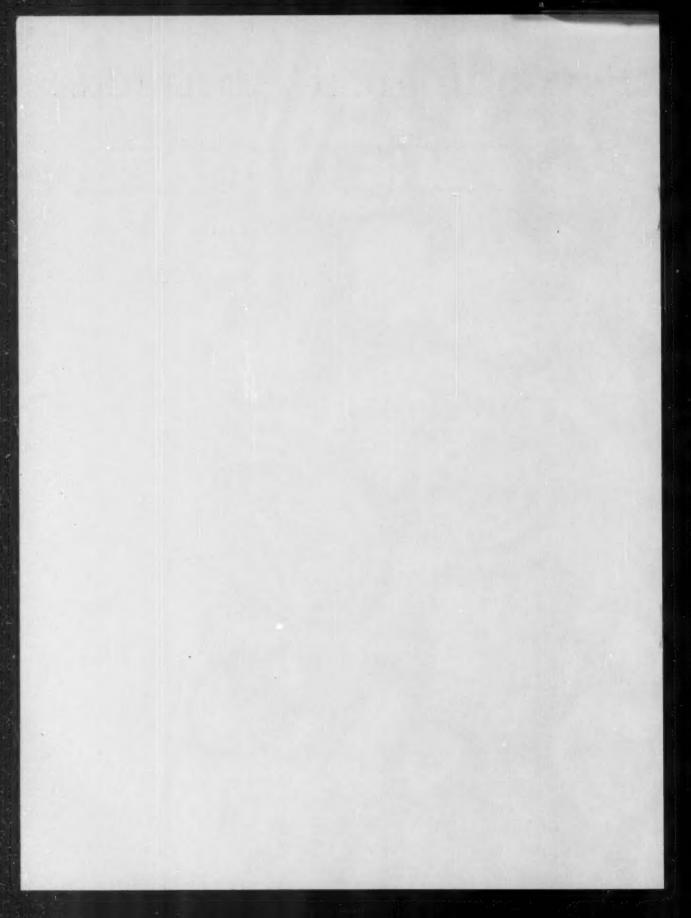
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Psychological Abstracts

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EDITORIAL NOTES

After the copy for the Index issue of *Psychological Abstracts* for 1959 left the Editor's office certain changes in the form were made in the Central Office. Unfortunately, in making these changes in form, changes in the meaning of nearly 800 entries were introduced. In most cases the meaning was merely made obscure; in some it was completely destroyed.

The nature of the changes is such as to make it somewhat more difficult to retrieve information by means of the Index; it is not believed that the changes will often cause substantial confusion. Nevertheless, the Editor regrets these changes caused by divided responsibility.

A special committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors to consider the structure and operations of *Abstracts*; it is to be hoped that such confusion will in the future be avoided.—H. B. ENGLISH.

The Psychology Library at Columbia University maintains a cumulative author index to the Psychological Index for the years 1894-1935 and to the Psychological Abstracts for the years 1927 to date. G. K. Hall & Company (97 Oliver Street; Boston 10, Massachusetts) announces the publication for the first time of this complete and one alphabet Cumulated Author Index to the Psychological Index and Psychological Abstracts. The cumulation will be published in eight volumes of about 2,000 pages each, bound in library buckram, at a cost of \$265.00.

GENERAL

3567. Adler, Kurt A., & Deutsch, Danica. (Eds.) Essays in individual psychology. New York: Grove Press, 1959. xvii, 480 p. \$6.50.

3568. Crow, Lester Donald, & Crow, Alice von Bauer. An outline of general psychology. Ames, Iowa: Littlefield, Adams, 1958. ix, 309 p. \$1.75.

3569. Katz, David, & Katz, Rosa. (Eds.) Handbuch der Psychologie. (2nd ed.) [Handbook of psychology.] Stuttgart, Germany: Benno Schwabe, 1960. 666 p. \$9.50.—Revised and enlarged edition of the handbook originally published in Swedish in 1950 and subsequently in German in 1951 (see 26: 5147) by the late David Katz. It furnishes a general, descriptive survey of psychology in an eclectic fashion. Included are papers on the subject matter and methods of psychology (D. Katz), history of psychology (J. Suter), important trends in modern psychology (D. Katz), theories of stratification of personality (W. J. Revers), physiological foundation (E. Kalia), perception (D. Katz), thinking (R. Meili), feeling, will, and imagination (W. J. Revers), developmental psychology (D. Katz), early childhood (J. Piaget and B. Inhelder), late childhood and adolescence (A. Busemann), senescence (D. Katz), social psychology (D.

Katz), psychology and religion (R. B. Thouless), aesthetics (E. Utitz), differential psychology and characterology (H. Rohracher), learning and memory (R. Lindahl), intelligence (G. Ekman), Freud and Adler (H. Schjelderup), Jung (J. Jacobi), psychopathology (N. Antoni), vocational and industrial psychology (V. Fellenius), personnel and management (A. Ackermann), psychological effects of mass communication media (B. Stokvis), and parapsychology (J. Suter).—L. Goldberger.

3570. Mandler, George, & Kessen, William. (Harvard U.) The language of psychology. New York: John Wiley, 1959. xviii, 301 p. \$6.75.—An analysis of the philosophical and theoretical aspects of psychology with particular attention to the nature of psychological statements (i.e., the language of psychology). Specific coverage is given to such items as phenomenology, reductionism, thing-language and physicalism, operational definitions, clinical insight, model building and analogies, and the psychoepistemological research of Piaget-all within the broader framework of the perennial issues of linguistic meaning, the nature of psychological theory, inductive and deductive explanatory systems, and the validation of theory. The goals of a scientific language of psychology include clarity, precision, invariance, and intersubjectivity. 3 levels of complexity of scientific terms are differentiated: the basic vocabulary which lies close to sensory inputs, loworder generalization terms which involve specification of the conditions and operations involved in their use, and theoretical terms whose usage is frequently linked to the event world via other verbal terms. "The aim of an analysis of scientific language is to make the researcher as skeptical and careful about his manipulation of constructs and theories as he is in his dealings with laboratory equipment, statistics, and subject samples."—J. R. Royce.

3571. Porteus, Stanley D. (U. Hawaii) The Maze Test and clinical psychology. Palo Alto, Calif.: Pacific Books, 1959. vii, 203 p. \$5.50.—A general discussion of intelligence and intelligence testing, emphasizing the important role of planning and foresight. Application of the Maze Test in this area is noted. Consistent maze impairment in frontal lobe surgery is validated, and additional validating studies with temporal lobe damage, Vitamin B deficiency, and chlorpromazine are reviewed. A chapter on qualitative scoring of the test as well as one concerned with the projective-expressive aspects of the maze reveal new directions in application of this test. Reliability data is presented for a new maze test series which is reproduced as Appendix B. A final chapter contains a brief historical summary and rules for administration and scoring. Appendix A is the original or Vineland form of the Maze Test; Appendix C a sample Score Sheet; and D and E are, respectively, the Old and New Test Quotient Tables. —J. Arbit.

3572. Rosenkranz, Samuel. (Washington U.) The meaning in your life. New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. 146 p. \$3.00.—Presenting "an orientation that will serve as a basis for answering the many questions thoughtful people are asking today about the meaning in their lives," the author considers the "universal pulsation principle" of expansion and contraction, tension and release; the concept of order from disorder; and freedom as the "fifth dimension" in relation to the State, values, law, religion, emotions, and other aspects of living. The meaning in one's life is found in faith in this cosmic process.—J. Lyons.

THEORY & SYSTEMS

3573. Adler, Alexandra. (New York U. Coll. Medicine) The concept of compensation and over-compensation in Alfred Adler's and Kurt Goldstein's theories. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 79-82.—A brief exposition of the similarities in the work of Adler, Goldstein and, to some extent, of the author.—A. R. Howard.

3574. Ansbacher, Heinz L. (U. Vermont) The significance of the socio-economic status of the patients of Freud and of Adler. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Apr.), 13, 376-382.—Three quarters of Freud's patients were wealthy and practically none poor, whereas among Adler's patients only one quarter were wealthy and over one third poor. This is consistent with our knowledge of the personalities, theories, and practices of Freud and Adler; Freud adhered more to an authoritarian value system, while Adler was committed to democratic and liberalizing values.—L. N. Solomon.

3575. Bershtein, M. C. O neotomistskoi psikhologii. [On neo-Thomist psychology.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 160-165.—An exposition of neo-Thomist psychology, as expounded by H. Reith, is provided along with negative criticism along Marxist lines.—I. D. London.

3576. Canguilhem, Georges. Qu'est-ce que la psychologie? [What is psychology?] Rev. Metaphys. Morale, 1958, 63, 12-25.—Psychology is still in a state of flux due to an admixture of philosophy lacking rigor and due to the nature of the problems it meets. The ancient conception of psychology as a natural science is continued in physiological approaches. Subjectivity is approached in terms of external sensation in psychophysics and in terms of psychic depths in psychoanalysis. In a third direction, it has become a science of reflexes and behavior. The answer to "What is psychology?" depends on the direction of development of psychology itself will follow.—W. W. Meissner.

3577. Carballo, Rof J. Sobre el concepto de forma en psicologia. [Concerning the gestalt concept in psychology.] Rev. Psicol., Lima, 1959 (Jun), 1, 46-70.—The problems of gestalt psychology must be studied at the present time not merely from the psychological but from the neuropsychological viewpoint. In this connection he discusses: the significance of marginal vision; order in the exterior world; harmonious comprehension of the universe according to the principle of minimum effort; and outer-conscious phenomena, such as dreams and the magic world of childhood.—M. Haas.

3578. Catton, William R., Jr. (U. Washington) A theory of value. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1959 (Jun), 24, 310-317.—"The purpose of this paper is to state a theory of valuing behavior which is compatible with social-psychological theory and knowledge in the Cooley-Mead-Faris tradition and, by means of a model, to elucidate the concept of 'value-space' which is fundamental in this value theory. . . This theory . . . should enable social scientists to order . . . data concerning preferential behavior. . . . It also suggests . . avenues of future research."—G. Frank.

3579. Danziger, Kurt. Ueber das Verhältnis des modernen Behaviorismus zur Lehre Pawlows. [On the relationships of modern behaviorism to Pavlov's teaching.] Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1959 (May). 11, 150-158.—The contrast between behavioristic Pavlovian conceptions is presented with referen to some special problems. Pavlov's main interest centers on the materialistic basis of behavior in opposition to the positivist position of behaviorism which aims at an abstract behavior theory. This implies different conceptions of the relationship between human and animal behavior and of reflexes. Behaviorism rejects Pavlov's basic understanding of determinism, energy, analysis, and synthesis. The 2 schools also deal differently with the problems of inhibition, drive, learning, and consciousness. Russian summary. 60 refs.-C. T. Bever.

3580. de Saussure, Raymond. (2, rue de la Tertasse, Geneva, Switzerland) Metapsychologie der Lust. [Metapsychology of pleasure.] Psyche, Heidel., 1959 (Jun), 13, 161–184.—An examination of the concept of "pleasure" in psychoanalytic theory relative to distribution of psychic energy, primary and secondary processes, healing, and pathological affects.—E. W. Eng.

3581. Farber, Marvin. (U. Buffalo) Naturalism and subjectivism. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1959. vii, 389 p. \$9.50.—The subjective analysis of experience, as represented by Husserl's phenomenology, is contrasted with a naturalistic analysis, as represented by Dewey. The anti-naturalistic elements of phenomenology are bared and rejected. The true value of phenomenology is in its descriptive program and some of its reflective methods, and these can be incorporated within naturalism. Most of the discussion is a critique of Husserl; briefer attention is given to C. I. Lewis, Dewey, Scheler, Heidegger, and others.—R. M. Klein.

3582. Frankl, V. E. Das homöostatische Prinzip und die dynamische Psychologie. [The homeostatic principle and dynamic psychology.] Z. Psychother. med Psychol., 1959 (Mar), 9, 41-47.—The task of the therapist is not to provide his patient with the meaning of existence but to help him find the personal and concrete sense of his being. This is in contrast to dynamic psychology (Freud) which aims at restoration of intrapsychic states. The true human being is not concerned with certain states of his psyche but with the status of the world around him. 23 refs.—E. Schwerin.

3583. Gurevich, B. K. (Pavlov Inst. Physiology) "Razumnye" avtomaty i vysshie funktsii mozga. ["Reasoning" automats and the higher functions of the brain.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 3-15.—In examining the problem of concept formation in auto-

mats, the author points to the current tendency for the "principles of cybernetic automats" and those of "behavioristic response theory" to approach each other. Higher brain functions are analyzed in the light of Pavlovian theory with the following conclusions: the concept of the conditioned response retains in cybernetics a meaning which is behavioristic and "operational." Past experience is statistically introduced in terms of the success or lack of success of certain actions. At the same time, for the higher center no new events, in the strictest sense, may "All classes of events are somehow generalized in morphogenesis and are further generalized in ontogenesis," every conditioned connection being predetermined by existent systems of conditioned responses. The functional development of the brain in the higher mammals, especially in man, has, to a great extent, taken a form allowing the generalization of accumulated experience. As neurophysiology shows, the nervous apparatus of higher brain functions is essentially more complicated and plastic as compared with the structure of "reasoning" automats.—I. D. London.

3584. Hamilton, Vernon. Theories of anxiety and hysteria: A rejoinder to Hans Eysenck. Brit. J. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 50, 276–280.—Hamilton (see 34: 20) criticized Eysenck's theories of anxiety and hysteria on methodological grounds. Eysenck (see 34: 16) refuted Hamilton's criticisms. In the present papers, Hamilton provides a rejoinder to Eysenck's refutation.—C. M. Franks.

3585. Kanzer, Mark. (U. State New York Medical Center) The recollection of the forgotten dream. J. Hillside Hosp., 1959 (Jan-Apr), 8, 74-85.

—A forgotten dream may usefully be equated with loss of a solid object "but we do not find it empirically or theoretically necessary to limit the meaning of forgetting to the loss of the breast. More generally, the "forgotten" dream represents a part of the body, and beyond that a thought or memory." Relatively routine and automatic acts "have the status of hypnotic suggestions" serving to evoke recall of the dream.—G. Y. Kenyon.

3586. Kardiner, Abram; Karush, Aaron, & Ovesey, Lionel. (Columbia U.) A methodological study of Freudian theory: I. Basic concepts. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (Jul), 129, 11-19.—The assumptions underlying Freud's theory are submitted to critical examination for the purpose of demonstrating which of his concepts are useful today and which ones impair a proper application to research and therapy.—N. H. Pronko.

3587. Klein, George S. Consciousness in psychoanalytic theory: Some implications for current research in perception. J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass., 1959 (Jan), 7, 5-34.—Patterns of awareness are capable of a wide range of variations even under waking conditions. Consciousness is a construct designed to describe the patterns of deployment of cathexis, to provide for differences in modes of experience. Both internally produced and exteroceptive events are registered and are subject to this development of cathexis. Registration is distinct from processes responsible for the qualities of our awareness of things. The term "ception" may convey more adequately than the term "preconscious perception" the idea of a psychic representation not yet committed to a particular

quality of experience. Far more registrations than we become aware of attain structure and persist without the mechanism of repression. Research may reveal the relation of such nonconscious events to repression in the usual sense. 45-item bibliog.—D. Prager.

3588. Luce, R. Duncan. (U. Pennsylvania) Individual choice behavior. New York: John Wiley, 1959. xii, 153 p. \$5.95.—This research monograph is devoted to a theoretical (mathematical) analysis of one of the major themes of interest to psychologists: The analysis begins by stating a general axiom that may hold among the probabilities of choice from related sets of alternatives. This is shown to imply the existence of a ratio scale that is then used to analyze a number of traditional problems. The 1st subject treated is psychophysics, and covers areas involving time- and space-order effects, Fechner's equal jnd problem, power law in psychophysics and its relation to discrimination data, psychophysical interaction between 2 independent physical variables and possible correlates with Stevens' distinction between prothetic and metathetic continua, Thurston's low of comparative judgment, signal detectability theory, and ranking of stimuli. The next major theme studied is utility theory. Unusual results are obtained which suggest an experiment to test the theory. Topics in learning are analyzed in a concluding chapter which uses the stochastic theories of learning as the basic approach, with the exception that distributions of response strengths are assumed to be transformed rather than response probabilities. 3 classes of learning operators emerge, both linear and nonlinear.—K. M. Newman.

3589. Maier, Norman R. F., & Ellen, Paul. The integrative value of concepts in frustration theory. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 195-206.—3 major concepts of frustration theory: frustration threshold; qualitative distinction between frustration instigated behavior and motivated behavior, and principle of availability. There is need for more experiment. 28 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

3590. Mansurov, N. S. Trud V. I. Lenina "Materializm i empiriokrititsizm" i problema oshchushchenii. [V. I. Lenin's work "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" and the problem of sensation.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 3-13.—Materialist psychology takes Lenin's theory of reflection as its ideological base. In this theory sensations are viewed as "subjective images of an objective reality" which are dependent to a degree on their "material substratum." Pavlovian theory reinforces Lenin's theory of reflection by providing the "necessary physiological foundation for a proper interpretation of the objective nature of sensations." Recent Soviet work is alluded to in support of Lenin's theory of reflection.—I. D. London.

3591. Mednick, Sarnoff A., Garner, Ann Magaret, & Stone, Herbert K. A test of some behavioral hypotheses drawn from Alexander's specificity theory. Amer. I. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 592-598.—Alexander's theory regarding the correlation of specific personality organization with specific somatic conditions was translated into behavioral terms by him. The authors of this study tested his predictions concerning the ulcer and the

ulcerative colitis groups and derived negative results. —R. E. Perl,

3592. Mowrer, O. Hobart. (U. Illinois) Comments on Trude Weiss-Rosmarin's "Adler's psychology and the Jewish tradition." J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 128–129.—The comments are brief, but laudatory. Adler currently appears to have been "sounder" than Freud.—A. R. Howard.

3593. Prakash, A. O. Dynamics of behavior. Educ. Psychol., 1958(Sep), 5, 171–188.—4 propositions based on the clinical tradition of psychoanalysis, the holistic tradition of Gestalt psychology, and the experimental tradition of learning theory are proposed and discussed as minimum essentials of a "synthetic dynamic approach" to the study of human behavior. The propositions are: (a) "behavior of all living organisms is functional," (b) "behavior can only be understood in relation to a field or context in which it occurs," (c) "need non-fulfillment that results in mal-adjustments predisposes the organism to behavior disorders and a further state of mal-adjustments," (d) "all living organisms tend to pursue a state of maximal integration or internal consistency leading to stable modes of adjustment."—H. Angelino.

3594. Ravitz, Leonard J. (South Park Manor, 13800 Fairhill, Shaker Heights, O.) Application of the electrodynamic field theory in biology, psychiatry, medicine and hypnosis. Amer. J. clin. Hypnosis, 1959 (Apr.), 1, 135–150.—Living matter at last appears to have a definition of state couched in terms of space-time and energy. Through this new definition of state, which encompasses at least 4 dimensions, it has been possible to detect a measurable property of general state function, including for the first time an objective, reproducible, quantitative metric of hypnotic states.—M. V. Kline.

3595. Roby, Thornton B. (Tufts U.) An opinion on the construction of behavior theory. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Mar), 14, 129-134.-"On both intellectual and pragmatic grounds, present day theory in the behavioral sciences is far from satisfactory, 5 aspects of theory construction are selected as requiring increased emphasis in the behavioral sciences: "1. General theory on a par with miniature systems development. 2. Interim projection of theory from empirical results that are in prima facie opposition. 3. A more sophisticated and more explicit determination of the sense in which theoretical assertions are applicable or valid in the real world. 4. A working language for theoretical expression based on simple ideographic terms and lending itself to symbolic manipulation. 5. A truly reciprocal interaction between substantive behavior theory on the one hand, and mathematics and logic on the other. These features are all present in the comparatively successful natural sciences. They have appeared only in isolated or fragmentary form in the behavioral sciences and have never really caught hold."-S. J. Lachman.

3596. Sullivan, John. From Breuer to Freud. Psychoanal psychoanal. Rev., 1959 46(2), 69–90.— Freud's theory of mind differs from that of Breuer and of American academic psychologists. Sullivan comments on the general explanatory structure of psychoanalysis, the development of theories of hysteria, and the theoretical commitments which influ-

ence one's evaluation of the success of Freud's theory of mind.—D. Prager.

3597. Tyler, Leona E. (U. Oregon) Toward a workable psychology of individuality. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Feb), 14, 75-81.—A workable psychology of individuality is "one that would generate good research ideas, which, in turn, would lead to steady increases in dependable knowledge." Individual uniqueness "is described primarily in terms of choice and organization, and I consider it the task of psychologists to make those concepts workable—to bring them into the general stream of thinking in research, assessment, and practical activities." Tyler stresses "the significance of concepts of choice and organization in an inclusive psychology of the development of the human individual. . . . At each stage of our lives, we impose limits on the next stage, by the choices we make and the ways in which we organize what we have experienced."—S. J. Lachman.

3598. van Dusen, Wilson. (Mendocino State Hosp., Talmage, Calif.) Adler and existence analysis. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 100–111.— Individual psychology and existential analysis are related in many ways, but particularly "in their phenomenological, holistic, and idiographic approaches." They complement each other, Adler offering an ego psychology and existential analysis offering a study of the source of consciousness. 36 refs.—A. R. Howard.

3599. Winthrop, Henry. (U. Wichita) Scientism in psychology. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 15, 112–120.—Scientism assumes that the methods and assumptions which have proven successful in the physical sciences will, with modification, find equal success in the behavioral sciences. The attitudes deriving from scientism, and some counter-approaches to it are discussed.—*A. R. Howard*.

3600. Waszkewitz, Bernhard. Abriss der Ausdruckstheorie. [Outline of a theory of expression.] Psychol. Rdsch., 1959(Jul), 10, 191-209.—Under the assumption that every expression is an isomorphous image of a psychological condition or process the author derives an exponential function in order to represent mathematically the relation between psychological states and the expressions that reflect them. Several applications of the formula demonstrate its versatility. 24 refs.—W. J. Koppits.

(See also Abstract 3680)

METHODS & APPARATUS

3601. Azrin, Nathan H. (Anna St. Hosp.) A technique for delivering shock to pigeons. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1959 (Apr.), 2, 161–163.—A satisfactory method of delivering shock to pigeons has been achieved by implanting 2 electrodes beneath the skin of the pigeon and connecting these electrodes to the source of stimulation via a loose-fitting harness-and-pulley arrangement. Specifications as to wiring and current are noted as is the effect on response rate of electrode implantation and harness fitting (none) and the cessation of responding to electric shock administered to 1 bird through this technique.—J. Arbit.

3602. Bertelson, P., & Davidson, A. A simple two-channel programming unit permitting the control of conditional probabilities. Quart. J. exp.

Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 11, 180-184.—An apparatus is described to enable the control of first order conditional probabilities among binary signals. It is based upon 2 50-position uniselectors with blocks of signals taken alternately from one or the other resulting in the generation of a continuously changing series.—
M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3603. Brush, F. Robert, & Knaff, P. Robert. (U. Maryland) A device for detecting and controlling automatic programming of avoidance-conditioning in a shuttle-box. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 275-278.—R. H. Waters.

3604. Church, Russell M., & Pfaffmann, Carl. (Brown U.) A respondent-conditioning apparatus for the student laboratory. Amer. I. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 267–270.—The apparatus is designed for the respondent conditioning of the eyelid response.—R. H. Waters.

3605. Dawson, W. W. (Florida State U.) An electronic tambour: The piezoelectric crystal. Amer. 1. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 279-282.—This crystal seems ideal for "cases where high sensitivity or frequency-response are required."—R. H. Waters.

3606. Dunn, Theodore F., & Goldstein, Leon G. (TAGO, Personnel Research Branch) Test difficulty, validity, and reliability as functions of selected multiple-choice item construction principles. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1959, 19, 171–179.—Principles of item construction have rarely been submitted to experimental tests. The effect on difficulty, reliability, and validity of tests of 4 generally accepted principles was investigated: "(1) use of incomplete statements as items leads, (2) avoidance of specific determiners or cues to the correct alternative, (3) alternatives of equal length, and (4) consistency in grammar between lead and alternatives. Four experimental tests were developed containing the same items but varying in conformance to the four rules cited above. Higher mean scores resulted when Rules 2, 3, and 4 were violated, but 'no significant differential effect on reliability or validity was found."—W. Coleman.

3607. Ellis, N. R., & Pryer, R. S. (State Colony and Training School, Pineville, La.) Quantification of gross bodily activity in children with severe neuropathology. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959, 63, 1034–1037.—"A device for measuring gross bodily activity in children with pronounced neuropathology was described. The apparatus consisted of an 8 ft. by 8 ft. activity room which utilized a photronic principle to quantify movement. The room was criss-crossed at 2 ft. intervals with beams of light which were focused on photoelectric cell mechanisms on opposite sides of the room. A child's movement broke a light beam and one impulse registered on a counter. In the present reliability study 29 children were placed in the room for a 20 min. session for 8 days. The between days correlation for the 20 min. sessions ranged from .66 to .79 and the odd-even day coefficient was .92. Several possible applications for the device were pointed out."—Author abstract.

3608. Farquhar, William W., & Krumboltz, John D. (Michigan State U.) A check list for evaluating experimental research in psychology and education. J. educ. Res., 1959 (May), 52, 353-354.—The check list is printed with specific questions

concerning: the problem, the design, the procedure, the analysis, and the interpretation of the experiment. It has been a useful and convenient help in inding possible flaws in experimental studies.—F. Goldsmith.

3609. Findley, Jack D. (U. Maryland) An intermediate restraining device for working with monkeys. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1959 (Apr.), 2, 121–125.—A description of a harness designed to be intermediate in restraint between monkeys loose in an experimental box and rigidly held in some type of chair. 3 figures show details of the harness, over-all view of the home stand, and the working chair.—J. Arbit.

3610. Frey, Allan H. (U. Illinois) A chest-respirator for small animals. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 287-289.—Designed for rats, it may be modified and used with other small animals.—R. H. Waters.

3611. Goldstein, Mymon. (Indiana U.) Some characteristics of research in applied settings. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Jun), 14, 272-278.—Some of the ways in which "applied settings influence the research they support" are described. Major headings are: Origin of Applied-Sponsored Research ("Show me" empiricism, Minimum research, Steps toward basic research, The climate of basic research); Situational Nuisances (Cost per yield, Time pressure, Overt signs of activity, Approximation and error, Correlation as a tradition; Prefabricated variables, Excessive reassurance of sponsors); and The Course of Research (Choice of area, Research design, Standards of Accomplishment).—S. J. Lachman.

3612. Green, J. H., Morris, W. H. M., & Wiebers, J. E. (Purdue U.) A method for measuring physiological cost of work. J. industr. Engng., 1959, 10, 180–185.—The author describes a gasometer designed by the Max Planck Institute of Work Physiology which measures caloric expenditure of energy by measuring the volume of gas exhaled in breathing and the composition of the exhaled gas.—M. C. Payne.

3613. Hafner, Robert Arthur, Jr. (U. Michigan) Extensions of the law of comparative judgment to discriminable and multidimensional stimuli. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3354.—Abstract.

3614. Hunton, Vera D., & Hicks, Leslie H. (Howard U.) A portable modification of the Wisconsin general-test apparatus. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 291-292.—R. H. Waters.

3615. Jackson, David M., & Bidwell, Charles E. (Harvard U.) A modification of Q-technique. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1959, 19, 221-232.—Certain modifications of the Q technique are suggested to increase its applicability to the study of group phenomena. A balanced block design is used to reduce markedly the number of item categories. Response categories must contain equal numbers of responses, and the number of categories must be evenly divisible into the total number of items on the page. Other rules and an example of the use of the technique are given.—W. Coleman.

3616. Jones, Lyle V. (U. North Carolina) Some invariant findings under the method of successive intervals. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 72, 210–220.—The method of successive intervals yields in-

variance of results over a wide range of conditions, and hence the "adequacy... and potential usefulness for predictive purposes" of that method is supported. —R. H. Waters.

3617. Lana, Robert E. (American U.) Pretest-treatment interaction effects in attitudinal studies. Psychol. Bull., 1959 (Jul), 56, 293–300.—It is difficult to determine from the pretest-treatment-posttest design whether a significant treatment effect is due to the experimental variable or to an interaction between pretest and treatment. Using a 5-group design, 156 introductory psychology students were exposed to a provivisection tape, and attitude changes on a questionaire were examined. Statistical analysis revealed the expected significant treatments effect, but the pretest by treatment interaction was nonsignificant. It was concluded that "the administration of a pretest does not necessarily sensitize an individual so that his reaction to a given treatment is differentially affected." 27 refs.—W. J. Meyer.

3618. Lord, Frederic M. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.) Tests of the same length do have the same standard error of measurement. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1959. 19, 233–239.—Empirical evidence is presented showing that tests of medium difficulty scored for rights only "have an average standard error of measurement that varies linearly with and correlates extremely highly with the square root of the number of test items." For a single examinee taking "randomly parallel" tests of the same length the standard error of measurement is the same for all tests. Formulae are given in support of the argument.—W. Coleman.

3619. McHugh, Richard B., & Apostolakos, Peter C. (U. Minnesota) Methodology for the comparison of clinical with actuarial predictions. Psychol. Bull., 1959(Jul), 56, 301-308.—Techniques for the quantitative comparison of actuarial predictions (AP) as contrasted with clinical predictions (CP) are examined. The problems of validity analysis and differential validity analysis for both AP and CP along with reliability analysis of CP are considered in turn. Original data are applied to the several statistical techniques presented for assessing the foregoing issues.—W. J. Meyer.

3620. Mechner, Francis. (Schering Corp.) A notation system for the description of behavioral procedures. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1959(Apr), 2, 133–150.—"The notation system proposed in the present paper represents an attempt to satisfy a wide-enough range of requirements to make it a reasonable first approximation to a generally useful system for describing the essential features of behavioral procedures by means of symbolic diagrams. It is essentially an amalgam of four other notations that are in current use: (1) the one traditionally used in psychological paradigms to describe the succession of stimuli and responses; (2) the flow-chart notation widely used in electronics, computer programming, and systems engineering; (3) the notation of Boolean algebra, which has found its main applications in set theory and logic; and (4) the notation of mathematics." 15 refs.—J. Arbit.

3621. Meyer, Max F. (Miami, Fla.) A working model of the cochlea. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 293-296.—Details of the design used in the models constructed since 1927.—R. H. Waters.

3622. Mitchell, Walter G. (Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Lab., Bar Harbor, Me.) Differentiation of activity of three mouse strains with magnetic pickup apparatus. Science, 1959 (Aug), 130, 455.—
"An activity pickup, when used with a high-gain amplifier, permits records to be made of essentially all of the activity of a mouse. The sensitivity is such that the differences in the activity patterns of strains of mice can be determined." The apparatus described apparently circumvents many difficulties found in other devices used to measure activity of small animals. A schematic drawing of the apparatus is presented, as are records of characteristic patterns of 3 different strains of male mice. Possible application of the device in psychopharmacological studies is suggested.—S. J. Lachman.

3623. Parrish, Jack Albert. (Ohio State U.) An investigation of two methods of moderating test scores. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3357.—Abstract.

3624. Potts, Albert M., Volk, David, & West, Seymour S. (Cleveland, O.) A television reader as a subnormal vision aid. Amer. J. Ophthal., 1959 (Apr), 47, 580-581.—A closed-circuit television camera can be set up with a monitor which gives magnification with good contrast; the present cost would limit its application.—D. Shaad.

3625. Rodger, Robert S., & McEwen, Peter. (Queen's U., Belfast, Ireland) A new device for the study of kinesthetic after-effects. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 290-291.—R. H. Waters.

3626. Schwab, Robert S. A simple device for measuring the visual motor reaction time. Neurology, 1958 (Sep), 8, 719–721.—A simple dropping bar system for use with cases of Parkinsonism is described with which the author was able to obtain reaction times which do not vary from values obtained with the usual key light system. The essential parts necessary for the construction of this new device are given in the article and can be cut out.—R. Gunter.

3627. Siskel, Maurice, Jr. (U. Nebraska) A device for marking the passage of animals in runways. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 283-286.—R. H. Waters.

3628. Zajonc, Robert B., & Burnstein, Eugene. (U. Michigan) Apparatus for recording orienting responses. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 271-274.—The apparatus is designed so that E can determine what S is looking at in perceptual and learning experiments. Its use, illustrated in rote learning, requires the S to position the to-be-learned item for viewing and yields a measure of the time he spends in looking at the exposed material.—R. H. Waters.

(See also Abstract 3636)

NEW TESTS

3629. Carroll, John B., & Sapon, Stanley M. Modern language aptitude test. Group, grade 9—adult. 1 form. Tape recording (\$7.50); test booklets (\$3.50 for 25); answer sheets (\$3.60 for 50); scoring stencils (\$.50); specimen set (\$.75); manual, 27 p. New York: Psychological Corporation, 1959.—Designed to predict success in learning a foreign language. The complete taped test requires 60–70 minutes, while the paper-and-pencil Short Form

takes 30 minutes. The manual provides directions for administration and scoring, percentile norms by sex for various grades and 3 adult groups, odd-even reliability coefficients, over 60 validity correlations with performance in a wide variety of language courses.—

R. L. McCornack.

3630. Elder, C. M. The statistical procedure adopted in the construction and standardization of the new South African group test. J. soc. Res., Pretoria, 1957, 8(8), 1-12.—"A general description of the test and the numbers of alternative forms required for different series of ages in each language group is given. The methods whereby, at the preliminary stage, three verbal and three nonverbal subtests were selected, for their concentration of 'g,' from the eleven originally proposed and, at the semi-final stage, twenty-five items per sub-test were selected, for their discrimination between good and poor performers, from the thirty-five tried out, are described. ... A description is given of the method adopted for converting percentile norms into deviation IQ's. Norms were calculated separately for verbal and non-verbal scores as well as for total scores for each of the three overlapping series of ages in Afrikaans and English." English and Dutch summaries.-N. De Palma.

3631. Eysenck, Hans Jürgen. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) Das "Maudsley Personality Inventory" als Bestimmer der neurotischen Tendenz und Extraversion. [The "Maudsley Personality Inventory" as determinant of neurotic tendency and extraversion.] Z. exp. angew. Psychol., 1959(Apr-Jun), 6, 167-190.—Based on Guilford's and Cattell's personality questionnaires, a short form (48 questions) was developed to test the 2 personality dimensions of neurotic tendency and extraversion. These 2 dimensions were found to be independent of each other and of intelligence. The construction, validation, and standardization of the questionnaire are discussed.—W. J. Koppitz.

3632. Wherry, Robert J. (Ohio State U.) An evaluative and diagnostic forced-choice rating scale for servicemen. Personnel Psychol., 1959, 12, 227–236.—The construction of a forced-choice scale for use with servicemen in a nation-wide company is described. Part I, Descriptive Choice, consisted of 45 pairs of items in forced-choice format to obtain an over-all measure of performance. Part II, Descriptive Ranking, yielded a profile showing relative strength and weakness in five factors. The procedure thus provides diagnostic as well as evaluative data.—A. S. Thompson.

STATISTICS

3633. Bills, Robert E. Two questions: A reply to Cowen and Tongas. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 366-367.—(see 34: 4059) The 2 questions proffered lead to a discussion on the use of the Index of Adjustment and Values, and the Cowen and Tongas statistical method.—A. A. Kramish.

3634. Colver, Robert M. Estimating item indices by nomographs. Psychometrika, 1959 (Jun), 24, 179–185.—2 nomographs are presented for estimating item validity indices identical in value to those obtained from Flanagan's table and to those obtained from Davis' chart. Experience has shown that the use of the nomographs results in the saving

of a significant amount of time with no loss in accuracy. The nomographs also provide a method of quick conversion between the familiar coefficients and the Davis indices, which are less familiar but which offer greater flexibility.—A. Lubin.

3635. Cureton, Edward E. A note on factor analysis: Arbitrary orthogonal transformations. Psychometrika, 1959 (Jun), 24, 169–174.—A modification of the Gram-Schmidt process yields an orthogonal transformation matrix which may be used to rotate any factor matrix so that one of the axes passes through a predetermined point. For example, this point could be a test or the centroid of a group of tests.—A. Lubin.

3636. Fagot, Robert F. A model for ordered metric scaling by comparison of intervals. Psychometrika, 1959(Jun), 24, 157-168.—Presenting a model of individual choice behavior for application to experimental situations in which a S is required to compare utility intervals (differences in subjective value). This model is contrasted with a weaker model, which is also derived. Both models generate ordered metric scales, but differ in predictive power. An experiment on the utility of grades, which provides a test and comparison of the model, is presented.—A. Lubin.

3637. Fink, Joseph, & Carlson, J. Spenser. (2400 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.) Tetrachoric correlations—thirty an hour. J. educ. Res., 1959 (Mar), 52, 273-275.—As part of a study on college adjustment and achievement, data on a number of variables were gathered on 1300 freshmen. One of the aims in this study was an investigation of all the interrelationships between these data using samples as large as it was practical to handle. The design of this study required the completion of an intercorrelation matrix of 28 variables. These relationships were to be cross validated twice with 328 tetrachoric coefficients in each matrix, approximately 1000 correlations. The coded information on each student was puched into 1 card, and a deck of 300 cards held all the data used on each sample selected for study. A careful accounting was kept of the work time involved. Net result: 328 tetrachoric correlations at the rate of 30 an hour.—F. Goldsmith.

3638. Gaito, John. (Wilkes Coll.) Multiple comparisons in analysis of variance. Psychol. Bull., 1959 (Sep), 56, 392-393.—Of the many multiple comparisons techniques described by Ryan (see 34: 1416), the procedure, derived from analysis of variance, of partitioning the degrees of freedom attributable to the main effect into n orthogonal components was omitted.—W. J. Meyer.

3639. Greenhouse, Samuel W., & Geisser, Seymour. On methods in the analysis of profile data. Psychometrika, 1959 (Jun), 24, 95-112.—2-way analysis of variance is usually applied to the "repeated-measures" "design, where N individuals in g groups take p tests. The usual questions are: (a) Are the p test means equal? (b) Are the g mean profiles equal? If the p test scores have (1) a normal distribution, (2) equal variances, and (3) equal correlations, then the usual F tests are correct. "In most investigations, it is unrealistic to assume that three or more tests" have the same variances and correlations. Exact methods for analyzing data, when assumptions 2 and 3 are not met, have been developed

by Hotelling, Wilks, Rao, etc., and the general technique is known as multivariate analysis of variance. Box has shown that an appropriate F test can always be applied in the case of 1 group, by reducing the degrees of freedom, i.e., unequal variances and correlations generally cause the significance of the usual F tests to be inflated. The present article extends Box's approximate F test to the case of 2 or more groups. A corresponding set of conservative F tests is developed which reaches significance less often than than the exact tests. 17 refs.—A. Lubin.

3640. Lambert, Roger. L'analyse de la structure latente de Lazarsfeld. [The analysis of Lazarsfeld's latent structure.] Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech., 1959 (Jan-Jun), 8, 111-120.-"The article repeats part of Lazarsfeld's work by concentrating mainly on the latent class model with dichotomized questions. This mathematical model is based on the following postulate: Within a homogeneous latent class the answers to the different questions are independent and the frequency of positive answers to each question is close to the latent probability. The statistical procedure involved calls for matrix analysis and the general mechanism of the operations is shown. . . . At present the main difficulty in applying the method results from the complexity of the calculations when the number of questions and of latent classes increases."-V. Sanua.

3641. Lord, Frederic M. Randomly parallel tests and Lyerly's basic assumption for the Kuder-Richardson formula (21). Psychometrika, 1959 (Jun), 24, 175–177.—Lyerly has stated (see 33: 9323) that the basic assumption for K-R (21) implies that the individual items have no separate identities, and that Lord's derivation implicitly uses this assumption. Lord replies that his derivation in a sense requires no assumptions at all, merely the operation of drawing items at random in such a way that "the order in which the items are administered is immaterial." Then the Bernoulli model applies.—A. Lubin.

3642. Lubin, Ardie. Peut-on appeler les tests non-paramétriques: Tests indépenants de la distribution? [Could we call non-parametric tests distribution free?] Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech., 1959 (Jan-Jun), 8, 129-134.-Most nonparametric rank order tests should only be used with identical non-normal populations. "However, if the population distributions are symmetric, the H test is probably a sensitive test of the differences in sample The median test can be used without the assumption of identical population distributions, and therefore can always be applied. But the median is not always an appropriate measure of central tendency. At present, very little is known of the bias and power of the median test when samples are drawn from a specified set of non-identical distribution. It is suggested that the term "distribution-free" be re-served for those tests of significance which do not assume that all populations are identical."-V. Sanua.

3643. McConnell, David. An augmented model for spontaneous regression and recovery. Psychometrika, 1959(Jun), 24, 145-155.—The Estes model for spontaneous recovery and regression is modified by relaxing the assumption that within-experiment stimulus fluctuation can be treated as negligible in the general case. The augmented model

allows description of stimulus fluctuation both between and within experimental periods. Application of the model to mock experimental situations illustrates some of its properties.—A. Lubin.

3644. Madansky, Albert. Least squares estimation in finite Markov processes. Psychometrika, 1959(Jun), 24, 137–144.—The usual least squares estimate of the transitional probability matrix of a finite Markov process is given for the case in which, for each point in time, only the proportions of the sample in each state are known. The purpose of this paper is to give another estimate of this matrix and to investigate the properties of this estimate. It is shown that this estimate is consistent and asymptotically more efficient than the previously considered estimate.—A. Lubin.

3645. Maxwell, A. C. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) Models for prediction purposes. J. ment. Sci., 1959 (Apr.), 105, 463–467.—When multivariate dichotomous variables are concerned, a multiple regression model is satisfactory if the variables do not interact and if scrutiny of the 2×2 contingency tables shows the distributions bivariate normal.—W. L. Wilkins.

3646. Mayzner, M. S., & Tresselt, M. E. Anagram solution times: A function of transition probabilities. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 117–125.— A study of the effect of transition probability and word frequency variables on anagram solution times. 2 levels of transition probability and 4 levels of word frequency were examined. The results clearly showed the highly significant effect of these 2 variables on anagram solution times. Specifically, high transition probability totals and low word frequency counts both produced significantly marked increases in anagram solution times, in contrast to low transition probability totals and high word frequency counts.—R. W. Husband.

3647. Myers, Jerome L. (U. Massachusetts) On the interaction of two scaled variables. Psychol. Bull., 1959 (Sep), 56, 384-391.—A statistical model permitting inferences about rate of change of slope and curvature coefficients is described along with an example of the required computational procedures.—W. J. Meyer.

3648. Ryan, T. A. (Cornell U.) Comments on orthogonal components. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1959 (Sep), 56, 394-396.—Several limitations in the use of an orthogonal components solution, as proposed by Gaito (see 34: 3638), in situations requiring multiple comparisons tests are discussed.—W. J. Meyer.

3649. Rydberg, Sven. (U. Stockholm) Sequential item possibilities in modern psychology. Nordisk. Psykol., 1959, 11, 107–113.—Discussion of the various possibilities in the construction of a sequential-item test, with emphasis on interpretation and uses of the test, and also on its standardization and the statistics of value in proof of validity. Suggestions are given for research in the development of such tests, and their use in the technical and skilled labor fields. Various tests now in use are discussed, as is the value of inclusion of multiple-choice or direct answer items.—O. I. Jacobsen.

3650. Stanley, Julian C. (U. Wisconsin) Highlow-group statistics for tests composed of items scored trichotomously. In 15th Yearbook of the National Council on Measurements Used in Education, New York: NCMUE, 21 Audubon Ave., 1958, Pp. 50-56.—Shows that an item analysis involving only the n high and the n low scorers on a test consisting of items scored 0, 1, or 2 points each, can rather readily lead to the Hoyt-Cronbach coefficient alpha and to several other useful statistics with sufficient accuracy for most practical purposes. One of these statistics is a generalized version of the Kuder-Richardson Formula 21. The statistics are illustrated with empirical data, showing trichotomous and dichotomous scoring of items for all testees versus just the high-low groups.—H. J. Klausmeier.

3651. Swineford, Frances. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.) Note on "Tests of the Same Length do have the Same Standard Error of Measurement." Educ. psychol. Measurt., 1959, 19, 241–242.—Through derivation from the Kuder-Richardson Formula 20, Swineford demonstrates that with the most probable values of \overline{pq} and r_{10} , the standard of error of measurement will nearly equal .435 \sqrt{n} . This is very close to the value of .432 \sqrt{n} that Lord empirically derived (see 34: 3641).—W. Coleman.

3652. Tryon, Robert C. Domain sampling formulation of cluster and factor analysis. Psychometrika, 1959 (Jun), 24, 113-135.—A general method of factor analysis is formulated on the basis of domain sampling principles. Centroid, principal axes, maximum likelihood, bifactor, and second-order analyses are defined in terms of the general method. "Key cluster methods can be designed to test hypotheses." 46 refs.—A. Lubin.

3653. Walters, Richard H. (U. Toronto) A non-parametric approach to the graphical analysis of trends. Canad. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 13, 84–85.—By ranking the measures for each S on multiple trials, the Friedman two-way analysis of variance may be applied to the design in which R Ss have been given K trials. The responses of all Ss are thus given the same weight over the total series of trials. —R. S. Davidon.

3654. Wrigley, Charles. (Michigan State U.) The effect upon the communalities of changing the estimate of the number of factors. Brit. J. statist. Psychol., 1959 (May), 12, 35-54.—The arithmetical consequences of adopting the theory of minimal rank as a means of determining communalities in factor analysis are explored. The complexities and inconsistencies inherent in the algebraic formulation are illustrated by an analysis of Burt's 11 × 11 table of correlations between emotional traits. Due to the appearance of Heywood cases, the only solution that meets Thurstone's requirements entails more factors and higher communalities than the minimal rank would imply, and this solution has to be rejected on psychological grounds. Even were a satisfactory method found for determining the communalities implied by minimal rank, the theory would still be unacceptable because it neglects the statistical considerations imposed by the fact that every empirical matrix is obtained by sampling. 19 refs.-H. P. Kelley.

(See also Abstracts 3602, 3615, 3616, 3618, 4049, 4074, 4224)

REFERENCE WORKS

3655. Allen, Patricia S., & Saul, E. V. (Tufts U.) An annotated bibliography of bibliographies pertinent to the design and use of machines by human operators. Hum. Factors, 1958 (Sep), 1(1), 26-44.—A total of 117 human factors bibliography references from the Tufts collection is listed and discussed.—I. M. Christensen.

3656. Lin'kova, N. P., & Liubimova, E. D. Ukazatel' literatury po psikhologii, opublikovannoĭ v 1958 g. [Index of literature in psychology published in 1958.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 146–173.—A compilation of titles from the literature in psychology, published in the Soviet Union in 1958.—I. D. London.

3657. Marushevskii, M. Novye pol'skie psikhologicheskie zhurnaly. [New Polish psychological journals.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 171–173.— Summaries of the contents of 2 new Polish journals are given (in translation: Psychological Survey and Pedagogical Psychology).—I. D. London.

3658. Meiers, Joseph, & Mintz, Norbett L. Kurt Goldstein bibliography: 1936-1959. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 15-19.—A chronological listing of "less than half of the over 200 publications" written by Goldstein.—A. R. Howard.

3659. Schapero, Max; Cline, David, & Hofstetter, Henry William. Dictionary of visual science. Philadelphia, Pa.: Chilton, 1960. xiv, 785 p. \$15.00.—A comprehensive dictionary of the terminology of all the visual sciences and technologies. Definitions are generally fairly brief and oriented toward fact rather than theory or construct. 95 figures and about 25,000 definitions.—H. B. English.

3660. United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Psychopharmaca: A bibliography of psychopharmacology. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1958. iii, 258 p. \$1.50.—Contains references to approximately 2500 articles published between January 1952 and December 1956 and an incomplete listing for 1957. It covers all articles concerned with the effect of drugs on the psychological behavioral, and encephalographic reactions of normal Ss, patients, and laboratory animals. A drug index, subject list of drugs, ancillary subject list of special conditions, and an author list.—J. E. Wilson.

3661. Winick, Charles. Dictionary of anthropology. Ames, Ia.: Littlefield, Adams, 1958. vii, 579 p. \$2.25.—Anthropology is defined as the field marked off by what practitioners do and say in archeology, cultural anthropology, linguistics, and physical anthropology. Terms are selected from standard sources and textbooks. The author has attempted to make explicit the tacit consensus about the meanings of terms. Non-English terms current in the field are included. Most of the definitions are brief but a considerable number include brief encyclopedic materials. Very few psychological terms are included. —H. B. English.

(See also Abstract 4887)

ORGANIZATIONS

3662. Ancona, L., Buytendijk, F. J. J., Dell, P., Lairy, G. C., Nuttin, J., & Pieron, H. (SacréCoeur U., Milan, Italy) La Motivation: Symposium de l'association de psychologie scientifique de langue française. [Motivation: Symposium of the association of scientific psychology, French language section.] Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1959. 230 p. Fr. 1200.—Proceedings of April, 1958 meeting at University of Florence. Includes lectures and discussions dealing with motivation under 3 heads: psychological aspects, origin and development of motives, and clinical aspects.—S. A. Walters.

3663. Krutetskii, V. A. Ural'skaia nauchnaia konferentsiia kafedr pedagogiki i psikhologii. [Ural scientific conference of departments of pedagogy and psychology.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 183–185.—Summaries are provided of papers read at a conference of Ural educators and psychologists in Sverdlovsk in February 1959. The closing resolution of the conference criticized the disorganized state of psychological research in the Urals and the policies and character of the official journal Voprosy Psikhologii [Problems of Psychology]. Recommendations for improvement are listed.—I. D. London.

3664. Prosetskii, P. A. Konferentsiia Voronezhskogo otdeleniia Obshchestva psikhologov. [Conference of the Voronezh Division of the Society of Psychologists.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 189–190. —The first regional conference of the Voronezh division of the Society of Psychologists was held in May 1950 in Voronezh. Summaries of the papers read are provided. These deal in the main with the "psychological foundation for the rational organization of work activity in pupils."—I. D. London.

3665. Tabidze, O. I. Zakavkazskaia psikhologicheskaia konferentsiia. [Caucasian psychological conference.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 180-183.—Summaries are provided of papers read at a joint conference in Tbilisi (Jan. 31-Feb. 3) of psychologists from Azerbaĭdzhan and Georgia in the USSR, reporting on current research and the teaching of psychology in the Caucasian republics.—I. D. London.

3666. Taylor, Calvin W. (U. Utah) The 1955 and 1957 research conferences: The identification of creative scientific talent. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Feb.), 14, 100-102.—2 conferences, one in August 1955 and the other in August 1957, on "The Identification of Creative Scientific Talent" were supported financially by the National Science Foundation. Titles of research reports and authors are presented. Reports of special committees at each conference are summarized. "A multiplicity of hypotheses and problems needing research... emerged throughout both conferences. It is hoped that concurrent attacks on problems of creativity will be undertaken by researchers in industry, government, universities, and school systems."—S. J. Lachman.

3667. Tolingerova, D. Pervyĭ s"ezd chekhoslovatskikh psikhologov. [First congress of Czechoslovakian psychologists.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 174.—A report is rendered of the 1st meetings of the Czechoslovakian Society of Psychologists, held in September 1959.—I. D. London.

3668. Zaporozhets, V. F., & Nevskii, A. M. Pervaia respublikanskaia nauchnaia konferentsiia kazakhstanskogo otdeleniia obshchestva psikholo-

gov. [First republic scientific conference of the Kazakhstan division of the Society of Psychologists.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 185–186.—Summaries are provided of papers read at a conference of Kazakhstan psychologists in Alma-Ate in September 1958.—I. D. London.

3669. Zislina, N. N., & Khomskaia, E. D. Mezhdunarodnyi kollokvium po elektroentsefalografii vyssheĭ nervnoĭ deiatel'nosti. [International colloquium on electroencephalography of higher nervous activity.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 175-180.— Summaries of papers presented at a colloquium held in October 1958 in Moscow. Most of the papers dealt with the "role of the cortex and subcortical structures in formation of conditioned reflexes, reflection of basic nervous processes in the electroencephalogram, mechanisms of extinction of orienting reflexes. A majority of the discussants "protested against attempts to view the reticular formation as the basic substratum of conditioned-reflex activity and spoke in behalf of the holistic understanding of the conditioned reflex, in the formation of which various structures of the brain take part." The discussants also affirmed the "leading role of the cerebral cortex which gives to the conditioned reflex a highly adaptive character."-I. D. London.

(See also Abstract 3707)

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

3670. — . K 70-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniia E. V. Gur'ianova. [On the 70th anniversary of E. V. Gur'ianov's birth.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 149–150.—An appreciation is rendered of E. V. Gur'ianov's work in pedagogical and occupational psychology.—I. D. London.

3671. — . K 70-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniia N. N. Ladyginoĭ-Kots. [On the 70th anniversary of N. N. Ladygina-Kots' birth.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 147-148.—An appreciation is rendered of N. N. Ladygina-Kots' work in comparative psychology from 1917 to the present.—I. D. London.

3672. — . K 70-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniia S. L. Rubinshteina. [On the 70th anniversary of S. L. Rubinshtein's birth.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5 (3), 143-146.—An appreciation is rendered of S. L. Rubinshtein's theoretical and experimental work in psychology from 1915 to the present. Brief accounts of his major publications are given.—I. D. London.

3673. — . Pamiati T. G. Egorova. [To the memory of T. G. Egorov.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 187.—An account of the scientific career of T. G. Egorov, who died in 1959, is given. He is known for his contributions in pedagogical psychology.—I. D. London.

3674. Anon. 'IUbile' I. A. Sokolianskogo. [Jubilee of I. A. Sokolianski']. Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 186–187.—I. A. Sokolianski's 70th birthday, along with the 50th anniversary of his "scientific and pedagogical activity," was celebrated in April 1959 at the Institute of Defectology in Moscow. He is known chiefly for his research on blind-deaf children and their training.—I. D. London.

3675. Barbeau, Andre. (U. Chicago) The understanding of involuntary movements: An historical approach. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1958 (Dec),

127, 469-489.—The varieties of involuntary movements are noted in terms of the succession of astute Os engaged in their study. The present impasse in curing them is indicated. 93 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

3676. Barclay, James R. (U. Michigan) Themes of Brentano's psychological thought and philosophical overtones. New Scholast., 1959 (Jul), 33, 300-318.-After an account of Brentano's life and professional career, and some recollections of his personality by his son, succeeding sections present his methodological approach (logical analysis of psychic phenomena and indirect methods of observation), and some aspects of his theoretical views: the relationship to an object as the most important of the 5 characteristics of psychic phenomena; the place of representation, judgment, and affective movements; and the relation of truth and values to consciousness.-J. Lyons.

3677. Baumgarten-Tramer, Franziska. Naissance de "l'homo technicus" en Russie. [The rise of the "man of science" in Russia.] Rev. Psychol. Pcuples, 1959, 14, 15-24.—Whereas 19th century writers tended to typify the Russian as passive, indolent, and little interested in precise science and measurement, today the Russian appears to be a specially endowed scientist and technologist. The origins for this apparent change in national character and its development to the present are dscribed.—R. O. Peterson.

3678. Beck, Samuel J., & Molish, Herman B. Reflexes to intelligence: A reader in clinical psychology. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1959, xiv, 669 p. \$8.50.—Joined by 90 authors, the editors offer an anthology of clinical psychology, from Homer to the present. The 67 previously published papers are broadly representative of theoretical beginnings, concepts of the individual, mental tests, behavioral studies, social contexts, and current problems. Molish adds a review of "Contributions of projective tests to psychological diagnoses in organic brain disease," and Beck discusses quantitative and humanistic aspects of clinical psychology. Each section concludes with an annotated list of auxiliary readings.—H. P. David.

3679. Boring, Edwin G. (Harvard U.) John Gilbert Beebe-Center: 1897–1958. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 311–315.—Obituary.

3680. Buhler, Charlotte. Theoretical observations about life's basic tendencies. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Jul), 13, 561-581.—A survey of present-day biological and psychological thinking about life's basic tendencies is presented. 4 tendencies are discussed: need-satisfaction, upholding of the internal order, adaptation, and creativity. 9 different theoretical systems are discussed and related to these 4 basic tendencies of life.—L. N. Solomon.

3681. Carmichael, Leonard. (Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D.C.) Karl Spencer Lashley, experimental psychologist. Science, 1959 (May), 129, 1410–1412.—"Karl Spencer Lashley was born in Davis, West Virginia, on 7 June 1890 and died suddenly in Poitiers, France on 7 August 1958. . . . He established a quantitative association between neocortical mass and habit formation and made other basic contributions to physiological psychology and neurology." During the 1920's and 1930's he pub-

lished a notable series of papers dealing with cerebral functions in learning. Much of his early work is summarized in his book Brain Mechanisms and Intelligence. He frequently pointed out that the great problem of the physiological basis of learning, memory, and habit formation had not been solved. His own studies led him "to hold a dynamic theory of the activity of the brain in habit formation. He refuted notions of so-called specific memory cells and unchanging minute areas as a locus of habits. . . . He became a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1930." He was president of the American Psychological Association in 1929 and was a member of many other learned and professional organizations including the Royal Society. "In his death the world has lost a brilliant student of neurology and behavior. His studies advanced in a significant way our understanding of the physiological basis of the mental life of man."—S. J. Lachman.

Service, Princeton, N.J.) Some notes on education and psychology in the Soviet Union. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Jun), 14, 307–312.—Major topic headings are: Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, University of Moscow Psychology Department, Aptitude and Achievement Testing. "Most of the Russian psychologists with whom I talked seemed interested in the exchange of books, tests, and other published materials with American psychologists... On the surface there appears to be a wide gulf between Russian and American psychology... Russian psychology seems to have its goals fairly well circumscribed by communist doctrine, by the Soviet attitude toward heredity, and its resulting concept of the individual."—S. J. Lachman.

3683. Chertok, L. Grandeur et décadence de l'hypnose. [The rise and fall of hypnosis.] Evolut. psychiat., 1959 (Jan-Mar), 1, 87-130.—A historical and critical resumé of hypnosis is outlined. Some historians believe that hypnosis, which began with Mesmer, reached its golden age during 1880-1890, concomitant with the flowering of medicine in France, and has declined since the death of Charcot in 1893. Janet, however, dissented with this view as does the author who calls for further research. 10 clinical protocols indicate the therapeutic relevance of hypnosis. 39-item bibliog.—L. A. Ostlund.

3684. Day, R. H., Pollack, R. H., & Seagrim, G. N. Figural after-effects: A critical review. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959(Jun), 11, 15-45.—A review of the literature regarding figural after-effects leads to the conclusion "that theoretical formulations in this field have been premature and that further attempts would be unwarranted until some clearer distinctions have been drawn." 127-item bibliog.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3685. Duijker, H. C. J. Nomenclatuur en systematiek der Psychologie. [Nomenclature and systematics of psychology.] Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1959, 14, 176-217.—An analysis of the problem of nomenclature in psychology. Although there are a great many "psychologies," the viewpoint of the essential unity of psychology as a science is stressed and its practical consequences are elaborated.—R. H. Houwink.

3686. Fernandez-Zoila, A. L'assistance psychiatrique au Portugal. [Psychiatric services in

Portugal.] Evolut. psychiat., 1959 (Jan-Mar), 1, 155-174.—A historical resumé indicates that psychiatric assistance for the mentally ill in Portugal, began in 1539. Legal statutes were achieved in 1911. Centers in Porto, Coimbra, and Lisbon serve their own regions. Approximate figures for 1956 indicate that 70 psychiatrists in 18 establishments served 4685 people by a wide variety of techniques, including some of the most modern. However, future expansion will depend upon social, economic, and budgetary considerations. 15-item bibliog.—L. A. Ostlund.

3687. Friedemann, A. In memoriam: Dr. med. Dr. h. c. Hans Christoffel, 1888-1959. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1959, 18, 89-91.—Obituary and portrait.

3688. Gasanov, U. G. Issledovanie uslovnykh refleksov u zhivotnykh. [Research on conditioned reflexes in animals.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 149–157.—A survey of American research on conditioned reflexes in animals, published in the period of 1954–1957, is provided along with an attempt to explain its special character in contrast with similar research in the Soviet Union.—I. D. London.

3689. Gore, William J., & Silander, Fred S. (U. Kansas) A bibliographical essay on decision making. Admin. sci. Quart., 1959 (Jun), 4, 97-121.—Literature on decision making is reviewed. Conflicting ideas as to the nature and function of decision making, as well as different approaches to its study, are noted. The literature elaborating both the rationalistic and the organismic approaches is discussed.—V. M. Staudt.

3690. Harms, Ernest. (30 W. 58th St., NYC) Heinrich Damerows Interpretation der psychiatrischen Ideen des Theophrastus Paracelsus. [Damerow's interpretation of the psychiatric ideas of Paracelsus.] Schweis. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1959, 18, 92-103.-1834 Damerow, the founder of a German psychiatric journal, published the study "Paracelsus on Psychic Diseases." Paracelsus fought against the alchemy of his day and was a protagonist for a scientific medical and psychological concept of mental illness. Damerow considered Paracelsus' most important contributions to have been: (a) the concept of mental illness as an illness of the total human being; (b) the attempt to clarify certain syndromes within the framework of comparative classification; (c) the concept of each mental disease as a deviation from normal psychic functioning, with a determinable etiology, and to be viewed in terms of a therapeutic The insane are neither criminals nor sinners, but sick human beings in need of medical and human help." English, German, and French summaries. 17 refs.—J. W. House.

3691. Kato, Masaaki. (N.I.M.H., Japan) Report on psychotherapy in Japan. Int. J. soc. Psychiat., 1959, 5, 56-60.—2 main types of psychotherapy in Japan are, Morita-therapy and psychoanalytically-oriented psychotherapy. These are described along with related types of psychotherapy. The barriers to the development of psychotherapy in Japan are: (a) Japanese psychiatrists have a strongly biogenetic and biochemical conception of mental illness, (b) patients request somatic treatment in preference to psychotherapy.—R. M. Frumkin.

3692. Kupalov, P. S. Leon Abgarovich Orbeli. Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 158-160.—A review and appreciation of Orbeli's contributions to physiology and related disciplines are provided in a necrology. He died in December 1958. He is known for his work on the autonomic nervous system and the cerebellum, to mention only a few of his many active interests.—I. D. London.

3693. Murray, Henry A., May, Mark A., & Cantril, Hadley. (Harvard U.) Some glimpses of Soviet psychology. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Jun), 14, 303-307.-"Our major purpose was to see psychology at work in a variety of experimental laboratories at institutes, universities, and hospitals and, through conferences with Soviet psychologists, to learn as much as possible about their spheres of scientific interest, their aims, problems, theories, instruments, and techniques." Major subtopics are: How Psychological Research is Organized; Basic Tenets of Soviet Psychologists; Some Examples of Current Investigations (Experimental Studies of Higher Nervous Processes; Studies of Voluntary Activity, Work Operations, Productivity; Studies of Higher Mental Processes). "Wherever we went we found dedicated Soviet psychologists fully set to tell us about what they had last done, were then doing, and were planning to do next. They were more intent on reporting their performances in research than in debating their theories and hypotheses."-S. J. Lachman.

3694. Murstein, Bernard I., & Pryer, Ronald S. (U. Portland) The concept of projection: A review. Psychol. Bull., 1959(Sep), 56, 353–374.—Experimental studies concerned with the several interpretations of the meaning of projection are presented in detail. The concept of projection needs a precise definition; the writers suggest: "The manifestation of behavior by an individual which indicates some emotional value or need of the individual." 104-item bibliog.—W. J. Meyer.

3695. Skinner, B. F. (Harvard U.) John Broadus Watson, behaviorist. Science, 1959 (Jan), 129, 197–198.—John Broadus Watson died on 25 September 1958 at the age of 80. "In dispensing with mentalistic explanations of behavior, Watson cleared the way for a scientific analysis. . . In his most important book Psychology from the Standpoint of a Behaviorist, published in 1919, Watson defined the field he wanted to see studied and assembled available techniques and facts. . . . Watson's taste for, and skill in, polemics led him into extreme positions from which he never escaped." His sweeping denial of self-observed sensory events occupied him in continual controversy. He adopted an extreme environmentalistic position and a coldly detached theory of child care. His work was one of the vital determinants of the form and substance of modern psychology. He initiated a revolution in psychological thought.—S. J. Lachman.

3696. Snijders, J. T. Familieverhoudingen in de psychologie. [Family relationships in psychology.] Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1959, 14, 165-175.—The ramification and integration of the different fields of psychology in its development and present structure are discussed.—R. H. Houwink.

3697. Super, Donald. La psychologie objective des intérêts. [The objective psychology of inter-

ests.] Psychol. Franc., 1959(Jul), 4, 161-175.—A comparison of French and American contributions. The problems discussed include: (a) method of measurement; (b) categories of interests: (c) validity and reliability; (d) changes in interest resulting from academic and professional experience; (e) determinants of interests such as socioeconomic level, race, nationality, aptitudes, and personality; and (f) prediction of success. 49 refs.—C. J. Adkins.

3698. Thornton, Henry. Synthesis: Some reflections on the history of psychology. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 99-105.—Study of the history of psychology should "shed light upon the conflict of its concepts and on their evaluation." Historical study as the ally of theoretical psychology should be suggestive and directive for experimental psychology. Synthesis, as the articulation of a subject as a complex whole, is conspicuously lacking in psychology. The presentation of psychology as a general system is a significant aim. Such a system should be capable of translation "into ordinary English for purposes of general information and education."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3699. Tikhomirov, O. K. O nekotorykh issledovaniiakh proizvol'nykh deistvil v amerikanskol psikhologii. [On some studies of voluntary actions in American psychology.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 166-171.—Since the behavioristic treatment of voluntary behavior, both theoretically and experimentally, is little known among Soviet psychologists, the author attempts an informative survey of major contemporary trends in theory and experiment in this area. The research surveyed is reported under 4 headings: voluntary activity as active behavior, verbal control of autonomic reactions, influence of verbal instructions, and preliminary verbal exercise and subsequent motor behavior.—I. D. London.

3700. Tillich, Paul. (Harvard U.) The significance of Kurt Goldstein for philosophy of religion. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 20-23.—His significance lies in his doctrine of human freedom, man's ability to transcend the bondage to the concrete situation.—A. R. Howard.

3701. Uells, G. "Materializm i empiriokrititsizm" V. I. Lenina i bor'ba amerikanskim pragmatizmom. [V. I. Lenin's "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" and the struggle with American pragmatism.] Vop. Filos., 1959, 13(5), 149-156.—From Lenin's work one can see that contemporary "revisionism" leads inevitably away from materialism to idealism. The growth of the Communist party in America has geen hindered by the pervasive atmosphere of pragmatism affecting the minds of American people of all classes. Paradoxically, "pragmatist psychology" has been reinforced by Freudian psychoanalysis in this mass poisoning of the people's mind. The author describes and explains the character of "pragmatist psychology" and psychoanalysis, both now so deeply rooted in American thinking and practice.—I. D. London.

3702. Woodworth, Robert S. (Columbia U.) John Broadus Watson: 1878-1958. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 301-310.—Obituary.

3703. Zakuev, A.-K. M. (Baku) Araboiazychnaia psikhologiia na blizhnem i srednem vostoke v srednie veka. [Arabic psychology in the Near

and Middle East in the Middle Ages.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 30-38.—Arabic psychology, which was well developed by the 11th century, can be traced back to the 9th century. Although medieval in character, Arabic psychology exhibited several positive features. The psyche was studied on the basis of the nervous system with a special role assigned to the brain. A strong tendency towards "empiricism, determinism, and materialism" existed. The processes underlying understanding are seen as "reflecting external reality." Early medieval Arabic psychology is viewed as an important link in the development of world psychology. To a certain extent it anticipated some later scientific conceptions regarding the laws underlying man's psychic life.—I. D. London.

(See also Abstract 4302)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

3704. Allen, David W., & Houston, Marietta. The management of hysteroid acting-out patients in a training clinic. Psychiatry, 1959 (Feb), 22, 41–49.—Special problems are encountered when young male psychiatric residents treat, psychotherapeutically, young hysteric women patients who use acting-out as a major character defense. Techniques for managing acting-out behavior are discussed, and the importance of a trusting therapist-supervisor relationship is emphasized.—C. T. Bever.

3705. American Psychological Association. Ethical standards of psychologists. Amer. Psychologist, (1959 (Jun), 14, 279–282.—A revised ethical code consisting of a preamble and 18 principles approved by the American Psychological Association to be in effect for a 3-year trial period is presented. The principles are titled: 1. General, 2. Competence, 3. Moral and Legal Standards, 4. Misrepresentation, 5. Public Statements, 6. Confidentiality, 7. Client Welfare, 8. Client Relationship, 9. Impersonal Services, 10. Advertising, 11. Interprofessional Relationship, 12. Remuneration, 13. Test Security, 14. Test Interpretation, 15. Test Publication, 16. Harmful Aftereffects, 17. Publication Credit, and 18. Organizational Material.—S. J. Lachman.

3706. American Psychological Association, Board of Scientific Affairs. Technical communication in psychology: A statement of the problem. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Jun), 14, 267-271.—The "needs of scientific psychology for communication may be categorized into four classes: need for rapid communication of what and how, need for direct discussion and comparison of ideas and findings, need for adequate and efficient archival storage, and need for integrated retrieval of information. . Certainly. the psychologist today cannot read all of the principal journals and books in psychology, and it is an uncommon specialist who reads all of the literature in his area of specialization." The present indexing system is not adequate. "BSA considers the problem of efficient and effective communication of scientific information to be perhaps the most critical problem faced by scientific psychology today." Factors responsible for the crisis are suggested .- S. J. Lach-

3707. American Psychological Association, Education and Training Board. Education for research in psychology. Amer. Psychologist, 1959

(Apr), 14, 167-179.—A report of a seminar held at Estes Park, Colorado, July 28-August 22, 1958, sponsored by the Education and Training Board of the American Psychological Association. The purpose of the seminar was "to provide information which would aid institutions giving graduate degrees in psychology in examining and improving their programs for training research men." Major sections are: (a) How Research Gets Done; (b) Formal Aspects of Graduate Training (Statistics, Other Tool Subjects, Breadth of Scholarship, Role of Theory in Research, Standardization), (c) Development of the Individual (Selection, Motivation, Apprentice-ship); (d) Summing Up. Research is "learned by doing and taught mainly by contagion. Research must first be going on if there is to be research training. . . . Apprenticeship is, we believe, the most important part of education for research in psychology; the professor who hires a graduate student as a re-search assistant takes on the primary teaching responsibility for that student, a responsibility which both he and his department must recognize." Opposition is expressed to standardizing training programs for research .- S. J. Lachman.

3708. American Psychological Association, Education and Training Board. Doctoral training programs in clinical psychology and in counseling. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Jun), 14, 283–284.—"On recommendation of the Committee on Evaluation, the Education and Training Board with the concurrence of the Board of Directors of the American Psychological Association has approved the doctoral training programs in clinical and in counseling psychology that are conducted by the institutions listed." 56 institutions are in the clinical psychology list; 12 of these have received interim approval while the others have full approval. 27 institutions are in the counseling psychology list; 4 of these have interim approval.—S. J. Lachman.

3709. Bachrach, Arthur J. (U. Virginia School Medicine) The ethics of tachistoscopy. Bull. atom. Scient., 1959, 5, 212-215.—Ethical problems connected with applied social and behavioral sciences have aroused professional concern comparable to the new social concern of atomic scientists. Specific ethical problems of applied tachistoscopy, popularly known as "the invisible sell," are identified and discussed. "The American Psychological Association is acutely aware of the ethical questions . . and is actively engaged in solving them."—R. F. Creegan.

3710. Beckenstein, N. Group psychotherapy: The promise it holds. Int. I. group Psychother., 1959 (Apr), 9, 147-149.—The American Group Psychotherapy Association has a responsibility to encourage research in the dynamics of groups, in the use of the group for diagnosis as well as therapy, and to seek to define the qualifications for a good group psychotherapist.—D. Raylesberg.

3711. Bellak, Leopold; Feifel, Herman; Mittelmann, Bela; Forer, Bertram R., Klopfer, Walter G., & Brody, Eugene B. (City Hosp., Elmhurst, NYC) Psychological test reporting: A problem in communication between psychologists and psychiatrists. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (Jul.), 129, 76-91.—Tests play an important part in the everyday work in psychopathology, constituting a primary form of contact between psychiatrists and clinical psycholo-

gists. How the psychiatrist views the person of the psychologist may determine the former's avoidance of tests or his unwarranted dependence on them. The social processes involved in interprofessional communication are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

3712. Branch, C. H. Hardin, & Ely, Joy W. (Coll. Medicine, U. Utah) Teaching the principles of ambulant psychotherapy. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 115, 887–892.—"... the teaching of the principles of ambulant psychotherapy depends upon the development in the trainee of sufficient personal security to facilitate a helpful relationship to the patient and sufficient sophistication to promote adequate communication. These goals can be achieved if the staff has broad clinical experience, can provide a broad spectrum of psychodynamic theory and insists that the trainee is confronted by a range of patient material beginning with persons culturally similar to himself and extending from this beginning to as wide a cultural range as the situation will permit." 27 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

3713. Burgum, Mildred; Durkin, Helen; Gondor, Lily H., Miller, Saul; Pfeffer, Burton B., & Zucker, Louise. The therapeutic implications of supervision. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr), 29, 357-363.—Although supervision is primarily a teaching process, the supervisor engages in some therapeutic techniques in working with the students' emotional reactions, whether they manifest themselves as blocks in learning or interfere with the students' roles as therapists. Working out of students' problems necessarily takes on therapeutic implications, but these are incidental to the learning process and confined to data immediately revelant.—R. E. Perl.

3714. Butler, J. Donald. (Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary) Theology and psychology: Some points of convergence. Encounter, 1958, 19, 391–406.—The convergences discussed are: (a) between theological inquiry into the nature of man and the psychological study of personality, individuality, growth, and development; (b) between theological understanding of revelation and the psychological understanding of perception and the development of thought processes, symbols and communication, and learning; (c) between theological growth and psychological growth.—W. W. Meissner.

3715. Feigl, Herbert. (Minnesota Center Philosophy of Science) Philosophical embarrassments of psychology. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Mar), 14, 115-128.—Philosophers "can fulfill a useful auxiliary role . . . in collaborating with productive scientists . . . as critics and catalysts." Theories "so conceived as to be irrefutable by any sort of evidence" constitute a methodological embarrassment for psychol-"The quest for certainty, the craving for infallibility, has produced the embarrassments of empti-ness and circularity." The "most painful philosophical embarrassment of psychology" is "the definition of its very subject matter. . . . The embarrassment of unanswerable questions can be avoided if we do not introduce absolutely unconfirmable entities into our theories." In theory construction psychology's em-barrassment is a methodological one. "The time has barrassment is a methodological one. "The time has come to emancipate ourselves from the radical empiricism of the operationists and the behaviorists. A more liberal view of the nature of scientific theory

will help us more adequately and clearly to assign to psychology its proper place in the uniting sciences and to remove many of the philosophical embarrassments that have stood in the way of scientific progress."—S. J. Lachman.

3716. Feldman, Sandor S. (U. Rochester Medical School) Notes on some religious rites and ceremonies. J. Hillside Hosp., 1959 (Jan-Apr), 8, 36-41.—The "deep [psychoanalytic] meaning" of religious activities (circumcision, dietary laws, prayers, and other rituals) as primary process derivatives "gradually was covered up and even distorted by superficial interpretations and by popular rationalizations." Clinical observation points out the "difference between the compulsiveness of the neurotic and of the religious persons. The religious person observes the rituals as prescribed, and with this his duty ends," but the neurotic is "always in doubt; therefore for him the rituals constitute a torture because they never end." Religious rituals are not equated with belief in a Creator so that psychoanalytic treatment does not destroy religious faith but rather values "the baby more than the water which cleanses it."—G. Y. Kenyon.

3717. Gibb, Cecil A. Psychology and the public interest. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 1-14.

—Australian psychologists are urged to relate research to public policy and to better living.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3718. Graham, F. W. (Royal Melbourne Hosp., Australia) Observations on analytic group psychotherapy. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Apr.), 9, 150–157.—More psychoanalysts should take an interest in group therapy. Analysis in the real sense of the word can be done in groups. Analytic group therapy is useful too as a technique for training therapists.—D. Raylesberg.

3719. Gustav, Alice. Field work in the undergraduate psychology curriculum. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 99–105.—Field work is suggested at an undergraduate level, where little beyond textbook contacts is generally provided. This would help 3 types of students: those planning graduate work, those interested in liberal education, and those whose vocational choice has not yet been made. 119 of 300 students volunteered to work in 57 different community agencies, acting as leaders for games, arts and crafts, play groups, etc. About 90% felt the experience had been of benefit, although only 60% claimed it had helped class grades.—R. W. Husband.

3720. Horowitz, Milton J., Rosenwald, Alan K., Heine, Ralph W., Rosenthal, Vin; Richards, Thomas W., Yacorzynski, George K., & Knopf, Irwin J. Psychology as a basic science in medical education. Neuropsychiatry, 1959, 5, 43-74.—Issues raised in the basic papers by Heine, Rosenthal and Rosenwald include: (a) the place of psychology in premedical, basic science medical, and advanced training of physicians; (b) the role of psychology in training physicians to interpret data cautiously; (c) the place of the psychiatrist in teaching psychology in medical schools.—W. L. Wilkins.

3721. Jacobson, Frank N., Rettig, Salomon; & Pasamanick, Benjamin. (Columbus Psychiatric Inst. & Hosp.) Status, job satisfaction, and factors of job satisfaction of state institution and clinic

psychologists. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Mar), 14, 144–150.—"In this report we will compare psychologists with other mental hygiene professionals—psychologists in state schools and hospitals with psychologists in clinics." Ss were 80 psychiatrists, 80 psychologists, 80 social workers, 80 teachers, 80 nurses (40 of each group in state institutions and 40 in nonstate institutions) and, in addition, 59 upper middle class and 51 lower middle class Ss. There is "limited support for the hypothesis which states that status and job satisfaction are related." The hypothesis that "the status of state institution psychologists is lower than that of clinic psychologists, is generally substantiated." The hypothesis that "there are differences in the job satisfaction of the two groups of psychologists finds some support."—S. J. Lachman.

3722. Jones, Reginald L., & Gross, Frank P. (Columbus State School) The readability of psychological reports. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959 (May), 63, 1020-1021.—"Seventy psychological reports were evaluated by means of the Dale-Chall readability formula. The following null hypotheses were investigated: 1. There are no significant differences in the reading level of reports written for referring personnel of varying educational backgrounds. 2. No differences exist in reading level of reports written by different authors. Both null hypotheses were confirmed. The following findings are noted: 1. Of the reports sampled, an average Dale-Chall reading grade level of 11-12 was found. 2. The psychologists sampled apparently tended to write reports without considering the educational level of the persons who were to read them, for all were written at approximately the same reading level. 3. Even though the educational level seems to be ignored, most of the psychological reports tended to be within the assumed reading level of the individual for whom the report is written."—Author abstract.

3723. Kidd, Charles V. (National Inst. Health, Bethesda, Md.) Basic research: Description versus definition. Science, 1959 (Feb), 129, 368-371.-"Descriptions and definitions of basic research have at least two kinds of potential uses. The first is to convey-generally to nonscientists-a sense of the nature of basic research, a feeling for its importance, and an appreciation of the motives and working conditions of scientists. . . . A second use of definitions of basic research is to provide rational, and adequately precise, criteria for decisions required in classifying research as basic for the purpose of compiling statistics." Basic research "can be and has been described adequately for the first use, but . . . basic research has not yet been defined—and may never be defined—so as to permit an unambiguous, objective measurement of the dollars spent for basic research in this country." . . . A definition of basic research in probability terms is useful, but statistics based thereon are not."—S. J. Lachman.

3724. Klink, Thomas W. (State Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) The ministry and medicine: A new examination. Pastoral Psychol., 1959, 10(95), 39-45.

"The relationship of the minister and the physician need not be limited to . . . the alleged boundary of body and soul. Neither need it be bound to . . . malfunctioning human personalities. . . . When illness is understood as a deviation from normal roles which have been internalized by persons, actors in a series

of action systems [as in Talcott Parsons' dynamic sociology] then a whole new chapter in the relationship of the ministry and medicine is open."—

A. Eglash.

3725. Luchins, Abraham S. (U. Miami) A functional approach to training in clinical psychology. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1959. xlv, 288 p. \$7.50.—"Student participation in the study of a clinical installation . . . can be of value to the student and the installation and may add knowledge about the social psychology of clinical in-stallations and of mental illness." Of particular interest has been the development of programs which center on a state mental hospital, and it is this type of program which is described. The program can be adapted to other kinds of installations, such as: neuropsychiatric divisions of general hospitals, outpatient clinics, institutes for feebleminded, etc. Research projects are described which have as their objective the analysis of a hospital and the development of the hospital as a therapeutic community. General objectives of the program were to: (a) study the hospital, (b) use the data in the furtherance of the hospital's goals, (c) train psychologists to function in the hospital community, and (c) develop techniques and make discoveries from which might come "a comprehensive social psychology of mental illness and of clinical installations."-L. P. Lipsitt.

3726. McNeil, Elton B., & Cohler, J. Robert, Jr. (U. Michigan) Adult aggression in the management of disturbed children. Child Develpm., 1958 (Dec), 29, 451–461.—To appraise potential childcare workers in managing aggressive, disturbed children, 33 camp counselors were scored on TAT and a Scrambled Sentences Arrangement Test for aggression. Scores were compared with sociometric ratings and with observations of their management of aggressive incidents. Correlations were found: between sociometric choice, effective conflict resolution, and the child's acceptance of the resolution; and between TAT hostility, sociometric choice, and effectiveness

of conflict resolution.—B. Camp.

3727. Masterson, James F., Jr., & Regan, Peter F., III. Teaching psychiatric residents the therapeutic value of the environment. Psychiatry, 1959 (Feb), 22, 51-56.—In order to integrate into the teaching of psychotherapy an understanding of the patient's day-to-day experience outside the therapeutic interview, a program was organized placing 3rd-year psychiatric residents in charge of single units of 22 patients. Seminars were organized to delineate the role of the unit doctor, to clarify his relationship with the patients, and to resolve the resistances of the residents to the program.—C. T. Bever.

3728. Scheffler, I. Thoughts on teleology. Brit. J. Phil. Sci., 1959 (Feb), 9, 265–284.—2 strategies for interpreting teleology can be discerned in the recent literature. The 1st of these interprets teleological statements as descriptions of self-regulating behavior. The 2nd regards mention of goals of future action as a reference to the idea of the goal prior to the action itself and thus, as subject to inclusion in an ordinary causal explanation. The 1st strategy is "inadequate to account for non-purposive (let alone purposive) teleological behavior." A learning interpretation is suggested which "construes the future-reference of teleological statements not as predictive nor as de-

scriptive of objects in the current environment, but as pointing to the role of consequences in the genesis of the learned behavior in question." The 2nd strategy involves "logico-ontological difficulties in its natural formulation" and these difficulties hold "even when the strategy is applied to clearly purposive cases." An inscriptional proposal is suggested for avoiding these difficulties.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3729. van den Haag, Ernest. (New York U.) Man as an object of science. Science, 1959 (Jan), 129, 243–247.—Can science deal with human beings as it can with the rest of nature? Can "the social sciences solve the problems besetting humanity in the same way in which chemistry solves a chemical problem?" In social sciences "we are not only the manipulators but also the manipulated." Social sciences can assist in making social decisions. Social sciences can assertain wants, bases for wants, and how desires may be fulfilled or changed. They cannot "decide . . , whether desires ought to be fulfilled or changed or frustrated." Decisions depend on values. "Science will help somewhat—it will clear the underbrush—but reason and faith cannot be dispensed with."—S. J. Lachman.

(See also Abstract 3698)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

3730. Birren, Faber. The effect of color in the human organism. Amer. J. occup. Ther., 1959 (May-Jun), 13, 125-129, 133.—An up-to-date report on psychological effects of color. Particular attention is paid to the contributions of Robert Gerard whose studies have called attention to the effect of color on the autonomic nervous system as well as other psychophysiological implications. 25 refs.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3731. Bridger, Wagner H., & Reiser, Morton F. (Bronx Municipal Hosp. Center, NYC) Psychophysiologic studies of the neonate: An approach toward the methodological and theoretical problems involved. Psychosom. Med., 1959(Jul-Aug), 21, 265-276.—Heart rate and bodily reactions to a repetitive series of air stream stimulations were sudied in 40 3- to 5-day-old infants. The heart rate measures were correlated with the prestimulus heart rate levels. "These correlations were plotted as a series of individual regression lines that reflect the apparent lawful inverse relationship between the size of the heart rate response and the rate at the time of stimulation. As the pre-stimulus level increases, the reactivity decreases and at a certain value [per infant] becomes negative—the same stimulus now produces a decrease in heart rate." Each baby's regression line differed from every other in their slopes and in "different amounts of scatter about the line." This method is recommended to those interested in comparative evaluations of differences in autonomic responses. The authors illustrate the application of this approach by using auditory and thermal stimuli as well as the air stream.—L. A. Pennington.

3732. Draper, M. H., Ladefoged, Peter, & Whitteridge, D. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland) Respiratory muscles in speech. J. speech hear. Res., 1959, 2, 16-27.—Action of some of the respiratory muscles during speech was investigated by means of electromyog-

raphy, with simultaneous recordings of esophageal pressure, volume of air in the lungs, and wave-form of utterances. These findings indicated a change-over from the use of one muscle to another as volume and pressure change. The data were reduced to a schematic form from which predictions could be made concerning which muscles will be active when a S is talking at various pressures or loudness levels, and with different volumes of air.—M. F. Palmer.

3733. Ivanova, M. P. (Central Research Inst. Physical Culture, Moscow, Russia) K voprosu ob udlinenii latentnogo perioda dvigatel'nol reaktsii pod vliianiem raznoĭ fizicheskoĭ nagruzki. [On prolongation of the latent period of motor reaction under influence of varying physical effort.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 136-139.-2 groups of 6 adolescents each are tested for faulty motor reactions before and after physical exertion which in 1 group consists of "running for speed" and in the other "running for endurance." The author concludes from the data that different degrees of muscular exertion may bring about a prolongation of the latent period of motor reaction. However, in some cases this is accompanied by improved differentiation (that is, the number of faulty reactions is reduced), while in other cases differentiation worsens. "This points to the fact that the prolongation of the latent period in different cases can be brought about by different physiological mechanisms."—I. D. London,

3734. Lézine, Irene, & Stambak, Mira. Quelque problèmes d'adaptation du jeune enfant en fonction de son type moteur et du régime educatif. Some adaptation problems of the young child as a function of his motor type and of the manner of rearing.] Enfance, 1959 (Mar-Apr), No. 2, 95-115. -24 infants (13 girls and 11 boys) were observed from birth to 2 years. The families were visited monthly during the 1st year and every 3 months during the 2nd year. All children were normal and had had uneventful births. Developmental quotients were all above 90 and the means were 107 and 109 for boys and girls respectively. The basic motor types were hypotonic, average, and hypertonic. Previous studies showed a relationship between motor type and postural development and the development of prehension. This study aims to determine whether or not there is a relation between these motor types and (a) motor discharge (sucking, biting, exploration of body parts, rhythmic movements, head banging) and (b) postural stability. It is found that the hypertonic stand and walk earlier and manifest more motor discharge than do the hypotonic. Rearing practices are classified as: liberal, strict, and inconsistent. The liberal management is best for develop-ment, while the inconsistent is poorest. Differences in motor characteristics must be taken into account and comparisons between children's developments without doing so must be avoided.—S. S. Marzolf.

3735. Meyer, H. Thalamussyndrom mit Sensibilitätsstörungen in Gesicht und Mund ohne Geschmacksstörungen. [Thalamic syndrome with sensory disturbances of face and mouth without taste impairment.] Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1959 (May), 11, 129-132.—A case of unilateral facial and oral sensory disturbances without taste impairment following a mild cerebrovascular insult, is reported. The contralateral thalamus was affected.

The deduction is advanced that gustatory fibers lie medial to the other sensory tracts. Russian summary. 23 refs.—C. T. Bever.

3736. Schwarz, Wolfgang. (New York U.) The relation of functional periodicity to changes in the characteristics of emotional reactions and personality. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3372–3373.—Abstract.

3737. Steinberg, Arthur G. Methodology in human genetics. Amer. J. hum. Genet., 1959 (Jun), 11, 315-334.—Statistical methods for answering 3 questions about single gene characters are reviewed in this paper: (a) What is the genetic mechanism? (b) How frequent is the gene in the population? (c) What is its mutation rate? 48 refs.—S. G. Vandenberg.

(See also Abstracts 3610, 3675)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

3738. Bianki, B. L. O roli mozolistogo tela (corpus callosum) v osushchestvlenii parnoĭ deiatel'nosti zritel'nogo i kozhnogo analizatorov krolika. [On the role of corpus callosum in effectuating paired activity of the visual and cutaneous analyzers in the rabbit.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 116-125.-The conditioned reflex formed to isolated illumination of one eye or to mechanical stimulation of some part of the dermal surface on one side of a rabbit's body proves transferable to test illumination of the other eye or to stimulation of the symmetric dermal spot. Irradiation of excitation from one side of the visual or cutaneous analyzer to the other is disturbed in rabbits with sectioned corpus callosum, as "proved by the fact that here illumination of the test-eye reveals an unstable reflex, while in the cutaneous analyzer homonymous centers become functionally asymmetrical."-I. D. London.

3739. Bishop, George N. (Washington U., St. Louis) The relation between nerve fiber size and sensory modality: Phylogenetic implications of the afferent innervation of cortex. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959(Feb), 128, 89-114.—Certain current points of view are examined which are believed to give a limited and somewhat erroneous account of the relationship of fiber size and the sensation mediated. Recent work which justifies a revision of the correlation of fiber size with sensation is reviewed. 29 refs. —N. H. Pronko.

3740. Buytendijk, F. J. J. (U. Utrecht) The function of the parts within the structure of the whole: The excitability of the nerves as a phenomenon of life. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 73-78.—"Physiology is inclined to understand the whole from its parts. Conceptions gained from the living organism and its behavior are applied to the parts and, consequently, only metaphorically. Thus these concepts become empty. . . . The study of parts does not supply ideas and concepts to understand the organism as a whole, but the experience derived from the whole shows the way to understand the functions of even the simplest parts."—A. R. Howard.

3741. Dzhurdzhea, K., & Strungaru, G. Rol' tonusa kory mozga v oblegchenii zapazdyvaiushchego tormozheniia. [Role of tonus of the cortex of the brain in facilitating retarding inhibition.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 78-84.—It is

possible to elaborate in a dog delayed salivary conditioned reflexes to positive stimuli with time of isolated action equal to 30 sec. With lowered cortical tonus a sharp reduction in the duration of isolated action of positive conditioned stimuli from 30 to 3 sec. leads to disinhibition of retarding inhibition. In this case retarding inhibition is found difficult to restore in subsequent sessions in the experimental chamber. With heightened cortical tonus reduced time of isolated action of the conditioned stimuli does not affect the retarding inhibition. Enhanced cortical tonus in the period of disinhibition leads immediately to restoration of inhibition.—I. D. London.

3742. Harafuji, Takuro. (Kanazawa U., Kanazawa, Japan) Experimental study of Ammon's horn seizure. Folia psychiat. neurol. Jap., 1959 (Apr), 13, 33–62.—The effects of mechanical and of repetitive electrical stimulation of the hippocampus upon electrical activity of the cortex and various subcortical centers were recorded, and the effects of anesthesia, stimulus intensity, and locus of stimulation upon seizure production were studied.—W. A. Wilson, Ir.

3743. Hecaen, H. (1, rue de Villersexel, Paris, France) Dominance hémisphérique et préférence manuelle. [Cerebral dominance and manual preference.] Evolut. psychiat., 1959 (Jan-Mar), 1, 1-50.— The problem of cerebral dominance is explored by means of a historical and critical approach. Various theories and evidence from brain surgery are cited. Cerebral dominance is evident in adults, but not in children. More important however, is the concept of equipotentiality. This principle suggests that either hemisphere can take over the function of the other though at a reduced level due to lack of training. The cause of dominance is believed to be hereditary or constitutional.—L. A. Ostlund.

3744. Kooi, Kenneth A., Boswell, Reed S., & Thomas, Madison H. Critical flicker frequency and EEG findings in patients with brain damage. Neurology, 1958 (Oct), 8, 764-768..-Using occipital spontaneous rhythms and photic "driving" the authors investigated the relation between critical flicker frequency and electroencephalographic findings in patients with brain damage. 133 Ss were studied. Findings were: (a) average flicker frequencies were significantly lower in patients with clinical evidence of brain damage, without ocular involvement, than in either the young normal or elderly psychiatric control groups; (b) critical flicker frequency is positively correlated with the frequency of the occipital basic pattern in patients with brain damage; (c) no significant relationship was found between critical flicker and alpha frequencies in a normal control of psychiatric groups; (d) cerebral responses to photic stimulation were not found to be related to critical flicker frequencies.-R. Gunter.

3745. Oswald, Ian. (Oxford U.) Experimental studies of rhythm, anxiety and cerebral vigilance. J. ment. Sci., 1959(Apr), 105, 269-294.—Volunteers who received regular strong electric shocks went to sleep with accompanying habituation of GSR and feelings of derealization. For periods of 1 hour other Ss were exposed to very loud jazz music. For 2, especially loud passages brought EEG sleep signs; for the others, "sweet passages" interspersed brought EEG sleep signs, with accompanying feelings of

ecstasy. Lowered cerebral vigilance, involving the reticular system, of Ss exposed to anxiety, monotony, and restraint, is similar to the lowered cerebral vigilance found during movements while hearing loud jazz, and possible prolonged dancing, or fasting, or regulation of breathing. The brain states during alertness and during sleep may be affected by other aspects of habituation, and are certainly relevant to understanding of stressful task reactions.—W. L. Wilkins.

3746. Parsons, Oscar A., & Huse, Mary M. Impairment of flicker discrimination in brain-damaged patients. Neurology, 1958 (Oct), 8, 750-755.— Plotting flicker fusion visual fields of 13 operated and 13 nonoperated brain damaged patients and comparing these with values obtained on 26 normal patients, the authors conclude that the plotting of flicker fusion fields is a promising research and diagnostic technic. The brain damaged group had a significantly lower flicker fusion threshold at every point and both operated and nonoperated brain damaged Ss manifested the same degree of visual impairment.—R. Gunter.

3747. Pasik, Pedro; Pasik, Tauba, & Krieger, Howard P. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., N.Y.) Effects of cerebral lesions upon optokinetic nystagmus in monkeys. J. Neurophysiol., 1959 (May), 22, 297-304.- "14 monkeys were tested for optokinetic nystagmus (OKN) before and after unilateral or bilateral lesions in the frontal, parietal, temporal and occipital lobes, alone or in different combinations. Bilateral occipital lobectomy produced a long-lasting deficit in OKN if it also eliminated the other responses to light that were tested, except pupillary constriction and blinking. All other lesions including serial unilateral resections of one hemisphere failed to produce a defect in OKN. These results suggest that a minimal amount of vision, apart from pupillary and blink reactions, is necessary to obtain the optokinetic response; that homonymous loss of vision does not interfere with OKN in either direction; and that there are no special "cortical centers" for OKN in the monkey."-G. Westheimer.

3748. Preobrazhenskaia, N. S. Vozrastnye osobennosti stroeniia kory bol'shogo mozga cheloveka i ikh funktsional'nos znachenie. [Age features in the structure of the cerebral cortex in man and their functional significance.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 135-142.—The ontogenetic development of the cerebral cortex in man is outlined with particular attention paid to "comparison of the functional features of higher nervous activity in the child with features of the structural organization of the brain in the different stages of pre- and post-natal life,"—I. D. London.

3749. Quintart, J. C. Les troubles de la mémoire provoqués par l'électrochoc. [Memory loses caused by ECT.] Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg., 1959 (May), 59, 625-637.—Various studies reporting on the effects of ECT on memory. The ability for immediate reproduction is little affected. Retention of facts tested by recall seems to be impaired by 1 ECT. A series of ECT causes an important decrease in the Weschler memory scale, but recovery is complete within a month. Memory of personal experiences seems more severely injured; marked amnesia is still verified 3 months after the ECT series. 75 refs.—V. Sanua.

3750. Rabinovich, M. IA. Élektricheskaia aktivnosť otdeľnykh sloëv kory divgateľnogo i slukhovogo analizatorov pri vyrabotke vnutrennego tormozhenia. [Electrical activity of different cor-tical layers of the motor and auditory analyzers in elaboration of internal inhibition.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 107-115.—Utilizing dogs with chronically implanted electrodes, data were obtained which show that the "action of the inhibitory stimuli in the initial period of elaborating internal inhibition results in the appearance of slow potentials in every cortical layer of the afferent and efferent links of the reflex arc." After stabilization of internal inhibition. negative stimuli occasion a "pronounced drop in amplitude in all cortical layers with the most pronounced concentration of the inhibitory process in cortical layer IV of the auditory analyzer and layer V of the motor analyzer." Analysis of the data obtained shows that a "total decrease in the amplitudes of the potentials is an EEG expression of internal inhibition of the deepest degree" and that a "less profound degree of inhibition is reflected in the EEG in the form of slow potentials of different duration and regularity.' -I. D. London.

3751. Riss, Walter. (State U. New York Coll. Medicine) Effect of bilateral temporal cortical ablation on discrimination of sound direction. J. Neurophysiol., 1959(Jul), 22, 374-384.—Cats with bilateral lesions of AI, AII and Ep showed evidence of being unable to orient to brief sounds but were partially successful in seeking out the region of the sound if it was prolonged. The interpretation was made that the auditory cortex is necessary for localizing the instantaneous position of a sound. Cats with auditory cortex damage could utilize intensity cues if the sound was extended in time.—G. West-heimer.

3752. Schadé, J. P. (California Inst. Technology, Pasadena) Maturational aspects of EEG and of spreading depression in rabbit. J. Neurophysiol., 1959 (May), 22, 245–257.—Spontaneous electrical activity of the cerebral cortex and the experimental production of spreading depression and slow potential changes were investigated in relation to maturation, and were correlated with histological changes in the developing cortex.—G. Westheimer.

3753. Sovetov, A. N., & Chernigovskii, V. N. O dvizhenii osnovnykh nervnykh protsessov v korkovom kontse interotseptivnogo analizatora. [On the movement of the basic nervous processes in the cortical terminus of the interoceptive analyzer.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 63-69.—În an experiment on 2 dogs to study the "movement of nervous processes in the cortical terminus of the interoceptive analyzer," it was found that the process of inhibition irradiates in the cortical terminus of the interoceptive analyzer at a definite rate, 1st involving the nearer points and then the more remote ones. Data indicates that "there exists a spatial organizatio of the cortical terminus of the interoceptive analyzer" and that "there are no qualitative differences in its functional organization as compared with that of the exteroceptive analyzer."—I. D. London.

3754. Travěnec, I. (Olomouc, Czechoslovakia) Beitrag zur Klinik und Pathophysiologie der Aphasien, Alexien, und Agraphien. [Contribution to the clinical and patho-physiological understanding

of aphasias, alexias, and agraphias.] Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1959 (May), 11, 132-137.

—The pathogenetic problems of paraphasias are discussed with reference to a case in which symptoms of a developing functional disturbance of the kinesthetic components of an optic alexia could be related to an occipito-parietal glioblastoma of the dominant hemisphere, verified neurosurgically. Russian summary. 41 refs.—C. T. Bever.

3755. Volokhov, A. A. Sravnitel 'no-fiziologicheskoe izuchenie bezuslovnykh i uslovnykh refleksov v ontogeneze. [Comparative physiological study of unconditioned and conditioned reflexes in ontogenesis.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 52-62.—The author adduces data to show that problems concerning the evolutionary transformation of nervous functions can be successfully handled only with wide application of the "comparative ontogenetic method of research."—I. D. London.

(See also Abstracts 3607, 3924, 3926, 4153, 4755, 4757)

RECEPTIVE & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

3756. Adcock, C. J., Quartermain, D., & Arvidson, G. L. How effective is subliminal stimulation? Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 135-139.— An investigation of subliminal stimulation conducted upon 52 college students is reported. They conclude that subliminal stimulation does not appear to be a promising method for getting across new information. The evidence for some behavioral change following subliminal stimulation is strong but not consistent. The type of stimulation employed did not seem to be effective with sophisticated Ss—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3757. Beritov, I. S. O mekhanizme prostranstvennoĭ orientatsii cheloveka. [On the mechanism of spatial orientation in man.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 3-13.—Utilizing normal, deaf, and blind children, it was found that spatial orientation is managed mainly through the visual and vestibular receptors. These receptors initiate the "projection into the surrounding environment" of all objects mediated through other receptors: tactile, thermal, gustatory, olfactory, and auditory. Through the vestibular analyzer man not only perceives images of the path traversed with its projection in the surrounding environment, but also localizes in the environment all those external objects which he perceives when he traverses the path. This results in an acquired capacity for oriented movements. The muscular and proprioceptive receptors play no substantial part in spatial orientation, since their stimulation does not produce images of the traversed paths. However, in cases of repeated traversal of the same path, the stimulation of these receptors, along with vestibular stimulation, turns into conditioned signals for certain movements and thus leads to the formation of a conditioned chain reflex. This represents a kind of "oriented movement proceeding automatically."-I. D. London.

3758. Burt, Cyril. (University Coll., London, England) Experiments on telepathy in children: Critical notice. Brit. J. statist. Psychol., 1959 (May), 12, 55-99.—To secure more conclusive evidence for or against extrasensory perception and

allied phenomena a series of researches based on statistical techniques has been conducted. These experiences and the criticisms of the methods employed throw fresh light on the uses and limitations of similar techniques in other fields of psychological research. The experiments reported by Soal and Bowden in their book, The Mind Readers, make a contribution to these problems, and yield evidence for telepathic communication far more striking than any hitherto obtained under conditions equally stringent. This evidence is examined, and it is argued that the processes involved appear to be processes of thought rather than of perception. Alternative theories are briefly reviewed and suggestions made for future research.—H. P. Kelley.

3759. Eriksen, Charles W., Azuma, Hiroshi, & Hicks, Rosalie B. (U. Illinois) Verbal discrimination of pleasant and unpleasant stimuli prior to specific identification. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 114–119.—"The present study investigated the capacity of human Ss to judge the emotional quality of stimuli presented too briefly [tachistoscopically] and at illumination levels too low for correct specific identification. . . After the exposure of each word, the Ss were required to judge whether the word was pleasant or unpleasant as well as to guess what the word was. . . the results revealed that in the absence of specific recognition or identification of the stimuli, the Ss' affective judgments were more often correct than could be attributed to chance."—G. Frank.

3760. Fisher, Charles, & Paul, I. H. The effect of subliminal visual stimulation on images and dreams: A validation study. J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass., 1959 (Jan), 7, 35-83.—Subliminal visual registration is a genuine phenomenon, and subliminal visual stimulation may influence subsequent dreams and images. The supine-dark recovery condition had an enhancing effect upon the emergence of subliminal stimuli into imagery. Gestalt laws of closure, figure-ground, etc. may not hold for subliminally registered forms. Subliminal visual registration may be manipulated in predictable ways. 23-item bibliog.—D. Prager.

3761. Mangan, G. L. How legitimate are the claims for ESP? Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 121–125.—ESP cannot be interpreted in terms of the philosophical ideas which dominate modern psychology. The current attitude is that the facts, to be made acceptable, must conform to the concepts to which psychologists subscribe. Psychological theory should be reoriented to take account of the reality of ESP.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3762. Maruyama, Kinya. The effect of intersensory tone stimulation on absolute light threshold. Tohoku psychol. Folia, 1959, 17, 51–81.—The problem: to study the effects of tone is intersensory stimuli on visual sensation. Results: intersensory reactions are not attributable only to attention or set, but involve basic neurophysiological interconnections between modalities. 22 refs.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3763. Oléron, Geneviève. Etude de la "perception" des structures rythmiques. [Study of the "perception" of the rhythmic structures.] Psychol. Franc., 1959 (Jul), 4, 176–189.—Comparisons were made between motor, vocal, and symbolic response

modalities and temporal, intensitive, and tonal stimulus categories in an analysis of variance design with 20 Ss. Measurements were taken of accuracy and rapidity of response. A questionnaire was used to ascertain the subjective difficulty of the conditions. The effects of response modality were generally found to be dominant over stimulus category.—C. J. Adkins.

3764. Rosenbaum, Milton E. (State U. Iowa) Social perception and the motivational structure of interpersonal relations. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 130–133.—An extension of a previous research (see 28: 673). The introduction of another variable, viz., the knowledge of the result of cooperative or competitive ventures, affected the perception of the partner.—G. Frank.

3765. Scott, T. H. (Dept. National Defense, Ottawa) Literature review of the intellectual effects of perceptual isolation. Dept. Nat. Def. Rep., 1957 (Jul), No. HR 66. iii, 13 p.—Adaptive, organized behavior seems to require not only the presence of those stimuli immediately relevant to the task but a variety of other stimuli. These peripheral events seem to have a nonspecific or general role in maintaining a relation between organism and environment. This role is achieved by the variation the stimulus introduces into the sensory environment. When habituation due to a lasting exposure to a restricted range of stimuli occurs, stimuli lose their capacity to maintain the neural organization on which alert, organized behavior depends. 93-item bibliog.-D. Giannitrapani.

3766. Sokolov, E. N., & Mikhalevskaia, M. B. Issledovanie priznakov porogovykh reaktsii pri deĭstvii signal'nykh svetovykh razdrazhiteleĭ. Study of the indications of threshold reactions produced by signaling photic stimuli.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 78-90.-In joint recording of electroencephalograms (EEG), electromyograms (EMG), and galvanic skin reactions (GSR), it was shown that threshold of photic sensitivity, determined through "local orienting reaction (alpha-rhythm depression [EEG] in response to photic stimulus)," is below that of the conditioned motor reaction (i.e., EMG). The objective indications of reaction to threshold stimuli are as follows: "(1) reactions are observed only in 50 per cent of tests; (2) the latent period of the alpha-rhythm depression reaction, the EMG and the SGR may increase to 1.7, 2.2, and 3.0 sec., respectively; (3) a considerable lagging of the EMG in respect to the beginning of the local orienting reaction (EEG; (4) the appearance of orienting reactions (EEG) not accompanied by consciously realized movements; (5) the appearance (in rare cases) of a preliminary phase of motor reaction and of weak unrealized movements."-I. D. London.

3767. Talland, George A. Inter-sensory perceptual set. Brit. J. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 50, 231–234.—A set to perceive words representing animal names was induced in 48 normal Ss by visual presentation of other words drawn from the same class, vocalization of these visual stimuli not being permitted. Under these conditions the facilitatory effect of set was found to be as great as when auditory material is used for the establishing and testing of the set. This finding is regarded as being consistent with a central theory of mental set.—C. M. Franks.

3768. Treisman, M., & Howarth, C. I. Changes in threshold level produced by a signal preceding or following the threshold stimulus. Quart. I. exp. Psychol., 1959(Aug), 11, 129-142.—The effects of a warning light on the threshold of a 500 cps pip were determined. Results indicate that "the standard deviation of the response is constant despite the shifts in threshold induced; the threshold continues to fall as the interval from warning to stimulus is decreased to zero, with the lowest threshold when the warning signal and the stimulus are simultaneous; and that a warning signal following the stimulus by an interval of less and 0.5 to 1 sec. also lowers the threshold."—M. J. Wayner, Ir.

3769. van der Horst, L. Psychophysische problematiek. [Psychophysical problems.] Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1959, 14, 261–268.—A lecture illustrating the psychophysical problem with a perception experiment.—R. H. Houwink.

3770. van der Horst, L. (U. Amsterdam) On the conception of space and of time. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 89–92.—". . . the disturbance of the sense of continuity, in which both sequence and simultaneity have their determination, may be the root of disturbances of both the temporal and the spatial sense. Thus we should expect to find a loss of the time sense in every case of constructive apraxia."—A. R. Hoveard.

3771. Venables, P. H., & O'Connor, N. Reaction times to auditory and visual stimulation in schizophrenic and normal subjects. Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 11, 175–179.—"An experiment carried out to determine the relation between auditory and visual reaction times suggested that when the general level of response is slow visual RTs are faster than auditory, and that the reverse is the case when the level of response is fast. Thus the most normal subjects have an auditory RT faster than visual, and most schizophrenics the reverse. However, the difference between auditory and visual RTs does not appear to depend directly on schizophrenic pathology except in so far as this is a factor in the general slowness of reaction time."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3772. Wallach, Michael A., & Caron, Albert (Harvard U.) Attribute criteriality and sexlinked conservatism as determinants of psychological similarity. J. abnorm, soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 43-50.—"Two hypotheses were proposed: 1. . . . One event is more likely to be judged similar to a standard event if the two differ on some property which . . . has not been learned as criterial for defining it, than if this property has been learned as criterial for its definition. 2. . . . When presented with events of varying criterial difference from a standard, females should judge fewer of these events as similar to the standard than males, on the ground that the former tend to categorize more narrowly. . . . It was concluded that recognition of similarity depends on learned classification rules and on in-dividual differences in conceptual conservatism."— G. Frank.

3773. Walters, Richard H., Banks, Robin K., & Ryder, Robert R. A test of the perceptual defense hypothesis. J. Pers., 1959 (Mar), 27, 47-55.—A test of McGinnies' perceptual defense hypothesis was

made. The hypothesis was as follows: "Other conditions being equal, nontaboo words that immediately follow subliminally presented taboo words will be correctly identified less often than nontaboo words that follow subliminally presented nontaboo words." The variable word of frequency was controlled. Results confirmed the prediction. 17 refs.—A. Rosen.

(See also Abstracts 3628, 3892, 3899, 4009)

VISION

3774. Adams, Pauline, & Haire, Mason. (Menlo Park, Calif.) The effect of orientation on the reversal of one cube inscribed in another. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 296–299.—When the smaller, inscribed cube had an orientation similar to the larger one, its rate of reversal was the same as the larger; when in an opposite orientation, its rate was faster.—R. H. Waters.

3775. Bjerstedt, Åke. Color arrangement and color association. (Lund U.) Nord. Psykol., 1959, 11, 96–106.—A preliminary report on research in the associative components in color experiences. A modification of the Pfister test, using a paired technique was employed, and also a controlled variable. Colors used were: red, blue, green, and violet. In the 1st experiment with 417 school children, the younger children outstripped the older ones in choice and preference of colors in symmetrical arrangements. In the 2nd experiment, 100 adults took part, and results indicated that previous experience and also semantics markedly influence interpretation. Continuation of the research is planned.—O. I. Jacobsen.

3776. Brown, Charles R., & Forsyth, D. M. (Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C.) Fusion contour for intermittent photic stimuli of alternating duration. Science, 1959 (Feb), 129, 390–391.—"It is generally thought that fusion of intermittent photic stimuli occurs when the duration between successive pulses of light is reduced to a certain value, this value being a function of the illumination and viewing conditions. The findings described in this report show that fusion is determined not only by the duration between successive stimuli but also by the temporal pattern of successive stimuli." 2 figures, one schematically representing intermittent photic stimuli and the other indicating data obtained, are presented.—S. J. Lachman.

3777. Carlson, V. R. Aftereffect of a moving pattern. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 31-39.— The aftereffect of a pattern of curved lines was determined when the pattern was stationary and when it was moving. "The aftereffect of curvature was not decreased to a significant degree by moving the pattern across the visual field. This result may be accounted for in terms of the topological representation of contour in the visual cortex, if it is assumed that momentary adaptation produces as great an aftereffect as longer periods of adaptation when the aftereffect is measured immediately." 21 refs.—J. Arbit.

3778. Christensen, Haaken. Observation of image movements relative to the retina during fixation. Acta ophthal., Kbh., 1959, 37, 1-16.—"... a personal technique for observing and interpreting image movements relative to the retina during fixation. Conclusions reached over a number of years are

in agreement with observations of eye movements made by other investigators, especially photographically."—M. M. Berkun.

3779. Chyatte, C. (Chicago, Ill.) Perceptual set and critical flicker frequency. Amer. J. Ophthal., 1959 (Sep), 48(3, Pt. I), 352-355.—Normal Ss set to perceive flicker in descending trials showed higher critical frequencies than when set to perceive fusion in ascending trials.—D. Shaad.

3780. Copenhaver, Richard M., & Gunkel, Ralph D. (National Inst. Health, Bethesda, Md.) The spectral sensitivity of color-defective subjects determined by electroretinography. AMA Arch. Ophthal., 1959, 61, 55-68.—Spectral-sensitivity curves were determined for several color-defective persons by electroretinography. 9 figures summarize the curves and the relation to psychophysical data is discussed.—R. L. Sulzer.

3781. Curtin, Brian J., Linksz, Arthur, & Shafer, Donald M. Aniseikonia following retinal detachment. Amer. J. Ophthal., 1959 (Apr.), 47, 468–471. —Diathermy for retinal detachment results in significant amounts of aniseikonia with consequent impairment of binocular vision.—D. Shaad.

3782. Day, R. H. Hue differences and brightness differences as determinants of figural aftereffects. Brit. J. Psychol., 1959 (Aug.), 50, 223-230. -In 3 experiments involving male and female university staff and students the frequency of occurrence of the figural aftereffect was investigated using inspection patterns with and without a difference in brightness between the figure and its background. The figural aftereffect occurred equally frequently in those instances when the inspection figure and ground were of similar brightness as in those instances when the figure and ground varied markedly in brightness. It is concluded that "the necessary condition for the occurrence of the figural aftereffect is a visible inspection contour constituted of a difference either in brightness or in hue." 18 refs .- C. M. Franks.

3783. Dreyer, V. (Technical U. Denmark, Copenhagen) On visual contrast thresholds: I. The influence of different areas of positive stimuli. Acta ophthal., Kbh., 1959, 37, 65-79.-These conclusions are drawn from experiments under constant and well defined conditions: "(1) The contrast threshold is not a simple function of the size of the area of stimulus. (2) A critical minimum visual angle exists above which the contrast threshold is independent of the area of stimulus. The critical visual angle lies around 3'. (3) With stimuli viewed under smaller visual angles than the critical angle, the product of the Fechner fraction and the area of stimulus is a constant, a functional relationship which, in analogy with Riccò's law, can be expressed: $\Delta L/L .A = a$ constant. (4) There is a critical minimum background luminance, above which the Fechner fraction has a minimum value, and above which it becomes independent of further increase in the background luminance. (5) Both the critical visual angle and the critical background luminance can be considered as thresholds for the validity of the Weber-Fechner law."-M. M. Berkun.

3784. Dreyer, V. (Technical U. Denmark, Copenhagen) On visual contrast thresholds: II. The influence of different areas of negative stimuli.

Acta ophthal., Kbh., 1959, 37, 148-158.—(see 34: ". . . a continuation of recently published investigations of contrast thresholds for stimuli observed under small visual angles and at relatively high levels of adaptation. From the results of the experiments with negative stimuli . . . and a com-parison between the experimental results for positive and negative stimuli, the following conclusions may be drawn: (1) The contrast thresholds for negative stimuli cannot be expressed as a simple function of the area of stimulus. (2) The contrast thresholds for negative and positive stimuli do not follow the same laws. (3) In the case of negative stimuli, there is a critical minimum visual angle (under which the contrast thresholds are dependent on the area of the stimulus) only with background luminances less than or equal to about 80 cd/sq.m. In this case the critical minimum visual angle is about 2.5'. (4) In the case of negative stimuli, the Fechner fraction is constant above a certain critical minimum background luminance (about 80 cd/sq.m), and remains unchanged even when the visual angle of the stimulus is de-creased from about 20' to about 1': (5) Above this critical minimum background luminance, there is a range for which the Weber-Fechner law is valid for all visual angles of negative stimuli."-M. M. Berkun.

3785. Foley, P. J. (Defence Research Medical Lab., Toronto) The legibility of moving digits as a function of their separation and direction of movement. Def. Res. Med. Lab. Rep., 1957 (Aug), No. 76-4. v, 5 p.—Speed at which moving digits could be correctly identified was found to be greatest with a greater separation between digits. The direction of movement also influences recognition with horizontal movement being better as a whole. Movement of the digits from right to left, duplicating normal left-right reading habits, was better than the opposite, and so was movement of the digits up rather than down. The maximum tolerated speed was 63.6 degrees, but this is not the speed which should be used if one wishes to display the greatest amount of information over time.—D. Giannitrapani.

3786. Gaito, John. (Wilkes Coll., Pa.) Visual discrimination of straight and curved lines. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 236–242.—The ease of perception, as measured by threshold values, of single and multiple straight lines and of curved lines was tested in 2 experiments. Taken altogether, the results show the order of ease of perception to be: a single straight line, a single curved line, multiple straight line forms.—R. H. Waters.

3787. Gibson, Eleanor J., Gibson, James J., Smith, Olin W., & Flock, Howard. Motion parallax as a determinant of perceived depth. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 40-51.—"After verbal suggestion, information, or training concerning separation in depth, a correlation was present between the degree of velocity-difference and the degree of separation judged. It was raised by information and corrected training. But the reports indicated that the Os generally saw motions rather than depths, and that the appearance of depth was not induced by information or training. . . . This result does not support the theory of 'unconscious inference' or point to any process for the conversion of bidimensional impressions into perceptions." 15 refs.—J. Arbit.

3788. Gross, Frances. The role of set in perception of the upright. J. Pers., 1959 (Mar), 27, 95–103.—"If perception of the upright is to provide a means for the study of personality and lead to the characteristics attributed to 'field-dependent' and 'field-independent' individuals, it would seem desirable to know more about the factors which may influence this perceptual task," such as a change in set. The perceptual task is kept stable, but "a set for uncertainty is created to test the hypothesis that when the subject becomes increasingly uncertain in making his judgments in the perceptual task, he will become more dependent on the environment—in this situation the frame." The hypothesis was confirmed.—A. Rosen.

3789. Indow, T., Kuno, U., Yoshida, T., & Kozaki, T. (Keio U.) Studies on the induction in the visual process, taking electrical phosphene as an index: IV. Experiments under conditions involving shift of fixation (3). Jap. J. Psychol., 1959 (May), 30, 1-6.—In previous experiments (see 34: 497) it was shown that if fixation is shifted prior to the presentation of the final point in a sequence of points, the pattern of induction can be accounted for only by attributing it to S's perception rather than to the pattern of retinal stimulation. Results from a new series of studies involving refraction of a beam of the induction are consistent with former experiments, refraction taking place at a retinal point which is not stimulated. English summary.—J. Lyons.

3790. Krauskopf, John, & Riggs, Lorrin A. (Brown U.) Interocular transfer in the disappearance of stabilized images. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 248-252.—In 4 experiments with 2 Ss, "results indicate that the disappearance of a stabilized image presented to one eye is significantly enhanced following stimulation to the corresponding region of the other eye." Some possible theoretical implications are evaluated.—R. H. Waters.

3791. Künnapas, Theodor M. The vertical-horizontal illusion in artificial visual fields. J. Psychol., 1959(Jan), 47, 41–48.—Previous investigations have found overestimation of the vertical, especially when an oval shape is extended in a horizontal direction. In this study artificial fields were produced by specially constructed spectacles, with ratio of vertical to horizontal of 0.50, 0.75, 1.00, 1.33, and 2.00. It was found that overestimation of the vertical line (OV) is a function of the V/H. OV decreases with an increase of V/H. It was also found that none of the artificial fields could change the OV into an overestimation of the horizontal line (OH), not even the field with the largest V/H. It was concluded that OV is influenced by the oval shape of our visual field, but that this factor is not the only one.—R. W. Husband.

3792. Linksz, Arthur. Optics and visual physiology. AMA Arch. Ophthal., 1959 (Jun), 61, 944–1003.—An annual review summarizing over 200 publications under such headings as light and the retina, electroretinography, color vision, acuity, reading problems, space perception, and accommodation. A shift of emphasis from psychophysical to electrophysiologic studies is noted, and recent evidence relevant to classic visual theories is discussed.—R. L. Sulzer.

3793. McCarthy, Charles D. (Michigan State U.) The effect of emotionally loaded stimuli on

visual recognition thresholds: An investigation of the phenomenon and process. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3369.—Abstract.

3794. Maeda, Hisashi. (Kagoshima U., Japan) On the inhibitory effects of extrapolated stimuli in the successive comparison of brightness. I. Jap. J. Psychol., 1959 (May), 30, 8-19.—First in a series of studies on the inhibitory effect of a stimulus (e) preceding a standard (N) and a comparison (V) stimulus. The effect of e was always to shift the normal time-error in a negative direction, with N underestimated, regardless of the interval between N and V. English summary.—J. Lyons.

3795. Morant, Ricardo B. The visual perception of the median plane as influenced by labyrinthian stimulation. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 25 35.-2 experiments were carried out to demonstrate that labyrinthian stimulation, induced by acceleratory and deceleratory rotation of the S around his vertical axis, influences the visual perception of the median plane. Under acceleration the position of the apparent median plane was displaced in the direction of rotation. Accerelation in 1 direction and deceleration from rotation in the opposite direction were found to act in an equivalent fashion. Therefore, a retinal theory was found to be inadequate and was rejected in favor of the interpretation that body tonus affects the visual perception of space.-R. W. Husband.

3796. O'Brien, Vivian. (Johns Hopkins U.) Contrast by contour-enhancement. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 299-300.—A study of the effect of contour-enhancement on Wertheimer's included and appended triangles.—R. H. Waters.

3797. Perloe, Sidney Irwin. (U. Michigan) An experimental test of two theories of perceptual defense. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3358.—Abstract.

3798. Simonson, Ernst. (Minneapolis, Minn.) The fusion frequency of flicker as a criterion of central nervous system fatigue. Amer. J. Ophthal., 1959 (Apr.), 47, 556-565.—It is suggested that lowered fusion frequency in sedentary work can be counteracted by drugs or rest but there is no consistent correlation with visual performance or subjective fatigue. Different types of physical exertion produce variable effects on flicker fusion frequency. 34 refs.—D. Shaad.

3799. Tanaka, Toshitaka. (Osaka U.) A developmental study of the comparison of similarity of figures which change in direction and arrangement of elements. IV. Jap. J. Psychol., 1959(Jul), 30, 97–102.—1 of a series of studies (see 33: 5309) in which Ss from kindergarten to adult levels were asked to choose which of 4 comparison figures, differing in either color, internal arrangement of elements, or form, most resembled a standard figure. The condition of tilting the standard figure was shown not to change the judgments of adults but to cause children under 8 years of age to put less emphasis on the form of even a dominant element of the comparison figure. English summary.—J. Lyons.

3800. Tinker, M. A. (U. Minnesota) Brightness contrast, illumination intensity and visual efficiency. Amer. J. Optom., 1959 (May), 36, 221–235.—Visibility of print and speed of reading were

measured for 6 levels of illumination and 4 contrast ratios on 367 Ss. Except with very poor contrast between print and paper, increasing the illumination above 25 ft. candles had no effect on the speed of reading connected material. However, visibility of single words increased with each increase in illumination intensity used. "It is suggested that visibility scores which involve threshold discrimination should not be employed as a basis for specifying illumination levels satisfactory for reading."—E. G. Heinemann.

3801. Witkin, Herman A. (State U. New York Coll. Medicine) The perception of the upright. Scient. Amer., 1959 (Feb), 200, 50-70.—A series of studies on the perception of the upright. Using the tilted room and tilted chair, marked individual differences were discovered in the extent to which the visual field or bodily sensations influence the experience of uprightness. In other perceptual problems (embedded-figures, etc.) the same Ss were consistently "field-independent" or "field-dependent." Sex and age differences and significant relationships to projective test results and maternal behavior were observed.—I. S. Wolf.

3802. Zajac, J. L. (U. Edinburgh) Depth perception of stereoscopic images resulting from fusion of crossed and uncrossed double images. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 163–183.—Results of the study corroborate the predictions based on geometrical distances of objects from O, O's interocular distance, and the distance of intersection of visual lines and objects viewed. The laws and conditions of depth perception in stereoscopic vision can be determined by this technique.—R. H. Waters.

(See also Abstracts 3577, 3624, 3684, 3909, 4017, 4083, 4104, 4680)

AUDITION

3803. Green, David Marvin. (U. Michigan) Detection of complex auditory signals in noise and the critical band concept. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3380-3381.—Abstract.

3804. Korboot, P. J., & Keats, J. A. A multidimensional scaling of sounds. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 62-69.—Pitch and loudness are functions of both frequency and intensity. In an experiment using multidimensional analysis the authors were able to check the accuracy of the dimensional representation of 2 dimensions of sound. While "pitch and loudness are primarily determined by frequency and intensity, pitch appears to decrease with increasing intensity, and loudness to increase with increasing frequency." The effects, though small, are significant.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3805. Rosenblat, Benjamin; Bilger, Robert C., & Goldstein, Robert. (Hosp. San Juan de Dios, Chilean National Health Service) Electrophysiologic responses to sound as a function of intensity, EEG pattern and sex. J. speech hear. Res., 1959, 2, 28–39.—22 males and 14 females between the ages of 17 and 40 with normal hearing, naive, were studied by means of electrodermography and electroencephalography while tones of 1000 cps at minus 5, 0, plus 5, plus 10 db were presented in random order. A number of sex differences are reported. Criteria were developed for estimation of threshold of individual ears on the basis of percentage of responses as a

function of intensity. Estimation of threshold was successful more often for the males and more often for the EDR.—M. F. Palmer.

3806. Wever, Ernest Glen, & Vernon, Jack A. (Princeton U.) The auditory sensitivity of orthoptera. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., Wash., 1959, 45, 413-419.—Sensitivity in the frequency range 100-100,000 cps was measured in a variety of grasshoppers, katydids, and crickets, some of whose tympanic membranes are in the forelegs. There is poor sensitivity at low frequencies, with maxima at 5000 cps in grasshopper and over 10,000 in other species. "The functions vary in shape, in the maximum of sensitivity and its region of frequency, and in the upper limits attained. At 15,000 the katydids are about as sensitive as man, the others less."—M. M. Berkum.

(See also Abstracts 3605, 3621, 3751, 3940, 3944, 3972, 4286)

OTHER MODALITIES

3807. Baron, J. B. Données récentes sur l'équilibration et le vertige. [Recent data on equilibration and vertigo.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959(Jul), 4, 205-211.—A discussion of recent research emphasizing the role of the ocular motor muscles in equilibrium. 38 refs.—C. J. Adkins.

3808. Benton, Arthur L. (Iowa City) Rightleft discrimination and finger localization: Development and pathology. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1959. xv, 185 p. \$7.00.—Foreword by Adolph L. Sahs. A review of the history and literature of right-left discrimination and finger localization, broad concepts which refer to a number of types of behavior on different levels of complexity. A detailed description of the test batteries and the results secured with normal children and adults, mental defectives, and brain damaged patients are reported. The normative aspects, developmental disturbances, and acquired impairment of these functions are discussed with special reference to the concept of body schema. Separate chapters deal with allesthesia and the psychoneurology of these 2 deficits which typically occur within a matrix of a large number of impairments of behavior. 135-item bibliog.—C. T. Bever.

3809. Engen, Trygg, & Pfaffmann, Carl. Absolute judgments of odor intensity. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 23–26.—"Results obtained with the method of absolute judgment suggest that a relatively unpracticed S can identify correctly three levels of intensity of an odorant and that a well-practiced S can identify about four levels."—J. Arbit.

3810. Yai, Hideko. (Niigata U. School Medicine) The formation of a pressure sense pattern. Jap. J. Psychol., 1959 (May), 30, 21–32.—Successive measurements of skin pressure sensitivity on the dorsal forearm, with alternate presentation of skin pressure sensitivity as an unconditioned stimulus, appear to indicate the formation of a conditioned response. Sensitivity is lowered in the 2nd measurement, and the high-low relation between a 1st and 2nd measurement persists as a pattern in successive trials, the effect lasting for about 90 minutes before spontaneous extinction. English summary.—J. Lyons.

(See also Abstracts 3625, 4149)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

3811. Adams, Oscar S., Levine, Raphael B., & Chiles, W. Dean. (Lockheed Aircraft Corp.) Research to investigate factors affecting multipletask psychomotor performance. 'USAF WADC tech. Rep., 1959 (Mar), No. 59-120. vii, 37 p.—A battery of 7 performance tasks, similar to those performed by pilots, and 4 psychophysiological variables were used with 15 male college students. A 24 hour test-retest showed moderately high reliability and sensitivity for 5 of the performance task criteria, but negligible intercorrelations. No significant correlations were obtained between performance scores and the measures of heart rate, breathing rate, skin temperature or skin resistance. Skin resistance showed more reliability than the other psychophysiological variables during various performance tasks.—M. B. Mitchell.

3812. Baeumer, Erich. Verhaltensstudie über das Haushuhn: Dessen Lebensart. Teil II. [Observations of the behavior of the domestic hen: Its mode of living. Part II.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Aug.), 16, 284–296.—(see 31: 380) The maintenance and improvement of the pecking order position necessitates fighting for both cocks and hens. 3 types of fighting are distinguished: fighting of adult cocks for leadership, between hens, and between cockerels and hens holding higher positions. After the establishment of territories combat still occurs at boundaries, but combat ceases without decision. A defeated cock hides his head and goes into hiding to prevent further persecution by the victor. Some observations of pecularities of catching live prey, and nest behavior are also given.—A. H. Urmer.

3813. Bindra, Dalbir. An interpretation of the "displacement" phenomenon. Brit. J. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 50, 263-268.—Animals obstructed in the execution of a particular activity tend to direct the same activity towards another object or to engage in a completely different activity. Current interpretations of such displacement phenomena in terms of some displacement mechanism which is assumed to displace the "energy" from one reactions system to another are criticized as being vague, ad hoc, and largely descriptive. An alternative explanation is proposed which regards the problem of the so-called displacement activities as a special case of the general problem of the factors determining the occurrence of any activity in an animal's repertoire. 15 refs.—C. M. Franks.

3814. Bindra, Dalbir, & Spinner, Nahum. Response to different degrees of novelty: The incidence of various activities. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1958 (Oct), 1, 341–350.—30 rats lived in cages with certain visual, tactual, and auditory characteristics. These stimuli were altered in 3 other cages so as to form a scale of degree of novelty. 10 animals were observed individually for 15 minutes in each of these test cages. The following categories were measured: sniffing, walking, grooming, freezing, sitting, and miscellaneous. The relations between novelty and incidence of various responses cannot be adequately explained by constructs of exploratory drive or fear drive. An alternative explanation is proposed.—J. Arbit.

3815. Borror, D. J. (Ohio State U.) Variation in the songs of the rufous-sided towhee. Wilson Bull., 1959, 71, 54-72.—Sound spectrographs were made of 694 songs from 51 birds by means of a vibralizer. 93 song patterns were identified. "There is a great deal of difference in the song patterns of different birds, and only rarely (in this study, only 5 of 93 song patterns) does one find a given song pattern sung by different birds."—N. M. Ginsburg.

3816. Brodie, David A., & Boren, John J. The use of pinch as an aversive stimulus. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1958 (Oct), 1, 301–302.—Discusses the efficacy of tail and leg pinch as aversive stimuli. Originally employed because electric shock introduced artifacts into EEG records.—J. Arbit.

3817. Burkhardt, D. (U. Munich) Effect of temperature on isolated stretch-receptor organ of the crayfish. Science, 1959 (Feb), 129, 392–393.—
"Abdominal stretch-receptor organs of Astacus leptodactylus are investigated by means of extra- and intracellular leads. The effects of changing temperature on steady-state rate of activity are surprisingly low. The sensory nerve cell compensates for changes in temperature by means of opposite reactions of generator potential and threshold."—S. J. Lachman.

3818. Cameron, D. Ewen; Levy, Leonard; Rubenstein, L. D., & Malmo, R. B. (McGill U., Montreal) Repetition of verbal signals: Behavioural and physiological changes. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1959 (May), 115, 985–991.—"We have studied the effects of repetition on certain aspects of the behaviour of the individual, notably his attitudes, interpersonal relations and his self concept. We have also studied the effects of repetition on ear temperature levels. With respect to the behavioral changes it has been demonstrated that repetition will produce predetermined change. In the psychosomatic studies, repetition will produce change but not necessarily in a predetermined direction. Behavioral changes have been demonstrated for over a year after cessation of repetition in several cases in which the circumstances were very favorable. The changes in the ear temperature levels faded within a few days after cessation of repetition."—N. H. Pronko.

3819. Carter, Gavin H., & Clarke, H. Harrison. (U. Oregon) Oregon simplifications of the strength and physical fitness indices. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hith. Phys. Educ. Recr., 1959 (Mar), 30, 3–10.—Because of the high cost of testing equipment, the time required to administer, and the prerequisite skill of the testers, simplified Strength and Physical Fitness Indices were developed. Although testing skill is still necessary, less equipment and less time are required to administer them. Multiple correlations with various strength tests are reported and regression equations computed.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3820. Dane, B., Walcott, C., & Drury, W. H. The form and duration of the display actions of the goldeneye (Bucephala clangula). Behaviour, 1959, 14, 265–281.—"The display actions of the goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) have been analyzed from motion picture film. A name was given for each movement and the durations were measured. A record is also given of the probable order of the appearance of the actions during the spring." Each display is stereotyped and is measured by its duration since

it has the advantage of being both accurate and objective. Further, this method of analysis reveals that some movements of the same form can be separated to reveal differences which may play different roles in the pattern of behavior.—H. H. Weiss.

3821. Das, Gita, & Broadhurst, P. L. (U. London) A note on the Hebb-Williams test of intelligence in the rat. Canad. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 13, 72–75.—Data are presented relevant to the standardization of the Hebb-Williams closed-field intelligence test for rats. The obtained order of difficulty of the 12 problems differed markedly from the assumed order and varied when the problems were presented in different sequences. A reliability of +.48 was obtained, but it is not known how the variations introduced in problem order influenced this result.—R. S. Davidon.

3822. DeVries, Herbert A. (Long Beach State Coll.) Effect of various warm-up procedures on 100-yard times of competitive swimmers. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ. Recr., 1959 (Mar), 30, 11-20.—"The purpose of this study was to determine the value that can be ascribed to the warm-up procedures customarily employed by competitive swimmers (hot showers, calisthenics, massage and swimming)." Evidence indicates that there is "an interaction between the warm-up procedure and the type of stroke swum, so that it may be well to vary the warm-up procedures according to the stroke swum." While proper warm-up procedures may improve competitive swimmers, improperly selected procedures may result in impairment of performance. 21 refs.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3823. DeWolfe, Ruthanne K. S., & Duncan, Carl P. Time estimation as a function of level of behavior of successive tasks. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 58, 153-158.—"Each S was given several trials in each of which he first worked on a standard task for a fixed interval of time, then worked on a comparison task until he estimated he had worked the same length of time as had elapsed during the first interval. Three tasks-rest, reversed alaphabet printing, and anagram solving-were used in all combinations as both standard and comparison tasks. These tasks were assumed to represent, respectively, low, intermediate, and high degrees of a dimension called 'level of behavior.' Time estimates varied directly with level of behavior of the comparison task, inversely with level of behavior of the standard task. Also, in general, time estimates did not vary over trials .- J. Arbit.

3824. Dieterlen, Fritz. (U. Freiburg) Das Verhalten des syrischen Goldhamsters: Untersuchungen zur Frage seiner Entwicklung und seiner angeborenen Anteile durch geruchsisolierte Aufzuchten. [The behavior of the golden hamster: Investigations of its development and hereditary factors using olfactory isolation during rearing.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Mar), 16, 47–103.—Golden hamsters reared in an olfactory neutral environment were compared to specimens reared normally. Behavior characteristics of the species developed equally in both groups. The isolated group matured more slowly physically, although becoming independent earlier. Both groups reacted similarly to smell as well as sex behavior and showed similar fighting behavior, although the development of fighting behavior of the

isolated group was retarded. The development of motor patterns of infants' simple and automatically performed movements were thoroughly investigated. —A. H. Urmer.

3825. Eimes, Dieter. (Albert-Ludwigs U., Freiburg) Untersuchungen zur Lichtkompass orientierung des Wasserlaufers Velia currens F. [Investigation of light-compass orientation of oceanic syphonophara Velia currens F.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959(Jun), 16, 129–154.—An attempt to evaluate the biological significance of light-compass orientation of Velia is reported. Varying such factors as environmental temperature, light phases of the natural day, extending darkness periods, blinding the animal on 1 side, and anesthesizing the animal still leaves the problem unsolved.—A. H. Urmer.

3826. Erbesfeldt, Frenaus Eibl. Der Fish Aspidontus taeniatus als Nachahmer des Putzers Labroides dimidiatus. [The imitation of the cleaner fish Labroides dimidiatus by Aspidontus taeniatus.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Mar), 16, 19-25.—Aspidontus taeniatus imitates in detail the color pattern and behavior of Labroides dimidiatus which cleans other Indopacific fishes. The occasional parasitic activities of this fish lead to the assumption that this species might be on the transitional stage from a parasite to a cleaner.—A. H. Urmer.

3827. Ewer, R. F. (Rhodes U., South Africa) Suckling behaviour in kittens. Behaviour, 1959, 15, 146–162.—"The feeding behavior of two litters of four kittens each has been studied. During the first few days of life each kitten gradually establishes ownership of one teat, and then rarely feeds from any teat but its own. One kitten was exceptional in establishing ownership of two teats. Teat constancy is well maintained until the kittens become active enough to leave the nest and feed independently of the mother at the age of about 32 days."—H. H. Weiss.

3828. Farley, Robert Edward. (U. Washington) Central nervous system frequency-discrimination in the domestic hen. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3379.—Abstract.

3829. Gerbner, M., Altman, K., & Meszaros, I. (National Inst. Sport Hygiene, Budapest) mechanism of the increase in diuresis induced by hypnotic suggestions. J. psychosom. Res., 1959 (May), 3, 282-290.-Daily urine samples of 15 normal Ss, ages 18-24, were studied with carefully controlled procedures. At first, ½ of the Ss had an increase in diuresis, thought to be due to test situation anxiety. In hypnotic sleep there were no substantial changes in the diuresis without water intake. In deep hypnosis after drinking water, if the act of drinking is not accompanied by a suggestion of drinking, the urine does not become more dilute and in many cases no water diuresis results. In the increase in diuresis elicited by the hypnotic suggestion of drinking water the concentration of the urine only slightly decreases. Sodium and osmolar excretion increase substantially. 42 refs.-W. G. Shipman.

3830. Goja, Herman. Zeichenversuche mit Menschenaffen. [Drawing attempts with anthropoid apes.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959(Aug), 16, 370–373.—3 chimps and 2 orangutans were induced to draw and paint, but only 1 chimp would do so repeatedly. His

movements are described. Drawing and painting led to sexual excitement,—A, H, Urmer,

3831. Goldstein, Robert Howard. (U. Michigan) Behavioral effects of psychological stress. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3364.—Abstract.

3832. Gottschewski, G. H. M. Untersuchungen beim Hauskaninchen: I. Erbliche Unterschiede in der Wahl von Kotablageplatzen. [Investigation of rabbits: I. Hereditary differences in the choice of defecation location.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1956 (Mar), 16, 26-46.—Behavior variables in choice of location for defecation were observed in 14 standard breeds of rabbits inbred for 10 generations. The behavior of an individual is constant throughout its life and not influenced by external factors. Hereditary factors of different spacial orienting tendencies is proved.—A. H. Urmer.

3833. Gunn, Samuel A., & Gould, Thelma Clark. The effect of psychosexual stimuli on an archaic reproductive cycle. Psychosom. Med., 1959 (May–Jun), 21, 204–207.—Previous studies have shown that Zn⁶⁵ uptake by the dorsolateral prostate (DLP) is under hormonal control and represents a functional state of the gland. This study, using Wistar rats as Ss, reports that psychosexual stimuli (vision, olfaction, physical contact with female rats) can increase the activity of the DLP, "but only at times when the high sensitivity of the archaic [seasonal] reproductive cycle is present." These stimuli do not alter the activity of the DLP when the sensitivity of the archaic breeding cycle is low. The authors also suggest that this method, Zn⁶⁵ uptake, can be used as a "measurement of the basic sexual drive in the male laboratory rat." 15 refs.—L. A. Pennington.

3834. Haas, Gerhard. Untersuchungen uber angebarine Verhaltensweisen by Mahnenspringern (Ammotragus lervia Pallos). [Investigation of innate behavior pattern of Barbary sheep.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Jun), 16, 218–242.—The behavior of a flock of 20 Barbary sheep in a zoo was observed with special emphasis on the process of behavioral maturation of 14 newborn sheep.—A. H. Urmer.

3835. Heimburger, Norbert. Das Markierungsverbal ten einiger Caniden. [The marking behavior of several canines.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Mar), 16, 104–113.—Raccoon dogs, arctic foxes, and golden jackals mark with urine. The intensity marking varies as a function of the stimuli, the strongest being a rival. General urine marking behavior of several species is described.—A. H. Urmer.

3836. Henry, Franklin M. (U. California, Berkeley) Reliability, measurement error, and intraindividual differences. Res. Ouart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ. Recr., 1959 (Mar), 30, 21-24.—
"The conventional test-retest reliability coefficient is equal to the 'true score' variance divided by total variance." Measurement error "in other tests of interest in our field is largely undetermined." Reaction times and movement times are subject much more to variation in individual response than to error in measurement. Thus, interindividual and intra-individual variations appear to characterize behavior while measurement error may or may not influence the reliability of the measured variations.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3837. Heusner, William W. (U. Minnesota) Theoretical specifications for the racing dive: Optimum angle of take-off. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ. Recr., 1959 (Mar), 30, 25-37. —An investigation of "the racing dive in swimming in terms of basic mechanical principles involved." A mathematical formula was developed for estimating the true time of a 25 yard race and found to be highly valid when applied to 17 Ss. The optimum angles of take-off under varying conditions is also described. 21 refs.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3838. Hirano, Shunji. (U. Tokyo) Shironezumi ni okeru katachi no tōkasei. [Figural equivalence in the white rat.] Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo, 1959, 9, 1-11.—As a factor determining stimulus equivalence, figure-ground relationship was investigated. 8 Ss were trained to respond to triangle rather than circle in Lashley's jumping stand. In the training situation, the triangle and circle were painted white on a black ground. In the test situations various combinations of black, gray, and white were used for these figures and ground, and figures were modified. Results indicated that critical factors establishing stimulus equivalence are: relative brightness of figure and ground, and the form in the lower part of the figure. English abstract.—S. Ohwaki.

3839. Hooks, G. Eugene. (Wake Forest Coll.) Prediction of baseball ability through an analysis of measures of strength and structure. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ. Recr., 1959 (Mar), 30, 38–43.—Criteria of baseball ability, namely, hitting, running, throwing, and fielding, were found to be highly correlated with such measures of strength as left and right shoulder flexion. Structural measures such as height, weight, arm span, etc. had low correlations with the criteria.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3840. Iwahara, Shinkuro; Washiyama, Kyoko, & Matsubara, Reiko. (Nara Women's U.) Shironezumi ni okeru sekkin shita futatsu no mokuhyō ni taisuru jihatsuteki kotai gensho. [Spontaneous alternation of two closely-placed goals in the white rat.] Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo, 1959, 9, 23-31.-In a Skinner-box, when 2 identical pairs of a bar and pellet dish were present, the spontaneous alternation was less than that observed in T- or Y-mazes. When these pairs were differentially colored, the alternation was less than those with identical pairs. In an escape situation from an electric shock, the alternation rate was considerably less than those in Skinner-box situations. For the adequate explanation of spontaneous response alternation, position habit or the stimulus preference factor must be taken into consideration in addition to Hull's concept of inhibition. English abstract.-S. Ohwaki.

3841. James, H. (Queen's U., Kingston, Canada) Flicker: An unconditioned stimulus for imprinting. Canad. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 13, 59-67.—
The foliations of the pecten in the avian eye cast shadows on the retina, and as the image of an object moves across, the illumination of the retina rises and falls. If it is to this fluctuation that the bird first responds, a flickering light should be as attractive to newly hatched chicks as a moving object. If flicker acts as an unconditioned stimulus, it should be possible to use it to condition the chick to an otherwise neutral object. Chicks approached a flickering light, more rapidly with practice, and followed a ball associated with it.—R. S. Davidon.

3842. Jensen, Donald D. (Yale U.) A theory of the behaviour of Paramecium aurelia and behavioral effects of feeding, fission, and ultraviolet microbeam irradiation. Behaviour, 1959, 15, 82–122.—"Paramecium aurelia is the subject of a theory of behavior composed of postulates describing the presence, action, and interaction of three pacemakers." The criteria of swimming and swimming turn rates were employed in experiments involving variations of the culture medium, irradiation, and observations made during and following binary fission. The results obtained are interpreted as supporting the proposed theory.—H. H. Weiss.

3843. Jurtshuk, Peter, Jr., Weltman, A. Stanley, & Sackler, Arthur M. (Long Island U.) Biochemical responses of rats to auditory stress. Science, 1959 (May), 129, 1424–1425.—"Prolonged intense auditory stimulation caused a marked reduction in glutathione levels in the blood of female rats. The frequency of the response was significant statistically and was related inversely to the recovery rate after auditory stimulation. An increase in adrenal weights and ascorbic acid, as well as a decrease in total adrenal cholesterol, were noted." The data suggest that "the adaptation response of adrenal cholesterol lags behind that of ascorbic acid in auditory stress."—S. J. Lachman.

3844. Karlin, Lawrence. Reaction time as a function of foreperiod duration and variability. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug.), 58, 185–191.—Studied RT under 2 conditions of foreperiod variability; minimal objective variability and 20% objective variability. Found no evidence that prematurely originated reactions had an appreciable influence on either condition. Woodrow's finding of a 2-sec. optimum was not confirmed. The steady increase of RT as a function of foreperiod contradicts a previous conclusion. RT following a given foreperiod was influenced by the magnitude of the foreperiod immediately preceding the given foreperiod. The development of a state of readiness followed a similar course during the 3 longer blocks of foreperiod which was different from the way in which it developed during the shortest block of foreperiods.—*J. Arbit.*

3845. Keith, D., Kevan, McE., & Knipper, Helmuth. (U. Nottingham) Zur Kenntnis der Gattung Chrotogonus Audinet-Serville, 1839 (Orthopt., Acrid., Pyrgomorphinae) VII. [Information regarding the genus Chrotogonus Audinet-Serville 1839.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Aug.), 16, 267–283.—The self-burial method of Chrotogonus is described and compared to other species. Attempts at varying physical environmental factors (such as temperature, humidity, light, wind-speed, sand-particle size, and moisture content of the sand) did not yield any significant change in the factors inducing self-burial. The procedure of "breaking cover" is also described with the responses to disturbance discussed.—A. H. Urmer.

3846. Kobayashi, Shigeo. (Tokyo U. Education) Nezumi no "tamekomi kōdō" to shokuji katsudō tono kankei ni tsuite. [On the relationship between hoarding behavior and eating activity in white rats.] Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo. 1959, 9, 117–120.—Hoarding and eating were studied under hunger and nonhunger conditions of rats. When Ss were normally fed, the amount of hoarding increased with ex-

perimental days for females but did not for males. During the following hunger period, the amount of hoarding decreased while the eating time in the same situation increased with experimental days.—S. Ohwaki.

3847. Krogman, Wilton Marion. (U. Pennsylvania) Maturation age of 55 boys in the Little League World Series 1957. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ. Recr., 1959 (Mar), 30, 54-56.—Xray films of the hands of 55 boys playing in the Little League World Series, 1957 were reviewed for evidence of maturation based on Todd's 1937 standards. The findings indicated that "Little League ball players of championship caliber are in general, biologically advanced."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3848. Kuethe, James L. The positive response set as related to task performance. J. Pers., 1959 (Mar), 27, 87-94.—The relationship between positive response set (PRS) and an empirical measure of achievement was studied. A positive correlation was anticipated between PRS and level of performance on a task where there is minimal external incentive for effort, and it was predicted that the relationship would be reduced under high incentive conditions. The results supported these hypotheses.—A. Rosen.

3849. Kuhn, Lesley, & Russo, Salvatore. (Eds.) Modern hypnosis. (2nd ed.) Hollywood, Calif.: Wilshire Book, 1958. 349 p. \$5.00.—A new forward and introduction to the edition published in 1947, which includes papers published during the years 1923–1946 in American psychological and psychiatric journals.—T. X. Barber.

3850. Kunkel, Peter. Zum Verhalten einiger Prachtfinken (Estrildinae). [The behavior of some finches (Estrildinae).] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Aug), 16, 302–350.—10 species of Estrildine finches were observed in cages and an aviary. Social behavior such as preening, roosting, and pairing is described, as well as mating behavior and care of the young.—A. H. Urmer.

3851. Lotter, Willard S. (U. California, Davis) Effects of fatigue and warm-up on speed of arm movements. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hith. Phys. liduc. Recr., 1959 (Mar), 30, 57-65.—"Fatigue curves for the maximal rate of arm-shoulder movements during four minutes of crank-turning were secured on 20 college men." It was found that warm-up exercises were ineffective in this experiment. Practice effect yielded faster speed of movement on the 2nd of 2 crank-turning tests. "... the three component exponential equation for speed-time relationships describes the data accurately and appears to have considerable generality of application."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3852. McCormack, P. D. (Defence Research Medical Lab., Toronto) Performance in a vigilance task with and without knowledge of results. Canad. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 13, 68-71.—With intervals between stimuli varying between 30-90 sec., 51 reaction times to light were measured during each of 2 50-min. sessions. In 1 session S was informed whether each RT was faster or slower than the preceding one, while in the other there was no knowledge of results. RT increased significantly throughout the task, with a greater increase under the no-

knowledge condition. RT was inversely related to length of inter-stimulus interval.-R. S. Davidon.

3853. McGuigan, F. J. The effect of precision, delay, and schedule of knowledge of results on performance. I. exp. Psychol., 1959(Jul), 58, 79-84.—Found that the length of time by which knowledge of results (KR) follows a response did not affect performance when S's hand was returned to the starting point immediately after KR was given. Hypothesized that motor activity retroactively interfered with the effectiveness of the KR. The results of a 2nd experiment suggest that motor activity can retroactively interfere with the effectiveness of verbal information.—J. Arbit.

3854. Merlin, V. S. (Perm Pedagogical Inst.) Kharakter orientirovochnykh i neposredstvennoprisposobitel'nykh refleksov v neproizvol'nom dvizhenii i v volevom akte. [The nature of the orienting and directly-adapting reflexes in spontaneous movement and in the volitional act.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 126-135.-With 1st elicitation both the orienting and the directly-adapting reflexes are unconditioned reflexes; with repetition, however, the former extinguishes as a conditioned reflex, while the latter continues unextinguished over a long period of time, given "maintenance of normal tonus of the nerve cells." Data are cited to show that the differences between spontaneous movement and volitional action are a function of: the specific nature of the orienting reflex, the specific function of the orienting reflex, and the specific nature of the relation between the autonomic and motor components of the directlyadapting reflex. "Although during the period of its formation a directly-adapting reflex in spontaneous movement and volitional action depends to a great extent upon the orienting reflex, later on it becomes independent of it." This may be viewed as providing the "neurophysiological basis of the automatisms participating in volitional action."-I. D. London.

3855. Merlino, Lawrence U. (U. California, Berkeley) Influences of massage on jumping performance. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hith. Phys. Educ. Recr., 1959 (Mar), 30, 66-74.—"Thirty-six male university students were tested to determine whether or not there is a beneficial effect on athletic performance of pre-exercise massage." When compared with a psychologically controlled situation, preliminary massage improved the average performance 2.6%. Practice effect was noted but was absent in the 2nd and 3rd experimental day. 16 refs.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3856. Mirsky, Allan F., Primac, Daniel W., & Bates, Richard. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) The effects of chlorpromazine and secobarbital on the C.P.T. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (Jan), 128, 12–17.—A Continuous Performance Test was employed in 2 experiments on normal individuals. The 1st experiment used low and high doses of chlorpromazine, secobarbital, or a placebo administered to 12 Ss with double-blind control. Experiment 2 used secobarbital alone. The differential results obtained with secobarbital in the 2 experiments are discussed and interpreted.—N. H. Pronko.

3857. Murphy, Robert E. Effects of threat of shock, distraction, and task design on performance. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug.), 58, 134-141.—

80 male Ss dealt 4 decks of 32 cards, each deck consisting of a different design pattern of 8 range-rings. The time to deal each deck and errors made in identifying a marked ring on each card were recorded. Each S was assigned to 1 of 4 groups involving different combinations of 2 levels of threat and 2 levels of distraction. Performance differences obtained with the different patterns measured by dealing time were greater under threat than under nonthreat. Distraction had no significant effect. There were fewer errors in the threat condition.—J. Arbit.

3858. Murray, E. J., Schein, E. H., Erikson, K. T., Hill, W. F., & Cohen, M. (Syracuse U.) The effects of sleep deprivation on social behavior. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 229-236.—"During two separate experiments on 72 and 98 hours of sleep deprivation, observations were made of the social, recreational, and general behavior of the Ss" in several categories. "The strongest and most significant finding was that with sleep deprivation the Ss tended to change restlessly from one activity to another" which was "interpreted as indicating efforts . . . to maintain wakefulness by avoiding situations producing drowsiness."—J. C. Franklin.

3859. Plackett, R. L. (U. Liverpool) The analysis of life test data. Technometrics, 1959, 1(1), 9-19.—"The experimental situation described is one in which an external stimulus is applied to a sample of subjects. After a time t a certain number k of the subjects have reacted to the stimulus. The problem is then to determine what proportion of the population of subjects remain to react after a time T given that T > t. Methods for solution are described which use order statistics and examples are given."—Author abstract.

3860. Rensch, B., & Ducker, G. Die spiele von Mungo und Ichneumon. [Play in the mongoose and ichneumon.] Behaviour, 1959, 14, 185-213.-Elaborate descriptions of play behavior are given for captive Herpestes edwardsii and H. ichneumon. "The pronounced appetitive behaviour of hunting and the elaborate exploratory behaviour of the Herpestinae seem to predispose them for several kinds of play. Most, though not all components of their play are parts of the normal behaviour typical of these species." Playing with real prey usually changes into actual killing, whereas "play fighting rarely leads to a serious fight." It is suggested that the similarity of the play of Herpestinae and the Mustelidae is based on an affinity between the groups "though this is not yet supported by paleontology." English summary.—H. H. Weiss.

3861. Ross, Sherman; Dardano, Joseph, & Hackman, Ray C. (U. Maryland) Conductance levels during vigilance task performance. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 65-69.—Using apparatus similar to the Mackworth "clock" test, 9 Ss provided conductance trends over a 2-hour session. Cluster analysis revealed 3 clusters: ascending in 4 Ss, descending in 3 Ss, and cyclical in 2 Ss. "No significant differences were found between the performances of these three clusters nor between high and low conductance groups. The results suggest, however, that higher conductance level is associated with better performance."—M. York.

3862. Rossman, Angela. (U. Munich) Über das "Zähl"-Veringägen der Fische. [The count-

ing ability of fish.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Mar), 16, 1–18.—Significant counting ability was not proven, although it was shown that size and quantity discrimination could be learned. Generally the discrimination of 1 from more than 1 was easily achieved.—A. H. Urmer,

3863. Schnore, Morris M. Individual patterns of physiological activity as a function of task differences and degree of arousal. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 58, 117-128.—Investigated "the consistency of individual differences in physiological activity. In addition, some of the problems related to the measurement of arousal were also evaluated. Nine physiological functions were recorded. Variations in experimental situation were produced by employing tracking and arithmetic tasks with two different levels of arousal for each task. . . . during qualitatively and quantitatively different stimulus situations individuals exhibited idiosyncratic but highly stereotyped patterns of somatic and autonomic activation." 29 refs.—J. Arbit.

3864. Shaffer, Gertrude Krauss. (Garfield Junior High School, Johnstown, Pa.) Variables affecting Kraus-Weber failures among junior high school girls. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ. Recr., 1959 (Mar), 30, 75-86.—The Kraus-Weber Test is a clinical test for "minimum muscular fitness necessary to maintain normal health." The relationship of certain variables on the high rate of failure of the K-W Test as applied to junior high school girls was investigated and the value of conditioning exercises questioned. A positive correlation between K-W failures and IQ is reported. As intelligence increased, K-W failures decreased. Age likewise appeared to influence K-W failures since with increase of age level the percentage of K-W failures and the amount of improvement made decreased. There is an interrelationship between intelligence, age and physical type and K-W failure. A physical conditioning program based on meeting physiological needs produced rapid gains in strength and flexibility leading these girls to a favorable level of performance of the K-W comparable to that attained by European children .- M. A. Seidenfeld.

3865. Shimoyama, Takeshi. (Tokyo U. Education) Nezumi no ijyō kotei ni kansuru kenkyū: II. Jyōdōsei to kotei toni oyobosu yōjiki shigekizuke no kōka. [Studies of abnormal fixation in the rat: II. The effect of infantile stimulation on emotionality and fixation.] Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo, 1959, 9, 109–115.—The level of emotionality in infant rats was tested in terms of excretion in an open field. Results were as follows: (a) electric shock increased emotionality, (b) auditory stimulus considerably increased emotionality only when it caused a seizure in the rat, and (c) there was no definite correlation between the level of tolerance to fixation in an insoluble discrimination situation and the sensitivity to electric or auditory stimulations.—S. Ohwaki.

3866. Shor, Ronald E. (Brandeis U.) Hypnosis and the concept of the generalized reality-orientation. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Jul), 13, 582-602.—12 propositions are formulated in regard to hypnosis as an altered state of the organism. This alteration consists of a relative breakdown of the usual orientation to generalized reality into nonfunctional awareness. A distinction is drawn between

trance and hypnosis and the relationship between hypnosis and certain states such as absent-mindedness is discussed.—L. N. Solomon,

3867. Takeuchi, Terumune, & Saito, Shigeru. (Hirosaki U.) Shironezumi no jihatsuteki kötai genshō ni oyobosu dengeki no köka: Shōgeki kyōdo kōbaisa ni yoru kentō. [The effect of electric shock on spontaneous alternation in the white rat.] Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo, 1959, 9, 33-43.—A simple T-maze was used. Conditions varied were intensity, gradient and position of the shock, and the intertrial interval. All these factors affected the rate of spontaneous alternation. Dual effect of electric shock, facilitatory and inhibitory, on rat's behavior was discussed. English abstract. 24 refs.—S. Ohwaki.

3868. Tembrock, Gunter. Beobachtungen zur Fuchsranz unter besonderer Berücksichtungen der Lantgebung. [Observations of the mating of foxes with special consideration of baying.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959(Aug), 16, 351-368.—Courtship behavior of 5 male and 4 female foxes is analyzed. Mating behavior for males ranged from polygamy to monogamy. The territorial behavior of the foxes showed females marking their territory earlier than the males, supposedly for the rearing of the litter. The territorial marking of the female leads to mating behavior by the male gaining information regarding the female's sexual phase by smelling the urine marks and later by direct sniffing of her anal region. Rank order observations led to the conclusion that male and female ranks are separated. Sound utterances are described by means of oscillograms, and it is shown that the social meaning of different sounds can be distinguished.—A. H. Urmer.

3869. Thorpe, W. H. (U. Cambridge) The learning of song patterns by birds, with especial reference to the song of the Chaffinch Fringilla coelebs. Ibis, 1958, 100, 535-570.—Chaffinch songs were analyzed by means of a sound spectrograph. Normal songs lasts 2.5 seconds and falls into 3 phases. "Birds caught as juveniles in their first autumn and isolated until the summer following produced nearly normal songs. . . Birds which have been hand-reared in auditory isolation from the fifth day of life produce extremely simple songs which represent the inborn components of the specific song." If the hand-reared birds "are themselves grouped together in isolated communities . . . each group will . . build up, by mutual stimulation and imitation, complex but highly abnormal songs." 129 spectrograph figs. and 49 refs.—N. M. Ginsburg.

3870. Tinbergen, N. (Oxford U.) Comparative studies of the behaviour of gulls (Laridae): A progress report. Behaviour, 1959, 15, 1–70.— "This paper describes a number of displays of various gulls (Laridae) with special reference to the Herring Gull group, the hooded gulls, and the Kittiwake, and discusses their functions, causation, evolutionary origin and further evolution as signals." The most common single displays and display sequences are described. 16 photographs, illustrating various aspects of meeting ceremonies and displays, accompanying the text.—H. H. Weiss.

3871. Wagner, Helmuth O. Nestplatzwahl und den Nestbau auslosende Reize bei einigen mexikanischen Vogelarten. [The nesting place choice

and stimuli leading to the nest construction of some Mexican birds.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Aug), 16, 297–301.—The nesting behavior of several species of birds is described with the general conclusion that birds choose or maintain their breeding places exclusively on the basis of suitable nesting localites.—A. H. Urmer.

3872. Walters, C. Etta. (Florida State U.) Motor ability and educal "ity factors of high and low scoring beginning bow" Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hith. Phys. Educ. Rev., 1959 (Mar), 30, 94–100.—Motor ability, educability, body sway, the inger test and ACE were administered to 41 college women who had never bowled but who were enrolled in a beginning bowling class. The above average bowler was better in motor ability and educability than the below average bowler. Significantly, better than average body sway and higher bowling scores were characteristic of the above average S in educability and motor ability.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3873. Warren, J. M. Perseverative reactions in chicks and kittens. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 9-12.—7 white Leghorn chicks and 5 kittens were tested on Hamilton's insoluble multiple-choice problem. The performance of the 2 species did not differ significantly. The validity of the task for interspecies comparisons was questioned.—R. W. Husband.

3874. Weitzenhoffer, Andre M., Gough, Philip B., & Landes, Judah. A study of the Braid effect: Hypnosis by visual fixation. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 67-80.—148 Ss were requested to fixate their attention and eyes for 10 minutes upon a small bright object in accordance with a procedure of James Braid for the production of hypnosis. 5 groups believed that the experiment was a study of attention, the 6th that it was a study of hypnotism aimed at comparing methods of induction. The full Braid effect was never obtained, even in the presence of strong suggestions, although heightened suggestibility was observed. It was concluded that visual fixation per se does not produce hypnosis in a form comparable to that brought about by modern procedure.—R. W. Husband.

3875. Wilson, Don J. (U. California, Berkeley) Quickness of reaction and movement related to rhythmicity or nonrhythmicity of signal presentation. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ. Recr., 1959 (Mar.), 30, 101-109.—Is rhythmic presentation of signals preferable to the nonrhythmic presented with visual stimuli from 8 light flashes to which the Ss responded by a "vigorous upward and forward movement of the arm." The reaction time was more rapid when the potential stimuli were presented in a rhythmic rather than a nonrhythmic series. Speed of movement was not affected by rhythmicity or lack of it and individual differences in quickness of reaction or movement were found to be almost independent.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3876. Wyrwicks, W. Studies on detour behaviour. Behaviour, 1959, 14, 241–264.—Pups from various litters were housed in large boxes from birth to preclude their going around any objects. During preliminary training they were permitted to remain, and were fed, on a particular side of a box relative to a partition. After several days a "key experiment"

was performed consisting of placing the feeding bowl behind a wire partition. "It was found that most pups which were previously allowed to remain in the whole experimental place or which previously went round a fence in another situation, know how to find the way round the partition to reach the food. The task was easiest for pups preliminarily trained in pairs." The detour reactions were interpreted as a "locomotor conditioned reflex" acquired early in life.—H. Weiss.

(See also Abstracts 3601, 3609, 3620, 3622, 3626, 3683, 3920, 3971, 3986, 3988, 4111)

COMPLEX PROCESSES & ORGANIZATIONS

3877. Altus, William D. Sexual role, the short story, and the writer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 37-40.—An experiment to see if college students could identify the sex of writer of a story in the New Yorker or Saturday Evening Post by reading the first few sentences of the story. 86% judged better than chance. Another test, composed of passages best diagnosed, was devised, and analysis attempted. Women did better than men, but correlation with a vocabulary test was low. Judges could not describe techniques of identification, beyond "inference."—R. W. Husband.

3878. Baker, C. H. (Defence Research Medical Lab., Toronto) Three minor studies of vigilance. Def. Res. Med. Lab. Rep., 1959 (Apr.), No. 234-2. 15 p.—Reaction times (RT) were obtained to a test signal which followed a sequence of 20 light signals spaced evenly at 10 sec. or 2 min. intervals or irregularly around them. For the 10 sec. regular group, RTs to the test signal were significantly longer for 2 test intervals shorter than the previous intervals. In the 10 sec. irregular condition, RTs were significantly longer only for a short test interval not previously given. No other significant differences occurred. A 2nd study compared monitoring performance under 3 conditions of intersignal regularity. Only the most irregular condition (intervals of 45-600 sec.) yielded a significant increase in errors during the 2nd half hour of monitoring. A 3rd study compared missed signals when there was knowledge of results (KR), when there was no KR, and when a missed signal was repeated until it was detected ("feedback"). Significant decrements in the 2nd half hour occurred only in the no KR group. Results are interpreted in terms of the expectancy theory of vigilance.—J. L. Fozard.

3879. Bilz, Rudolf. (U. Mainz, Germany) Übersprungphänomene: Eine Betrachtung über die Tinbergenschen "Übersprungbewegungen." [Phenomena of displacement: An essay on Tinbergen's "displacement activity."] Nervenarzt, 1959 (Apr.), 30, 145–153.—Excited animals, when refraining from direct attack on the exciting agent, were observed to show "substitute activity," which can be interpreted as "pars pro toto" expression of aggression. This concept is applied to a wide variety of situations, offering many interpretations.—M. Kaelbling.

3880. Blum, Lucille Hollander. (Postgraduate Center Psychotherapy, NYC) What do readers "read" in popular writings on psychologic matters? Some responses to an article on psychoanalysis.

Amer. I. Psychother., 1959(Apr), 13, 360-375.—
". . . the problem of communication of psychologic material to the lay person. . . how people actually respond to material which is popularly presented. . . . is approached from the point of view of perceptual behavior. The influence of personality factors on the individual's perceptual activity is described. Attempt is made to demonstrate that perceiving takes place in a 'tuned organism' in a natural as well as in an experimental setting, and that the individual limits his perception to what is affectively meaningful to him at the time."—L. N. Solomon.

3881. Gollin, Eugene S. Organizational characteristics of social judgment: A developmental investigation. J. Pers., 1958 (Jun), 26, 139-154.-"Ss differing in age, sex, intelligence, and paternal occupation class were asked to write their judgments of a boy whose behavior they observed in a five-scene silent movie. Two scenes in the movie were designed to connote 'good' behavior and two were designed to connote 'bad' behavior. Individual differences in the organizational character of judgments were obtained. Some Ss utilized inferences in an attempt to account for the diversity of behavior, others used inference only in accounting for particular behavioral themes, while still others did not use inference but confined themselves to describing the action they had perceived. The differences in response apparently are associated with age, sex, intelligence, and social background. The relevance of these findings to Asch's position and to the assertions of Piaget and Werner are discussed."-A. Rosen.

3882. Gruen, Walter. Behavioral correlates of some dimensions of the cognitive field. J. Pers., 1959 (Jun), 27, 169–186.—4 dimensions of cognition, such as accuracy, capacity to include outer and inner complexities, and organizational capacity, were measured by means of the Rorschach for 49 undergraduate Ss. These scores were related to behavior in a problem solving situation, a complicated stylus maze. Significant relationships were found as predicted between the Rorschach and maze measures for the 2nd and 4th dimensions in the initial stage, but no relationships held up later in the learning process.—A. Rosen.

3883. Harvey, O. J., & Caldwell, Donald F. Assimilation and contrast phenomena in response to environmental variation. J. Pers., 1959 (jun), 27, 125-135.—Processes by which an individual may maintain congruity between his attitude r concept and discrepant evaluations or stimuli. "The 'attitude' . . . was an experimentally produced concept of a constant distance between two flashes of light," Stimulus discrepancy was provided by a change in this distance after the concept had been formed. The relation of 4 variables to the processes of assimilation and contrast were studied: strength of concept, stimulus-concept discrepancy, repetition of discrepancy, and tolerance of ambiguity. 14 male undergraduates were Ss in each of 8 experimental conditions. Persons with weaker concepts changed significantly with repeated discrepancy, and those with stronger concepts tended to overestimate discrepancies. Extrapolation from such psychophysical studies to the operation of attitudes on real life issues is tenuous.-A. Rosen.

3884. Hebb, D. O. (McGill U., Montreal) Motivation and thought. Bull, Maritime Psychol, Ass.,

1959(Apr), **8**, 4–9.—Problem solving arouses excitation because of a conflict or contradiction it poses. Some situations seem to be attractive because of the contradiction itself, as in puzzles. The idea of an attractive conflict is applied to be special cases of poetry and propaganda.—J. Bucklew.

3885. Jacons, A., Capek, L., & Meehan, J. P. (U. Southern California) The measurement of verbal responses to experimentally induced changes in emotional states: I. The arousal of fear. J. psychol. Stud., 1959, 11, 1-6.—The study attempted to induce and measure changes in a specific emotional state in a group situation. Using a tape-recorded dramatization as the fear-inducing stimulus, and an adjective check list to measure emotional change, positive results were obtained.—M. S. Maysner.

3886. Kabanova-Meller, E. N. Perekhod ot "vneshnikh" deïstvii k myslennym v formirovanii znaniI u shkol'nikov. [Transition of pupils from "external" actions to those performed mentally in the course of learning.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 44-55.—Data are cited to refute the view that "transition from external to inwardly conceived action" is the most important step in the entire process of concept-formation." This view fails to discriminate sufficiently between 2 aspects of learning, the formation of new connections and the reproduction of previous knowledge."—I. D. London.

3887. Leplat, J., & Rouanet, H. Decisions et fonctions d'utilite. [Decision-making and functions of utility.] Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech., 1959 (Jan-Jun), 8, 122-128.—3 types of decision-making illustrated by examples are discussed. There is the choice situation where no risk is involved, where there is a risk, and where there is uncertainty. The criterion of "maximalization" is introduced. It is trivial in the 1st type of decision-making. The probabilities are determined in the 2nd type and can be given an objective evaluation, while in the decision-making where there is uncertainty, the probabilities are subjective, and therefore there is a greater need for maximalization of "expected utility."—V. Sanua.

3888. MacBrayer, Caroline Taylor. Symbolism validity and learning without awareness.—J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug.), 23, 357–360.—The psychoanalytic concept of unconscious sexual symbolism and unconscious learning was investigated. Unconscious sexual symbolism was proven to be valid. Some evidence exists that responses to projective material are more dependent on recent learning, or learning which is near the limen of awareness, than deep unconscious or repressed processes.—A. A. Kramish.

3889. Maslow, A. H. (Brandeis U.) Critique of self-actualization: I. Some dangers of being-cognition. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 24–32.—Cited and discussed are a number of "dangers" such as that of "making action impossible, or at least indecisive," making us less responsible, and perceiving other persons as "perfect."—A. R. Howard.

3890. Piotrowski, Zygmunt A. (Jefferson Medical Coll.) Basic human motives according to Kurt Goldstein. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Jul), 13, 553–560.—Goldstein's theory of motivation analyzes "satisfaction" into 2 basic motives: the healthy desire for active self-expression, and the pathologic desire to

compensate for the debilitating effects of anxiety. Implications of this theory are discussed.—L. N. Solomon.

3891. Pokorny, Richard R. Über die "Einfühlung." [On "empathy."] Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1959, 18, 112-132.—Empathy is regarded as a nonrational mode of understanding "between the human Ego and the living Thou [experienced as human]." This faculty is held to be characteristic of man throughout his history. Primitive types of empathy can be seen in both herd and domesticated animals. "Empathy has nothing to do with logic. But it can be consciously [cultivated]... it can gain the same importance for scientific knowledge as it has for everyday life." English, German, and French summaries. 49 refs.—J. W. House.

3892. Ponomarev, IA. A. (Moscow State U., ussia) Vzaimootnoshenie priamogo (osoznavaemogo) i pobochnogo (neosoznavaemogo) produktov deistviia. [The interrelationship of direct (conscious) products of action and its (unconscious) byproducts.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 90-104.— "Any human action in a concrete situation involves a consciously realized effect (its direct product) and an unconscious component (its byproduct). Despite its unconscous character the latter is reflected in the mind (in elementary, unconscious form). Since this byproduct is not due to a conscious effort, its reflection may be outside the limits of the subject's rational experience. In some cases, this byproduct may provide a cue for the solution of a creative task (i.e., a task which cannot be solved by known methods). Fully to utilize such a cue requires awareness of it by the S. Experiments are discussed which illuminate the conditions necessary for bringing the un-conscious byproduct to the S's awareness.—I. D. Lon-

3893. Royal, Donald Cochran. (U. Michigan) A multidimensional analysis of perception of emotion from schematic facial expressions. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3388.—Abstract.

3894. Scheerer, Martin. (U. Kansas) Spheres of meaning: An analysis of stages from perception to abstract thinking. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 50-61.—The object of this paper is "(1) to examine certain qualitative factors which distinguish between perception and abstract thought; (2) to demonstrate intermediate stages between these two; (3) to describe such stages in experiential terms and link them to developmental psychology. . . . Spheres of meaning differ from actual concept formation. They do not stem from deliberate reflection ordering and abstraction. They are anchored in and derived from situational experiences. They are intermediate cognitive stages between schemata and logical groupings through concepts." 37 refs.—A. R. Howard

3895. Shaw, Marvin E. Some motivational factors in cooperation and competition. J. Pers., 1958(Jun), 26, 155-169.—"Two experiments were conducted to test the relative effectveness of cooperation and competition under conditions which were controlled for the effects of the procedural variable. One experiment employed a perceptual motor task and the other a memory-reasoning task. The results of the two experiments agreed in finding the coopera-

tive situation to be more efficient, but less satisfying, than the competitive situation." 19 refs.—A. Rosen.

3896. Smith, G. M., & Beecher, H. K. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston) Effect of morphine on the subjective response of hunger in normal subjects. J. Pharmacol. exp. Ther., 1959, 126, 63-69.—"85 nonaddict, nonpatient, adult male . . . students received the 'standard' clinical dose of 10 mg of morphine phosphate per 70 kg of body weight and 1 ml of saline subcutaneously." The subjective response of hunger was measured by the response to the word "hungry" on an adjective check list and by volunteered responses relevant to the state of hunger. Eating and requests for food were also measured. "It is concluded that, in comparison with a placebo, morphine does not reduce the hunger responses studied in the majority of nonpatient, nonaddict subjects." —G. A. Heise.

3897. Smith, G. M., & Beecher, H. K. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston) Measurement of "mental clouding" and other subjective effects of morphine. J. Pharmacol. exp. Ther., 1959, 126, 50-62.—A 12-item questionnaire, a 78-item adjective check list, and volunteered adjectives or phrases were used to measure the sensations and moods of 61 nonaddict male students before and after subcutaneous injections of placebo and morphine phosphate (10 mg/70 kg body weight). "The major subjective responses to morphine in the 'somatic' area were dizziness, nausea, itchiness, headache, and warmness. The major responses in the 'nonsomatic' area were mental clouding, physical inactivity, and mental inactivity. . . The period of peak action was between 1 and 4 hours after medication for most responses."—G. A. Heise.

3898. Smith, Laurence C., Jr., & Phillips, Leslie. Social effectiveness and developmental level in adolescence. J. Pers., 1959 (Jum), 27, 238-249.— The hypothesis of a relationship between social maturity and effectiveness of cognitive functioning was studied in a group of 61 adolescent males. The Vineland Social Maturity Scale, Rorschach, and Stanford-Binet Vocabulary were used to derive measures of social adequacy, cognitive development level, and intelligence. The general hypothesis was confirmed although the relationship undergoes certain changes with age. 24 refs.—A. Rosen.

3899. Spivack, George, & Levine, Murray. Spiral aftereffect and measures of satiation in brain-injured and normal subjects. J. Pers., 1959 (Jun), 27, 211-227.—Relationship of spiral visual aftereffect (SVA) duration to a visual figural aftereffect, reversible figures, memory, intelligence, and age, was studied in brain damaged and normal groups. The brain damaged group demonstrated longer durations and a less discriminating response to amount of spinning as well as less frequent reporting of SVA than normals. 40 refs.—A. Rosen.

3900. Thomas, Edwin J., & Zander, Alvin. (U. Michigan) The relationship of goal structure to motivation under extreme conditions. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 121-127.—Proceeding from the hypothesis that the valence of a given goal varies positively with its instrumental value, results of a field test in which 459 airmen were trained in the skills of survival, evasion, and escape are presented.—A. R. Howard.

3901. Traxel, Werner, & Wrede, Gunhild. (U. Marburg) Hautwiderstandsänderungen bei Musikdarbietung. [Changes in GSR while listening to music.] Z. exp. angew. Psychol., 1959(Apr-Jun), 6, 293-309.—The GSR of 30 students to 3 types of music (symphony, operetta, and jazz) was recorded and the results were compared. Fluctuations were strongest to jazz music, but the Ss preferred symphonic music. The discrepancy between emotional reaction and preference is traced to conventional group values.—W. J. Koppits.

(See also Abstracts 3689, 3694, 3765, 3770, 3775, 3853, 4297, 4532)

LEARNING & MEMORY

3902. Armus, Harvard L. Effect of magnitude of reinforcement on acquisition and extinction of a running response. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 61-63.—"In rats given runway training under 20-21-hr. food deprivation, it was found that the group reinforced with ten 45-mg. food pellets showed faster acquisition in both starting and running times than the group reinforced with only one such pellet. During extinction, the reverse relationship held for running times; starting time differences were not significant. While the acquistion results support previous findings, the extinction data did not."—J. Arbit.

3903. Barnes, Jean M., & Underwood, Benton J. "Fate" of first-list associations in transfer theory. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 58, 97-105.—The A-B, A-C and the A-B, A-B' transfer paradigms were studied. For the former the hypothesis of extinction of first-list responses is preferred to the other alternatives. For the latter, the List 1 responses showed no appreciable loss and List 2 was given perfectly after 1 anticipation trial. This is most understandable in terms of a mediation hypothesis.—J. Arbit.

3904. Barthol, Richard P., & Ku, Nani D. (U. California, Los Angeles) Regression under stress to first learned behavior. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 134–136.—A test of the "regression to first learned behavior hypothesis" was made by teaching Ss 2 methods of tying knots, placing them under a stress condition, and observing which of the 2 methods were employed. The data are reported as confirming the hypothesis.—G. Frank.

3905. Besch, Norma F. Paired-associates learning as a function of anxiety level and shock. Pers., 1959 (Mar), 27, 116-124,-"48 female and 64 male Ss were divided equally into a high-anxious and a low-anxious group on the basis of their scores on the Taylor Anxiety Scale. Half of the Ss in each anxiety-sex group were assigned to a shock or a nonshock condition on the basis of their score on a practice list. All Ss learned two lists of paired-associates material, a noncompetitive and a competitive list. . . . Both shock groups performed at a lower level on the noncompetitive list than the nonshock groups, with the low anxiety group showing the greatest decrement. . . . The high-anxious Ss were relatively unaffected by shock, while the low-anxious group exhibited a marked decrement in performance. The findings were discussed in terms of the Hullian framework utilizing the concepts of habit strength and

drive. The relevance of Eriksen's interpretation was also discussed."—A. Rosen.

3906. Bilodeau, Edward A., Bilodeau, Ina McD., & Schumsky, Donald A. Some effects of introducing and withdrawing knowledge of results early and late in practice. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug), 58, 142–144.—The task was lever-displacing: knowledge of results was the amount and direction of the error. Showed (a) no improvement without KR, (b) progressive improvement with KR, and (c) response deterioration after the withdrawal of KR. Further, an early series of trials without KR had no latent effect on the learning shown when KR was eventually introduced.—*J. Arbit.*

3907. Blough, Donald S. (Brown U.) Delayed matching in the pigeon. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1959 (Apr), 2, 151-160.—Pigeons matched a flickering or steady sample by pecking the correspondingly illuminated response key. Reinforcement with grain followed each correct peck. Delays of from 0 to 10 seconds intervened between disappearance of sample and illumination of response key. In 2 birds the percentage of correct matches was a rather stable de-creasing function of delay. In another pair, the percentage was an unstable function of delay. Stereotyped behavior was observed in all 4 birds during the delay. In the 1st pair this behavior was a single, stable response; in the other pair different stereotyped responses were associated with each of the 2 stimulus conditions (flickering and steady light). The mediating behavior varied in topography, and instability of the matching performance was attributed to this variation.- J. Arbit.

3908. Boren, John J., & Navarro, Albert P. (Merck, Sharp, & Dohme Research Lab.) The action of atropine, benactyzine, and scopolamine upon fixed-interval and fixed-ratio behavior. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1959 (Apr.), 2, 107-115.—Atropine, benactyzine, and scopolamine were studied for their effects upon fixed-interval and fixed-ratio behavior in a multiple schedule. Used 3 rats and a bar-pressing response with water as reward. At high doses the compounds eliminated the characteristic temporal patterns of both FR and the FI. Low doses increased the response rates slightly.—J. Arbit.

3909. Bradley, James V. (Wright Air Development Center, Dayton, Ohio) Direction-of-knobturn stereotypes. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb.), 43, 21–24.—College students received 8 instructions for changing brightness of a light by turning a knob. Either direction of turn accomplished the effect requested. Clockwise-to-increase turns were made by 73.3% of the Ss.—M. York.

3910. Brandauer, Carl Martin. (Columbia U.) The effects of uniform probabilities of reinforcement on the response rate of the pigeon. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3377.—Abstract.

3911. Bruner, Jerome S., Wallach, Michael A., & Galanter, Eugene H. (Harvard U.) The identification of recurrent regularity. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959(Jun), 72, 200-209.—Learning may be viewed as a "task in identifying recurrent regularities," a task made difficult by the occurrence of conditions that mask the regularity. Stimulus- and response-interference and the relative "cost" of error

are shown to be 3 such conditions. Some implications for learning theory are drawn.—R. H. Waters.

3912. Burnstein, Eugene, & Dorfman, Donald. Some effects of meprobamate on human learning. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 81-86.—The effect of meprobamate on paired-associates learning was studied, involving a list of high inter-item competition. 29 college Ss, both male and female, took the drug, and 32 more a placebo. Ss under the drug learned significantly faster. This outcome had been predicted from Hull's conceptualization of anxiety or emotionalty as directly reflecting the drive level.—R. W. Husband.

3913. Chance, June E. Generalization of expectancies among functionally related behaviors. J. Pers., 1959 (Jun), 27, 228-238.—2 hypotheses regarding generalization of expectancies derived from Rotter's social learning theory of personality were tested. "It was hypothesized that expectancies would generalize to a greater extent in situations where Ss saw two behaviors as leading to the same goal as contrasted with situations in which the two behaviors were seen as leading to different goals. A second hypothesis stated that generalization would be greater as the difference between the expected and obtained score was greater. The design used was based on the level of aspiration paradigm. Two pseudo-projective techniques were used. Ss were 167 undergraduate students, divided into four groups who received varying structuring regarding what the "tests" were supposed to measure. Both experimental hypotheses were confirmed."-A. Rosen.

3914. Clark, Robert. (Columbia U.) The behavioral effects of some time-correlated reinforcement schedules. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3377-3378.—Abstract.

3915. Clements, Cooper Clancey. (Indiana U.) Effects of correction conditions and intertrial stimulation of discrimination learning. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3378-3379.—Abstract.

3916. Crawford, John L., & Vanderplas, James M. An experiment on the mediation of transfer in paired-associate learning. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 87-98.—This study had 2 purposes: (a) to test for effects of mediation (an intervening process involving generation of cue-stimuli by reactions to object-stimuli) when the medating assocations are established experimentally, and prior to the task in which transfer occurs; (b) to provide for control of effects of alternative factors. Nonsense syllables were used in various orders, such as B-C, A-B, A-C, on an assumption that learning B-C might facilitate learning A-C following A-B. 80 airmen, in a school for mechanics, were Ss. Actually, the data gave little support for the mediation hypothesis, although not definitely contrary to it.—R. W. Husband.

3917. D'Amato, May Feldman. (New York U.) The relation of drive to discrimination. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3379.—Abstract.

3918. Deese, James. On the prediction of occurrence of particular verbal intrusions in immediate recall. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 17-22.—"Lists consisting of 12 words each were presented to 50 Ss for a test of immediate recall. In the recall of these lists, particular words occurred as intrusions which varied in frequency from 0% for one

list to 44% for another. Data gathered on word-association frequencies clearly showed that the probability of a particular word occurring in recall as an intrusion was determined by the average frequency with which that word occurs as an association to words on the list."—J. Arbit.

3919. Denenberg, Victor H. Learning differences in two separated lines of mice. Science, 1959 (Aug), 130, 451-452.—"Significant differences in conditioning and response topography were obtained with two lines in C57BL/10 mice, suggesting the occurrence of a behavioral mutation. It is suggested that the two lines be classified as substrains. The two substrains would appear to be useful in experiments on genetics of behavior." Even when highly inbred animals are used experimentally, care should be taken to use as Ss only animals which are closely related in terms of filial generation.—S. J. Lachman.

3920. Deutsch, J. A. The Hull-Leeper drive discrimination situation: A control experiment. Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1959(Aug), 11, 155-163.—
"An experiment was conducted testing the author's explanation of the discrepancy between results obtained by Hull and Leeper in a similar situation. Animals were run either hungry or thirsty to obtain the appropriate reward by making one response when hungry and another when thirtsy." The results confirm the predictions made from Deutsch's theory.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3921. Deutsch, J. A., & Clarkson, J. K. Reasoning in the hooded rat. Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 11, 150–154.—"A problem situation was devised to test Deutsch's (1956) theory of reasoning (see 31: 4286). In this situation various problems can beset the rat and these problems admit of various equally rational solutions. Predictions from the theory were made, not only that the animals would solve the problems, but also which particular solution they would adopt. These predictions are confirmed."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3922. Deutsch, J. A., & Clarkson, J. K. A test of the neo-behaviouristic theory of extinction. Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug.), 11, 143-149.—
"A test between Moltz's and Deutsch's theory of extinction was devised. Animals were trained to go to the same goal-box via two different paths. Then they were divided into two groups. The first found the goal-box empty, the second found the entrance into the goal-box blocked. The choices of the animals on the next trial were observed. The results are those predicted by Deutsch."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3923. Dobrzhanskaia, A. K. Vliianie aminazina na vysshuiu nervnuiu deiatel'nost' pri reaktivnykh sostoianiiakh, protekaiushchikh s iavleniiami vozbuzhdeniia. [Effect of aminasine on higher nervous activity in reactive states involving excitatory manifestations.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 22–29.—Patients manifesting "long lasting hysterical excitation," were marked by "weakness of the excitatory process, prevalence in the cortx of the brain of passive inhibition and of positive induction with respect to the motor analyzer and subcortical regions." Conditioned reflexes could not be elaborated. In the course of aminasine treatment cortical activity gradually became normal, with diminution and disappear-

ance of chaotic movements. Conditioned reflexes and differentiations were elaborated, first to stimuli of the 1st signal system and then to those of the 2nd. During recovery, the nature of aminasine influence on conditioned reflex activity depends on time of examination. In the alert state aminasine exercises but slight influences on positive conditioned reflexes, tending to reduce them to some extent, while differentiations remain stable. Aminasine has an inhibitory effect on the activity of the motor analyzer.—I. D. London.

3924. Doty, Robert W., & Rutledge, Lester T. (U. Michigan) Generalization between cortically and peripherally applied stimuli eliciting conditioned reflexes. J. Neurophysiol., 1959(Jul), 22, 428-435.—Cats were trained to make foreleg flexions. Generalization was present between tonal and photic CS as well as between cortical areas whose direct electrical excitation served as CS. Extriopation of some cortical areas and section of parts of corpus callosum did not eliminate generalization.—G. Westheimer.

3925. Eriksen, Charles W., Kuethe, James W., & Sullivan, Daniel F. Some personality correlates of learning without verbal awareness. J. Pers., 1958(Jun), 26, 216-228.- "Response preferences for certain nonsense syllables were successfully established in Ss by means of a pseudotachistoscopic technique without the Ss being aware of the reasons for their preference. Following these training trials Ss were led to believe that they were now participating in a second experiment. Half of the Ss were told that the E would try to send them by means of ESP one of the 10 nonsense syllables they had used in the previous experiment. For the other half of the Ss absolute judgments of size were used as a second task and the 10 nonsense syllables from the training task were used as labels for the different size categories. It was found that the response biases acquired on the training task generalized to both the ESP and the Size Judgment tasks. . . . High-psychasthenic Ss were found to show a significantly greater degree of awareness of their behavior in the experimental situation as well as better recall of the experimental events."—A. Rosen.

3926. Ettlinger, George. Visual discrimination with a single manipulandum following temporal ablations in the monkey. Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 11, 164–174.—A study of the effects of variation in the conditions of cue presentation and response availability on the visual discrimination performance of monkeys with bilateral inferior temporal ablations. "Temporal removals were followed by definite impairment on the pattern discrimination (as expected), but no consistent change in efficiency at brightness discrimination could be attributed to the lesions."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3927. Ferguson, Elsie L., & Buss, Arnold H. Supplementary report: Acquisition, extinction, and counterconditioning with different verbal reinforcement combinations. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 94-95.—With normal Ss results for both conditioning and extinction are similar to those previously reported (see 31: 7321) for psychiatric Ss, and taken together with the results of counterconditioning support, are consistent with the hypothesis previously noted: "Right is a weaker reinforcer

than Wrong is a negative reinforcer, and Nothing is a nonreinforcer."—J. Arbit.

3928. Forrest, D. W. The role of muscular tension in the recall of interrupted tasks. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 58, 181-184.—This experiment was designed to discover whether the high level of muscular tension which has been shown to occur after the interruption of a motor task is a possible somatic basis for the Zeigarnik effect." Taking EMG records from the active arm during the performance of 8 mirror-drawing tasks, ½ of which were interrupted, concluded that the increased tension was not a necessary concomitant of enhanced recall.—J. Arbit.

3929. Foulke, Emerson. (Washington U., St. Louis) The time variable in stimulus generalization. Dissertation Abstr., 1959(Jun), 19, 3380.—Abstract.

3930. Giddan, Norman S., & Eriksen, Charles Generalization of response biases acquired with and without verbal awareness. J. Pers., 1959 (Mar), 27, 104-115.- "A response bias to either the right or the left was induced in Ss during their performance on a pseudo-brightness-discrimination task. The reinforcement was a response of 'correct' from the E. Using a control group who had not received reinforcement as a comparison for spontaneous changes in response biases, it was found that a group of 40 Ss had significantly increased their usage of the reinforced response although they remained verbally unaware of the contingent relation between their behavior and the reinforcement. An additional 14 Ss acquired the response bias but were able to state that their preference for a right (left) response was due to the fact that this response had a higher probability of being correct. Both aware and unaware Ss generalized the acquired response bias to a concept formation task."-A. Rosen.

3931. Gollub, L. R., & Urban, J. T. The accentuation of a rate difference during extinction. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1958(Oct), 1, 365-369.—4 pigeons were first reinforced under mult VI 3 VI 9, and responding was then extinguished under the 2 stimulus conditions. The ratio of the rates in the 2 stimuli differed more during extinction than during the period of intermittent renforcement. The clear difference between the pairs of ratios obtained in the present experiment indicates that effects produced by a selected variable are also a function of the conditions under which they are obtained.—*J. Arbit.*

3932. Gooddy, William. (National Hosp., London, England) Two directions of memory. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 83–88.—Memory for past events has secured much attention; memory for future events deserves a similar fate.—A. R. Howard.

3933. Grings, William W., & Shmelev, Vsevolod N. Changes in GSR to a single stimulus as a result of training on a compound stimulus. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 58, 129-133.—"A test was made of the prediction that when an organism is trained to individual component stimuli and is subsequently given training on a compound composed of these components, the response evocation potentials of the components may undergo a change. . . . The results, with 40 Ss and GSR conditioning to visual stimuli, support the expectation of a change in the direction of greater magnitude of response with reinforcement ex-

perience in the compound and less magnitude of response with presentational experience."—J. Arbit.

3934. Hanson, H. M., & Witoslawski, J. J. (Merck Inst. Therapeutic Research) Interaction between the components of a chained schedule. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1959 (Apr.), 2, 171-177.—3 male albino Wistar rats were observed on a variable chained fixed interval (FI) and fixed ratio (FR) schedule of lever pressing for sweetened condensed milk with a secondary reinforcing tone. As the FR requirement increases, responding in the FI maintains its temporal distribution but is reduced in an orderly manner with increasing FR values. A larger number of responses per reinforcement was emitted with larger FR requirements. The relationship between number of responses per reinforcement, FR size, and FI responding is not a simple one. A simple inverse relationship does not completely describe the performance for the values studied.—J. Arbit.

3935. Haruki, Yutaka. (Waseda U., Tokyo) Shironezumi no kaihi hannō o Shōkyo tetsuzuki ni kansuru ich gimmi. [A consideration of extinction procedure of avoidance response.] Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo, 1959, 9, 53-61.—The experimental hypothesis tested was derived from Miller and Mowrer's anxiety theory of avoidance response. A modified Miller-Mowrer shuttle box was used with a light as CS and an electric shock as US. The results were in accord with the hypothesis that "the extinction of avoidance responses was more rapid when the response did not eliminate the CS" than when the response eliminated it. English abstract.—S. Ohwaki.

3936. Herrnstein, R. J. Effects of scopolamine on a multiple schedule. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1958 (Oct), 1, 351–358.—"Two rats were trained on a 4-ply multiple schedule, consisting of a food-reinforcement component, an avoidance component, and $2~\mathrm{S}^{\Delta}$'s. The effects of a range of doses of scopolamine were studied. The two major effects of the drug were a depressant action and the disruption of the various discriminations that result from the procedure. A third rat was trained on a 2-ply multiple schedule that omitted the avoidance component and one of the S $^{\Delta}$'s. Effects of scopolamine on the two remaining components were similar for all three rats."—J. Arbii.

3937. Herrnstein, R. J., & Brady, Joseph V. Interaction among components of a multiple schedule. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1958 (Oct), 1, 293-300.—"A multiple schedule consisting of a fixed interval for food reinforcement, a period of S^Δ, a period of shock avoidance, and another period of S^Δ was investigated for possible interactions among the components. It was shown that variations in the interval for which responses postponed the shock in avoidance periods produced changes in the rate of avoidance responding and in the rate of responding during both S^Δ periods. As these intervals were shortened, these rates rose. The rate of responding during the fixed interval component decreased for one S and remained unchanged for the other."—J. Arbit.

3938. Hess, Eckhard H., & Schaeffer, Halmuth H. (U. Chicago) Innate behavior patterns as indicators of the "Critical Period." Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Jun), 16, 155–160.—129 chicks were observed for a duration of 2 minutes in a typical imprinting experiment. The results indicated that behavior re-

verses itself between 9 and 21 hours after birth. The authors postulate that after 21 hours the process becomes learned behavior rather than imprinting.—A. H. Urmer.

3939. Honig, Werner K., Thomas, David R., & Guttman, Norman. Differential effects of continuous extinction and discrimination training on the generalization gradient. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 58, 145–152.—"... continuous extinction has only the effect of reducing the response strength at all points on the generalization gradient in multiplicative fashion, while successive discrimnation training led to a suppression of responses, specifically in the area of the negative stimulus, and a shift both in the mean and the mode of the gradient away from that value." The discussion is in terms of excitation and inhibition in generalzation training.—J. Arbit.

3940. Hubel, David H., Henson, Calvin O., Rupert, Allen, & Galambos, Robert. (Walter Reed Army Inst. Research, Washington, D.C.) "Attention" units in the auditory cortex. Science, 1959 (May), 129, 1279–1280.—"In the course of examining single unit responses from the cortex of unrestrained and unanesthetized cats, we have come upon a population of cells that appears to be sensitive to auditory stimuli only if the cat 'pays attention' to the sound source. . . [These responses] illustrate an important difference between the information which can be gleaned from experiments of this type and that obtained in the usual 'acute' microelectrode experiment." Figures indicating the response of an auditory cortical unit in a cat and the location of electrode tracks in the left auditory cortex of 7 cats are presented.—S. J. Lachman.

3941. Iordanis, K. A. Sravnitel'no-fiziologicheskie dannye ob uslovnom tormozhenii i uslovnom rastormazhivanii. [Comparative physiological data on conditioned inhibition and conditioned disinhibition.] Zh. vyssh. nervm. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 126-134.

—In an experiment designed to elaborate in rabbits, pigeons, and turtles conditioned inhibition and conditioned disinhibition in response to an identical sup-plementary stimulus, having "double signal value," it was shown that turtles, in spite of considerable training, exhibited no simultaneous elaboration of conditioned inhibition and condtioned disinhibition in response to the same supplementary stimulus, although it was demonstrated that these could be formed separately. In pigeons and rabbits conditioned inhibition and conditioned disinhibition can be formed, though the response is somewhat unstable. Pigeons and rabbits are unstable in differentiating the "double signal value" of the supplementary stimulus.—I. D. London.

3942. Isaacson, Robert Lee. (U. Michigan) An electrographic study of the dog during avoidance learning. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3381.—Abstract.

3943. Jacobs, Berne Lee, Jr. (U. Michigan) Some determinants of the rates of deacquisition of avoidance and escape responses. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jun), 19, 3381-3382.—Abstract.

3944. Jeffrey, Wendell E. (U. California, Los Angeles) Variables in early discrimination learning: II. Mode of response and stimulus difference in the discrimination of toal frequencies. Child

Develpm., 1958 (Dec), 29, 531-538.—Data from 21 5-year-old children shows that pretraining on matching tones by singing or by producing tones on the piano facilitates learning to press buttons differentially to 2 tones, but there is no evidence of transfer to different stimuli.—B. Camp.

3945. John, E. R., & Killam, K. F. (California Medical Center, Los Angeles) Electrophysiological correlates of avoidance conditioning in the cat. J. Pharmacol. exp. ther., 1959, 125, 252-274.—"Central electrical responses to a flickering light [were] recorded from cats having electrodes chronically implanted in cortical and subcortical areas during (a) initial presentation of the stimulus, (b) familiarization, (c) acquisition and performance of a conditioned avoidance response (CAR), (d) generalization to other frequencies of flickering light, (e) transfer to pulsed auditory stimulation, (f) blockade of the CAR by reserpine, and (g) extinction." Frequency-specific (labeled) responses disappeared during the familiarization process, but reappeared when shock was paired with the flickering light. "Of particular interest was the shift in location of labeled responses from the classical visual pathway to the extralemniscal ascending system and then back to the major visual path again during successive stages of avoidance -G. A. Heise.

3946. Jordan, Julian, & Sokoloff, B. (Florida Southern Coll.) Air ionization, age, and maze learning of rats. *J. Geront.*, 1959, 14, 344–348.—4 groups of 75 rats each were compared in learning scores of a 14-choice-point T maze involving escape from water motive. The 4 groups comprised 2 age groups (approximately 3 and 18–22 months) and 2 treatments groups. One treatment group involved normal atmospheric conditions, and the other treatment group involved negative air ionization. The "negative air ionization reduced considerably the number of errors and the time scores of the runs of the old rats."—*J. Botwinick*.

3947. Joshi, Bhuwan Lal, & Watren, J. M. Discrimination of ambivalent cue stimuli by cats. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 3-7.—Can cats discriminate stimuli presenting ambivalent cues? The performance of cats was compared with that of monkeys tested on the same problem under similar conditions. Test objects were small black and white squares, and large black and white rectangles. These were presented so that each at times was rewarded, and each unrewarded. Contrary to previous results, cats were superior over monkeys on this test requiring concurrent mastery of 4 antagonistic habits, but the significance of these findings is dubious.—R. W. Husband.

3948. Karlova, A. N. Orientirovochnye refleksy u detel rannego vozrasta. [Orienting reflexes in children of early age.] Zh. vyssh. nervm. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 37-44.—Development of an unconditioned and conditioned orienting reflex was studied in children in their 1st 3 years of life. The conditioned orienting reflex is formed rapidly in the 2nd 6 months of the child's life, and is stable over an interval of several days. Extinction of the conditioned reflex occurs rapidly, but more slowly than its elaboration. Distinct individual differences in higher nervous activity in children were observed during the

formation and extinction of the conditioned orienting reflex.—I. D. London.

3949. Keehn, J. D. (American U., Beirut, Lebanon) On the non-classical nature of avoidance-behavior. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 243-247.—"Interpretations of avoidance-behavior in terms of classical conditioning are still common despite... [the fact that] avoidance- and escape-responses can be quite dissimilar." This is again shown in the present experiment in which "internal-response was eliminated by the use of 'postponing' behavior.... The interpretation of postponing behavior as antedating escape-behavior therefore, is inadequate."—R. H. Waters.

3950. Kelleher, Roger T., Fry, William, & Cook, Leonard. (Smith, Kline & French Lab.) Interresponse time distribution as a function of differential reinforcement of temporally spaced responses. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1959(Apr), 2, 91-106.—"This investigation demonstrated that precise time discriminations could be established with albino rats by selectively reinforcing responses spaced at specified time intervals from the preceding response. When responses spaced between 20 and 25 seconds from a previous response was selectively reinforced, the probability of a response remained low for about 15 seconds following a preceding response, and then increased abruptly to a peak near 20 seconds. . . . None of the schedules studied in this investigation generated bursts of responding or chains of overt behavior between responses. Thus, neither of these phenomena is necessarily related to the development of temporal discrimination."-J. Arbit.

3951. Kendler, Tracy S., & Kendler, Howard H. Reversal and nonreversal shifts in kindergarten children. J. exp Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 56-60.—
"The results obtained for the total group failed to support either a single-unit or mediational S-R theory, since there was not significant difference between reversal and nonreversal shifts. . . . Fast initial learners responded in a manner consistent with a mediational S-R theory, i.e., reversal was faster than nonreversal. Slow initial learners responded in a manner consistent with a single-unit S-R theory, i.e., reversal was slower than nonreversal."—J. Arbit.

3952. Klopfer, P. H. Social interactions in discrimination learning with special reference to feeding behavior in birds. Behaviour, 1959, 14, 282–299.—"Greenfinches (Chloris chloris) were trained to feed from one of two patterns and to avoid the other, with whole and aspirin-filled sunflower seeds serving as positive and negative reinforcement. Single birds learned the discrimination rapidly, as did birds which had been allowed to observe a previously trained bird performing. Birds which were being trained in the presence of an untrained partner, however, required much longer." These learned discrimination responses could be interfered with by permitting the trained birds to observe incorrect responses made by untrained partners.—H. H. Weiss.

3953. Lanzetta, John T., & Kanareff, Vera T. (U. Delaware) The effects of a monetary reward on the acquisition of an imitative response. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 120-127.—"The present study extends the results of an earlier investigation [see 34: 827]... The findings of the previous study supported the hypothesis that" imitation or

opposition was dependent not only on its probability of leading to reward "but also on the prevailing social sanctions for its use. In the present study it was hypothesized that the obtained attenuation of an instrumental imitation or opposition response under negative sanctions toward nonindependent behavior would be overcome by increasing the utility of achieving the task goal. . . . In general, opposition was more difficult to condition than imitation."—G. Frank.

3954. Lawson, Reed. (Ohio State U.) Schedules of irrelevant signals and maintenance of monitoring behavior. Science, 1959 (Feb), 129, 387-388.—6 male college students "clearly discriminated between critical and irrelevant signals, yet an intermittent schedule of irrelevant signals produced reliably higher rates of responding than did the continuous presentation of such signals. This is exactly the result obtained with similar variations in reward schedules. It seems that essentially 'meaningless' changes in stimulation can reinforce behavior, too."—S. J. Lachman.

3955. Levine, Marvin, & Harlow, Harry F. (U. Wisconsin) Learning-sets with one- and twelve-trial oddity-problems. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 253–257.—Results with 14 rhesus monkeys indicate that the development of learning-sets depends "only on the number of trials given, irrespective of how they are organized into problems."—R. H. Waters.

3956. Loevinger, Jane. (Jewish Hosp., St. Louis, Mo.) Patterns of parenthood as theories of learning. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 148-150.—An attempt to translate into and compare parental theories of what occurs in the learning process with professional theories, concluding: "Every consistent pattern of child-rearing embodies a theory of learning, and all those parental theories are substantially wrong. However, any parental theory is better than none."—G. Frank.

3957. Logler, Paul. (U. Freiburg) Versuche zur Frage des "Zahl" Vermögens an einem Graupapagei und Vergleichsversuche an Menschen. [Experiments regarding the counting ability of a gray parrot and comparative experiments with humans.] Z. Tierpsychol., 1959(Jun), 16, 179-217.— This study reports the ability of a gray parrot to respond differentially to numerical patterns although he could not learn to differentiate numbers. He also learned to respond to visual patterns following auditory cues involving the same "number" concept. Children and adults yielded similar results.—A. H. Urmer.

3958. Long, E. R., Hammack, J. T., May, F., & Campbell, B. J. Intermittent reinforcement of operant behavior in children. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1958(Oct), 1, 315-339.—Children varying in age from 4 to 8 years operated manipulanda in individual cubicles for various reinforcements under various schedules of reinforcement during 20- to 30-minute experimental sessions. Approximately 200 children participated, some for more than 20 sessions. The data attest to the feasibility of controlling the behavior of children by means of various schedules of reinforcement.—J. Arbit.

3659. Lovaas, Ole Ivar. (U. Washington) The relationship of induced muscular tension, tension

level and manifest anxiety in learning. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3384.—Abstract.

3960. Mackworth, N. H., & Mackworth, J. F. Rembering advance cues during searching. Brit. J. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 50, 207-222.-Visual searching can be greatly simplified by the provision of additional advance cues provided that these cues do not point to objects which are too far ahead. Experiments with naval ratings indicated that even at slow working speeds only 2 advance cues could be memorized to help subsequent performance and at fast speeds only 1 such cue could be remembered. The advance time was also much less with faster work. Anticipation span at fast speeds is apparently dependent upon the time available for perception and memorizing. A consistent finding is that grouping the advance times together in time improves performance. 29 refs.-C. M. Franks.

3961. Malakhovskaia, D. B. Vzaimodeĭstvie uslovnogo i bezuslovnogo podoshvennogo refleksa u detel rannego vozrasta. [Interaction between the conditioned and unconditioned plantar reflex in children of early age.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 45-51.—A study was made of the interaction between a natural reflex which keeps on developing in the postnatal period and a conditioned reflex formed on the basis of it. The plantar reflex changes in form from one of dorsal flexion of the toes, during the first few months, to one of plantar flexion, developing after the age of 3 years. The conditioned reflex elaborated on the basis of the plantar reflex is not always displayed in the same form as the unconditioned reflex. The appearance of conditioned movements, sometimes similarly patterned after the unconditioned reflex movements, sometimes oppositely, is taken as due to the fact that a "conditioned stimulus may produce both excitation and inhibition of a given motor center, depending on the functional state of the nervous system at the moment of the conditioned stimulation."-I. D. London.

3962. Manning, Winton Howard. (Washington U., St. Louis) Correlates of change in complex functions. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3384-3385.—Abstract.

3963. Mayzner, M. S., & Tresselt, M. E. Shifts in connotative meaning of words as a function of varying amounts of previous restrictive experience. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 107-116.—An attempt to discover the optimum number of discrete stimuli needed to produce the greatest anchoring effect for a series of word-concept scales. The number was systematically varied from 0 to 30 per conceptual category, with the results indicating that 1 anchor per category produces proportionately the greatest effect (decrements in checking low-scaled words) and that 10 anchors per category maximizes the effect. Further it was shown that this anchoring effect acts uniformly and systematically throughout the entire range of low-scaled words, producing uniform checking decrements on individual words.—R. W. Husband.

3964. Miller, Norman, & Campbell, Donald T. (Northwestern U.) Recency and primacy in persuasion as a function of the timing of speeches and measurements. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 1-9.—"The order in which opposing arguments were presented... the time interval between

them . . . and the time of testing . . . were varied for eight groups. . . . a significant recency effect was found under the conditions most favorable to recency as predicted from the application of Ebbinghaus decay curves."—G. Frank.

3965. Morrisett, Lloyd, Jr., & Hovland, Carl I. A comparison of three varieties of training in human problem solving. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 52–55.—"Sixty-three Ss, divided into three groups, were given different distributions of 192 discrimination problem training trials and then tested on the same transfer problem. Group I, II, and III were trained on 1, 24, and 3 problems, respectively. On the transfer test Group III proved to be superior to both Groups I and II, while Group I was superior to Group II."—J. Arbit.

3966. Moylan, Joseph J. Stimulus generalization in projective test (Rorschach) behavior. J. Pers., 1959 (Mar), 27, 18–37.—"Stimulus generalization to Rorschach-like inkblot stimuli was investigated as a function of type of training stimulus and strength of association between training stimulus and the criterion response. . . . Interpretation of the results required only the relatively well established general stimulus-response concepts and principles. None of the usual explanations of responses to Rorschach stimuli such as the projection of drives or needs and stimulus pull were necessary." 21 refs.—A. Rosen.

3967. Murata, Koji. (Osaka City U.) The effect of verbal punishment upon selective learning. Jap. J. Psychol., 1959 (May), 30, 34-40.—The effect of verbal reward and punishment in sequences of 22-29 trials was studied, using a control group in order to isolate the separate effects of reward and punishment. Although it proved difficult to establish an empirical base line, the results indicated that reward was more effective at the beginning of a series of trials, and punishment more effective as the series continued. English summary.—J. Lyons.

3968. Nishikawa, Koichi. (Waseda U., Tokyo) Shironezumi ni okeru fuan jyōkenzuke no jikanteki inshi. [A study of the temporal factors in fear conditioning in the albino rat.] Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo, 1959, 9, 45–52.—A. Libby's findings on temporal factors in acquisition of Estes-Skinner conditioning were reexamned. The US-CS intervals used were 1, 4, 7, 10, and 20 sec. Confirming Libby's results, the group conditioned with the 7-sec. interval showed the greatest depressant effect. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

3969. Overall, John E., & Brown, W. Lynn. Response of rhesus monkeys to probabilistic sequental dependencies. USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep., 1959 (Feb), No. 59-3. 4 p.—49 rhesus monkeys were divided into 2 treatment groups of 24 and 25 animals. 2 identical stimulus objects were presented at each trial in a Wisconsin General Test Apparatus with reward presented for an equal number of trials on the left and right sides. For one group, the sequence of reward placements contained a positive contingency; for the other, a negative contingency. The distribution of responses for sophisticated rhesus monkeys was found to depend on the statistical structure of the stimulus sequence. It is recognized that all sequences of stimulus events may be characterized

in terms of "first-order" and "higher-order" probabilities. Because the behavior of monkeys in this experiment, like that of human Ss in other investigations, has been found to be readily affected by rather slight differences in "higher-order" probabilities, an adequate conceptualization of the probability-stimulus for learning must include these components. A probability hyper-space in which "first-order," "second-order," and other "higher-order" probabilities can be located on independent dimensions is suggested for a more adequate description of the effective probability-stimulus. 15 refs.—L. Diller.

3970. Overall, John E., & Brown, W. Lynn. (U. Texas) A comparison of the decision-behavior of rats and of human subjects. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 258-261.—In a 2-choice situation both rats and human Ss tend to exhibit responses in harmony with probabilistic theory, but detailed analysis shows that rats "were consistent in positive recency-behavior... Human Ss... evidenced a strong negative recency-effect."—R. H. Waters.

3971. Papoushek, G. Metodika issledovaniia pishchevykh uslovnykh refleksov u detel v vozraste do shesti mesiatsev. [A method of studying conditioned alimentary reflexes in infants up to 6 months of age.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 143-148.—The lack of techniques for objective recording of reactions necessary for the analysis of functional indices, such as latency and intensity of reaction, has handicapped the study of conditioned reflexes in early infancy. The sucking reflex has, up to the present, been the most commonly studied alimentary reaction. But this method is inadequate for experimental work. A new method is accordingly described, in which the turning of the head toward the source of food is used as the basic reflex and which utilizes a newly designed apparatus, constructed for simultaneous recording of head rotation and general motor activity of the infant. The technique employed facilitates simple reading of reaction records, including latency and intensity of reaction. -- I. D. London.

3972. Pierrel, Rosemary. A generalization gradient for auditory intensity in the rat. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1958 (Oct), 1, 303–313.—Rats were trained on an auditory intensity discrimination using bar-press rate as the response measure. Training was carried out until stable differential responding occurred to two 4000 cps tones separated by an intensity difference of 40 db. Then 3 intermediate intensities were introduced along with the original stimuli. The curves are decelerated gradients fitted by an hyperbolic equation. Extincton gradients and gradients obtained when the positive and negative stimuli are reversed are also presented. 15 refs.—J. Arbit.

3973. Polin, Albert Terrence. (Columbia U.) The effects of massing and blocked operant extinction techniques on an anxiety-motivated avoidance locomotor response. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3386-3387.—Abstract.

3974. Poulsen, Holger. (Zoological Garden, Copenhagen, Denmark) Song learning in the domestic canary. Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Jun), 16, 173-178.—Both innate and immitative songs in canaries are reported.—A. H. Urmer.

3975. Premack, David, & Bahwell, Richard. (U. Missouri) Operant-level lever pressing by a mon-

key as a function of intertest interval. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1959 (Apr), 2, 127-131.—In a Cebus monkey, 252 half-hour sessions of bar-pressing, each session separated by 15, 39, or 63 hours from the preceding session, revealed that lever pressing is a generally increasing function of the intertest interval. —J. Arbit.

3976. Prokasy, William F., Jr., & Truax, Charles B. (Pennsylvania State U.) Reflex and conditioned responses as a function of manifest anxiety. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 262–264.—No significant relationship was found between scores on the Manifest Anxiety Scale and frequency of the reflex blink to the light or tone CS in eyelid conditioning, or to a puff of air, the US. These results are contrary to those predicted.—R. H. Waters.

3977. Pryer, Ronald Stanley. (Louisiana State U.) Retroactive inhibition in slow and fast learners as a function of temporal position of the interpolated task. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Jun), 19, 3370-3371.—Abstract.

3978. Rock, Irvin, & Englestein, Phima. (New School Social Research) A study of memory for visual form. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 221–229.—Ss were shown a figure and later subjected to recognition or reproduction tests. Results show that recognition does not deteriorate over the time intervals tested (15 secs. to 3 or 4 weeks) but that reproducton does. "These findings were interpreted to mean that although the trace, insofar as it represents shape, does not change, it does become increasingly unavailable over time."—R. H. Waters.

3979. Rogers, Arthur. (Louisiana State U.) A study of hallucinations and the sense modality used in learning. Dissertation Abstr., 1959(Jun), 19, 3371-3372.—Abstract.

3980. Ross, Leonard E. (U. Iowa) Conditioned fear as a function of the CS-UCS and probe stimulus intervals. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3387-3388.—Abstract.

3981. Rozanova, T. V. (Acad. Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR) O neproizvol'nom zapominanii razlichnykh komponentov situatsii v zavisimosti ot ikh roli v deiatel'nosti. [On involuntary memorization of various components of a situation as a function of their role in activity.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5 (4), 105-115.-In a study, employing 90 university students as Ss, retention was demonstrated not only for objects which are consciously dealt with in a given situation, but also for objects which help constitute the background and have no direct bearing on a S's activity. Background features are held to be memorized "on the basis of analysis and synthesis of stimuli within the limits of the 1st signal system, whereas in conscious memorization goth signal systems are involved. . . . The background features of an object can be reproduced only indirectly following reproduction of the object's name and characteristic features. As a rule, objects that have specific verbal meaning (figures, letters, words) or those distinguished by firm associations (flat images of objects) cannot be reproduced if they play the role of background components in a situation."-I. D. London,

3982. Russell, Wallace A., & Meseck, Oskar R. (Domerschulstr. 13, Würzburg, Germany) Der

Einfluss der Assoziation auf das Erinnern von Worten in der deutschen, französischen und englischen Sprache. [The influence of associations upon the recall of German, French, and English words.] Z. exp. angew. Psychol., 1959 (Apr-Jun), 6, 191-211.-Standards for a German adaptation of the Kent-Rosanoff Test were established with a group of 331 pupils and students (age 16-30). Comparison tables of German, French, and English standards for the test are shown. In order to test linguistic habits upon reproduction of word lists 102 students were tested with 2 word lists. One list contained word pairs from the Kent-Rosanoff Test with high association values; the other list contained the pairs of low association values in random order. The results indicate that reproduction is facilitated by common association. Associaton studies, therefore, are a useful tool in linguistic investigations .- W. J. Koppits.

3983. Saltzman, Irving J., & Carterette, Teresa S. (Indiana U.) Incidental and intentional learning of isolated and crowded items. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 230–235.—"No significant effect of isolation (produced by either embedding or circling the item) was found on either incidental or intentional learning." Intentional learning was superior to incidental. "A reexamination of the relationship presumed to exist between isolation and ease of learning is suggested."—R. H. Waters.

3984. Schaefer, Halmuth H., & Hess, Eckhard H. Color preferences in imprinting objects. Z. Tierpsychol., 1959 (Jun), 16, 161-172.—An investigation of the color preferences of imprinting objects indicated that the value for the following colors is blue, red, green, orange, gray, black, yellow, and white in order of eliciting the most-to-least following reaction. Naive controls showed some color preference, but the results were inconsistent. The authors conclude that the more effort an animal expends during imprinting, the more completely it will be imprinted.—A. H. Urmer.

3985. Schonfield, David. (U. Alberta, Canada) Changes in immediate memory as a function of age and meaning. Alberta J. educ. Res., 1959 (Jun), 5, 112–118.—"A list of 10 simple monosyllabic words was presented as group tests to [239 Ss in Grades 2, 4, 9, and 13]. . . . Nine of the ten words including the first word 'close,' were identical in all lists. The sixth word was randomly varied between the antonym, synonym and homonym of the first word." This formed 3 lists each of which was given to ½ of each grade level group. ". . . homonyms raise the level of memory recall of the sixth word in all groups except Grade IX, synonyms tend to grow in importance above the age of eight and antonyms have no effect at Grade IV."—G. M. Della-Piana.

3986. Schrier, Allan M., & Sperry, Roger W. (Brown U.) Visuo-motor integration in splitbrain cats. Science, 1959 (May), 129, 1275-1276.—Controls and "chiasm- and callosum-sectioned (splitbrain) cats... were trained to displace the correct one of two different objects, using each forelimb half the time. During this discrimination training, vision was restricted to one eye, thus confining visual input and learning to a single hemisphere in the split-brain animals. It was found that either forelimb could be used about equally well by all the animals." There

were 12 Ss; in 7 the chiasm and callosum were sectioned in the midline, in 2 the chiasm alone, and the remaining 3 were normal controls.—S. J. Lachman.

3987. Schuck, John Robert. (Ohio State U.) Manipulation as a factor in primate pattern discrimination. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3388.—Abstract.

3988. Segal, Evalyn F. (U. Minnesota) Confirmation of a positive relation between deprivation and number of responses emitted for light reinforcement. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1959(Apr), 2, 165-169.—36 male albino rats were given 30 daily operant-level sessions in a Skinner box under 1 of 3 degrees of deprivaton. In the 31st session, every bar press produced illumination of a plastic panel above the lever lasting 3 seconds. Found that: (a) the median number of bar presses was greater on the light reinforcement session than at any time previously, (b) a positive relation between deprivation and responding for light reinforcer was found, (c) an inverse relation between deprivation and operant level. Interpretation was in terms of general activity and the Campbell-Sheffield hypothesis that the effect of deprivation is not directly upon activity but rather upon thresholds to external stimulation.- J. Arbit.

3989. Shepard, John F. (U. Michigan) An unexpected cue in maze learning. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Univer. Michigan, 1959. 37 p. \$1.00,—Describes research carried out for the last 35 years on the cues which an animal receives from the floor over which he runs in learning a complex alley maze. Olfaction as a "floor-cue" is ruled out; the "floor-cue" probably depends on the cochlea. Detailed descriptions of the maze learning performance of individual rats are given.—M. C. Payne, Jr.

3990. Skinner, B. F., & Morse, W. H. Fixed-interval reinforcement of running in a wheel. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1958(Oct), 1, 371-379.—Fixed-interval reinforcement of running in a wheel generates a pause after reinforcement even when considerable running occurs in the same wheel before and after the experimental session. The rate of running decreases as the force required to turn the wheel increases: can find a friction such that the performance resembles that obtained when a rat presses a lever under FI reinforcement. Sometimes FI reinforcement produces a curve negatively accelerated just before reinforcement: seems to be due to the competing behavior of exploring the food magazine.—J. Arbit.

3991. Skorunskaia, T. N. O faktorakh, opredeliaiushchikh uslovnykh reaktsii s pervoi signal'nol sistemy na vtoruiu. [On factors determining character of dynamic transfer of conditioned reactions from the first signal system to the second.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 30-36.—"By applying the method of verbal reinforcement and the defensive reaction method over a wide age range," rate of formation and stabilization of positive and inhibitory conditioned reactions was shown to be not always the same in the same S. "Dynamic transfer of conditioned reactions from the first to the second signal system was observed in most of the subjects when a written word was substituted for the direct conditioned stimulus.' In adult Ss, dynamic transfer is more frequently displayed when the defensive method is applied.—I. D. London.

3992. Spence, K. W., Goodrich, K. P., & Ross, L. E. Performance in differential conditioning and discrimination learning as a function of hunger and relative response frequency. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 8-16.—"The present study reports two experiments designed to investigate the effects of varying drive level on differential conditioning and selective learning. . . findings provide further evidence for the generalization that performance in selective learning is independent of drive level when responses to the two discriminanda are equated, but varies with drive when the responses are not equated. The results were examined in relation to two alternative hypotheses of habit growth, in the context of an extension of Spence's conditioning theory to selective learning." 15 refs.—J. Arbit.

3993. Spira, Marcelle. Étude sur le temps psychologique. [Study of psychological time.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (Jan-Feb), 23, 117-140.—A close relation exists between time and memory. Memory represents a most sublimated form of time anxiety and is one of the ego's multiple functions. Time is not a simple intellectual creation, but is an idea based on affective elements experienced since birth. 17 refs.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3994. Suppes, Patrick, & Walsh, Karol. A non-linear model for the experimental measurement of utility. Behav. Sci., 1959 (Jul), 4, 204-211.—"When a person has to choose between two or more situations, each involving certain risks, he presumably weighs the chances of the possible outcomes against the 'worth' of these outcomes to him. His estimation of the chances is governed by his 'subjective probabilities,' his relative preferences for the outcomes by his 'utility function.' This paper explored ways of estimating the latter so as to predict individuals' choices among various bets, assuming the chances are known."—J. Arbit.

3995. Takahashi, Tamaki. (Keio U., Tokyo) Shironezumi ni okeru sekkin kaihigata kikkō to shigeki hanka. [On the effect of approach-avoidance competition and stimulus generalization in the white rat.] Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo, 1959, 9, 103-107.—45 rats were trained to approach a stimulus circle under hunger drive. Generalization stimuli, which were presented 1 at a time for test trials, were circles of various sizes. For test trials, 1/3 of Ss were applied more intense shock (avoidance group) and the other 1/2 less intense hunger drive (approach group) than the control group. The avoidance group showed a significantly steeper gradient in generaliza-tion than the other 2 groups. This finding was interpreted to mean that in all approach-avoidance conflict situation, changes in avoidance tendency have greater effect on the response strength than those in approach tendency.-S. Ohwaki.

3996. Takenaka, Haruhiko. (Hokkaido U., Sapporo) Shiro nezumi no kanketsu kyöka kunrengo no shökyo katei ni okeru "Irrelevant response" ni extinction after partial reinforcement training of rats.] Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo, 1959, 9, 13-22.—The process of extinction was analyzed for relative frequency of irrelevant responses to the relevant ones. 3 groups of rats were trained to bar-pressing response with 3 levels of reinforcement schedule. It was found that the greatest relative frequency of irrelevant response

occurred at various time points during the extinction period depending on the reinforcement schedule employed. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

3997. Talland, George A. (Harvard Medical School) The interference theory of forgetting and the amnesic syndrome. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959(Jul), 59, 10-16.—"Tests of memorizing nonsense syllables and meaningful words were given to 20 patients with Korsakoff's psychosis and to a control group of 23, composed in part of psychiatric outpatients with a history of alcoholism, in part of hospitalized patients suffering from neurological diseases other than brain damage. Retention and the effects of retroactive and proactive interference were tested. . . Control Ss showed . . evidence of retroactive interference. Korsakoff patients showed . no retroactive interference effects."—G. Frank.

3998. Thompson, Robert. (Southeast Louisiana Hosp., Mandeville) Transient memory in albino rats. Science, 1959 (Mar), 129, 842–843.—"Rats were trained on the repeated reversal of a position habit in a T-maze. Test trials of memory were given at varying intervals after the completion of each reversal. Those animals exhibiting a consistent preference for one side failed to retain the effects of training to the nonpreferred side for more than a few minutes." Individual data for the 18 animals (11 surgically brain damaged) are presented. The data "demonstrate that habit tendencies acquired by massed practice can be maintained by temporary active neural systems, probably reverberatory circuits, and that the amnesic effect of discrete subcortical stimulation may be due to the disruption of this activity."—S. J. Lachman.

3999. Tikhomirov, O. K. Formirovanie signal'nogo vliianiia razdrazhitelei na reguliatsiiu dvigatel'nykh reaktsii. [Formation of the signaling effect of stimuli on the regulation of motor reactions.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 91–99.—The relation between the signaling and direct effect of stimuli on motor regulation in children was studied. In early childhood it is very difficult to make a stimulus the "signal of a reaction which is directly opposite to the reaction produced by the nonsignal effect of the same stimulus." With development of the child, a signaling effect from the application of stimuli becomes possible.—I. D. London.

4000. Trapp, E. Philip, & Kausler, Donald H. (U. Arkansas) Dominance attitudes in parents and adult avoidance behavior in young children. Child Develpm., 1958 (Dec.), 29, 507-513.—Avoidance of adult contacts is hypothesized for children of parents scoring either high or low on dominance attitude, and for those whose 2 parents show large differences. Observation data on 16 children aged 3-5, grouped on the basis of parents' scores on the dominant subscale of the USC Parent Attitude Survey, showed differences in the hypothesized direction. 15 refs.—B. Camp.

4001. Twedt, Helen M., & Underwood, Benton J. Mixed vs. unmixed lists in transfer studies. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug.), 58, 111-116.—"This study was designed to investigate the transfer effects in verbal paired-associate learning using a mixed design (in which subgroups of pairs in the second list form various transfer paradigms with pairs in

the first) and an unmixed design (in which all pairs in the second list relate in the same way to the pairs in the first).... The results show no difference in the transfer effects as a function of mixed vs. unmixed lists... all paradigms produce negative transfer throughout the 10 trials on the second list."—J. Arbit.

4002. Underwood, Benton J., Runquist, Willard N., & Schulz, Rudolph W. Response learning in paired-associate lists as a function of intralist similarity. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 70-78.— Hypothesized that response learning is initially more rapid the higher the response similarity in a pairedassociate list, and that teaching S the responses before he learns a paired-associate list would initially facilitate the learning of this list. Found that teaching S the response prior to paired-associate learning facilitates the learning of lists with both high and low similarity among the responses, and this effect is not due to warm-up or learning-to-learn. In response learning items with high similarity are learned initially more rapidly than items of low similarity. These results aid in understanding previous findings on the roles of stimulus similarity and response similarity in verbal learning.—J. Arbit.

4003. Underwood, Benton J., & Schulz, Rudolph W. Studies of distributed practice: XIX. The influence of intralist similarity with lists of low meaningfulness. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 58, 106–110.—(see 33: 9880) 4 serial lists of 10 nonsense syllables of low meaningfulness, varying in intralist similarity, were learned with a 2-sec. intertrial interval and with a 17-sec. intertrial interval. Distributed practice produces a greater facilitation in lists of high intralist similarity than in lists of low intralist similarity. Intertrial intervals beyond about 15 sec. do not produce additional facilitation in learning.—J. Arbit.

4004. Vatsuro, E. G. K kharakteristike vkusovogo analizatora sobaki. [On the characteristics of the gustatory analyzer in the dog.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 70-77 .- The unconditioned gustatory stimulus can be utilized as a signal for a conditioned motor reflex, reinforced by alimentary means. After several combinations, conditioned connections begin to show and are consolidated with identical intensities of stimulating and reinforcing agents. The conditioned reflex which arises is characterized by the following features: (a) it is easily produced by substitution of the stimulating agent with an indifferent one, that is, "any indifferent stimulus swiftly becomes the conditioned exciter of the given reaction"; (b) with increase in intensity of the "stimulating stimulus" it falls in magnitude, to the point even of complete disappearance; (c) it is easily extinguished with nonreinforcement—a fact which "to a significant degree is connected with the methodological features of the study."-I. D. London.

4005. Verhave, Thom. (Eli Lilly & Co.) Recent developments in the experimental analysis of behavior. Proc. 11th Res. Conf. Amer. Meat Inst. Found., 1959 (Mar.), 113–136.—This paper described several operant conditioning techniques currently used for the experimental analysis of voluntary behavior. Apparatus and selected established experimental results were described. The illustrative material was drawn from the author's own recent

work. Applications of operant conditioning techniques in other fields of science and technology were discussed. A method which used pigeons as qualitycontrol inspectors was briefly described.—T. Verhave.

4006. Verhave, Thom. (Eli Lilly & Co.) The effect of secobarbital on a multiple schedule in the monkey. J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1959 (Apr.), 2, 117-120.—The effect of secobarbital on the behavior of 2 adult rhesus monkeys is described in 3 phases: a brief stimulant phase, a period of over-all depression, and a postdepression excitatory phase. Confirmed that fixed-interval (F1) behavior is more sensitive to effects of barbiturates than fixed-ratio (FR). Previous studies with pentobarbital used to demonstrate the presence of FI and FR components within a tandem FI FR performance should be validated with other species, schedules, and barbiturates.-J. Arbit.

4007. Verhave, Thom; Owen, J. E., Jr., & Robbins, E. B. (Eli Lilly Co., Indianapolis, Ind.) Effect of morphine sulfate on avoidance and escape behavior. J. Pharmacol. exp. Ther., 1959, 125, 248-251.—Effects of morphine upon turning a wheel to avoid or escape shock were investigated with rats. 3 doses of morphine were each administered 3 times to each of 8 rats. 7 of the 8 animals showed a progressive decrease in the frequency of occurrence of avoidance responses with increasing doses of morphine. Avoidance behavior was depressed to a much greater extent by morphine than was escape behavior. -G. A. Heise.

4008. Vernon, Jack A., & Badger, David H. (Princeton U.) Subliminal stimulation in human learning. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 265-266 .- "No evidence for the effectiveness of subliminal stimulation (flashing of response word in a paired associate learning task) . . . appears in this experiment."—R. H. Waters.

4009. Wickens, Delos D. (Ohio State U.) Conditioning to complex stimuli. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Apr), 14, 180-188.—A research program is described dealing with behavior in a classical GSR conditioning situation. The empirical program is related "to the broader perspective of psychology in general." The research "affords a slim—but I hope stable-bridge between S-R learning theory and what-ever is meant by perceptual theory." A rationale of assumptions is developed and on the basis of analysis predictions are formulated. "The present results are eminently consonant with an S-S interpretation of behavior . . . though I have attempted to make it consonant with S-R contiguity theory by employing the notion of internalized stimuli generated by responses to the conditioned stimulus,"-S. J. Lachman.

4010. Wickens, Delos D., Gehman, Robert S., & Sullivan, Shirley N. The effect of differential onset time on the conditioned response strength to elements of a stimulus complex. J. exp. Psychol., 1959(Jul), 58, 85-93.—Tested the hypothesis that the curves showing the relationship between strength of conditioning and time of onset of CS with respect to US can be used to predict the strength of conditioning to elements of a stimulus complex. This hypothesis is supported provided the point of origin of the curve is the onset of the 2nd CS rather than the onset of the reinforcement. A molecular

explanation may be more adequate for handling all the data of the experiment.-J. Arbit.

4011. Wilson, William A., Jr., & Rollin, A. Robert. Two-choice behavior of rhesus monkeys in a noncontingent situation. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 58, 174-180.—"Ten monkeys were trained in a probability learning situation, one response being rewarded on 75% of the trials, and the alternative response on the remaining 25% of the trials. After each response, S also could see whether the response he did not make would have been rewarded if it had been made." When correction of an unrewarded response was not permitted, all Ss reached an asymptote of 100% choice on the .75 side. mediate correction was allowed, the data did not support the conclusion that all Ss were approaching an asymptote of 75% choice of the .75 side. "The behavior of monkeys in this situation is not compatible with either an 'information' or a 'secondary reinforcement' model."-J. Arbit.

4012. Winokur, George; Guze, Samuel; Stewart, Mark; Pfeiffer, Eric; Stern, John, & Hornung, Franz. (Washington U., St. Louis) Association of conditionability with degree of reactivity in psychiatric patients. Science, 1959 (May), 129, 1423-1424.—"A positive relationship exists between the number of times a subject responds with a psychogalvanic response to an orienting or alerting stimulus [tone] and the rate of learning in classical conditioning. This is seen by a correlation ($\rho = .65$ and .643 when corrected for ties) between the number of orienting responses and the resistance to extinction of the conditioned psychogalvanic response. Ss were 25 manic depressives, 17 schizophrenics, 7 patients with chronic brain syndromes, and 18 psychoneurotics.-S. J. Lachman.

4013. Wodinsky, Jerome, & Bitterman, M. E. (American Museum Natural History) Partial reinforcement in the fish. Amer. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 72, 184-199.- "Two groups of African mouthbreeders," one consistently and the other partially reinforced, "were subjected to a series of extinction and reconditioning sessions." Similarities and differences between these results and those reported for the rat are described.-R. H. Waters.

4014. Woods, Paul J. The relationship between probability difference, $(\pi_1 - \pi_2)$, and learning rate in a contingent partial reinforcement situation. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 27-30.—Rate of learning is directly related to the probability difference while θ , $(2 - \pi_1 - \pi_2)$, apparently remains constant. This result was contrasted with the usual finding in a noncontingent situation where θ varies directly with the probability difference.- J. Arbit.

4015. Wyrwicka, W., Dobrzecka, C., & Tarnecki, R. (Nencki Inst. Experimental Biology, Warsaw, Poland) On the instrumental conditioned reaction evoked by electrical stimulation of the hypothalamus. Science, 1959 (Aug.), 130, 336-337.— "Weak electrical stimulation of the hypothalamic lateral area of satiated goats elicited the previously established conditioned reflex of putting the left foreleg on the food tray and then eating the food given as reinforcement. When, during stimulation, food was not given, an extinction of the conditioned reaction took place. . . . The elicitation of the conditioned instrumental reaction by electrical stimulation in these experiments is in harmony with the results obtained by other investigators" and confirms the hypothesis of a feeding center in the lateral hypothalamic center. —S. J. Lachman,

4016. Yates, Aubrey J. Negative practice: A theoretical interpretation. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 126-129.—A Hullian model is put forth to account for the effects of negative practice. The model mediates several predictions which have been verified in a number of situations.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

(See also Abstracts 3603, 3604, 3627, 3628, 3688, 3809, 3840, 3841, 3867, 3888, 4043, 4047, 4204, 4462, 4667, 4687, 4717)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

4017. Barber, Theodore Xenophon. (Harvard U.) The afterimages of "hallucinated" and "imagined" colors. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 136–139.—"These experiments indicate that another claim for the 'hypnotic transcendence of normal functions' is not substantiated. Some individuals 'hallucinate' a color and 'see' its appropriate afterimage after a minimal 'hypnotic induction procedure'; other individuals do essentially the same thing without a 'hypnotic induction procedure.' In fact, some Ss do better on this task without the 'hypnotic procedure.' However, these experiments also indicate that 'trance' behavior may be an essential component in 'projecting' or 'hallucinating' colors."—G. Frank.

4018. Barron, Frank. (U. California, Berkeley) The psychology of imagination. Scient. Amer., 1958, 199(3), 150–170.—Characteristics of creative individuals (scientists and artists) as observed using a variety of techniques (preferences for paintings, modified Asch experiment, opinion questionnaire, anagrams, inkblots, etc.). They do not reject disorder or asymmetry; they display independence of judgment and are open to innovation, etc. Comparisons with criteria of mental health are offered.—I. S. Wolf.

4019. Buxton, E. W. (U. Alberta, Canada) An experiment to test the effects of writing frequency and guided practice upon students' skill in written expression. Alberta 1. educ. Res., 1959 (Jun), 5, 91-99.—Writing skill was measured by Cooperative English Test A (Mechanics of Expression), Test B (Effectiveness of Expression), and an essay test, administered in September and March to 257 freshmen in a teacher training program. Ss were assigned to a "control" group (C), a "writing" group (W) which wrote 1 500-word essay a week for 16 weeks, and a "writing and revision" group (R) which did the same as group W but also received critical comments and made revisions. The R and W groups did not differ on Test A or B. Group R was better on effectiveness of expression (but not originality or critical thinking) on the essay test.—G. M. Della-Piana.

4020. Donaldson, Margaret. Positive and negative information in matching problems. Brit. J. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 50, 253–262.—14-year-old children and college students were given 2 reasoning tasks in which successful performance depended upon the preference for negative information to its formally equivalent positive counterpart. Results indicate that formal equivalence of positive and negative informa-

tion does not ensure psychological equivalence. Furthermore, positive and negative information may be equivalent in some respects but not in others.—C. M. Franks.

4021. Hunter, Ian M. L. The solving of five-letter anagram problems. Brit. J. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 50, 193-206.—From an experiment involving 72 students and 144 different 5-letter anagrams the anagram-solving process is conceived of as a "recurring trial and check activity in which the nature and sequence of the tries are determined jointly by the thinker's set, linguistic knowledge, and preference for certain forms of letter position arrangement." From a subsidiary experiment with 12- and 15-year-old youths it is suggested that improvement in anagram-solving performance is a matter of long-term learning extending over months or even years. 16 refs.—C. M. Franks.

4022. Kuvshinov, N. I. (Tomsk Pedagogical Inst.) Reshenie prakticheskikh zadach uchashchimisia nachal'nykh klassov na urokakh truda. Solution of practical problems by school children in classes on work with paper constructions.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 48-58.—On the basis of tasks involving the paper-construction of 3-dimensional objects by 16 2nd-grade pupils, it was shown that preliminary analysis of problem conditions by these pupils is rather ineffective, leading to failure to plan actions properly. The plans of these pupils lack "determination, sequences, and are rather unfounded." Very often these pupils proceed, utilizing trial and error. Owing to their poorly developed ability to "analyze and synthesize," to "compare and differentiate," these pupils often fail independently to notice and correct mistakes made. The data of this study are made to serve as a basis for suggesting practical recommendations to teachers.-I. D. London.

4023. Landa, L. N. O formirovanii u uchashchikhsia obshchego metoda myslitel-noĭ deiatel'nosti pri reshenii zadach. [On the formation in pupils of a general method of thinking activity in the solution of problems.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 14–27.—Geometry pupils were given training in certain operations and in the application of general principles of problem analysis formulated as "rules of thinking." After mastering these rules and repeatedly applying them to the solution of geometric problems, the pupils could then solve those problems which they had been unable to solve before.—I. D. London.

4024. Mayzner, Mark Stanley, Jr. (New York U.) The effects of the competition of various strengths of sets in problem-solution. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3385.—Abstract.

4025. Nikiforova, O. I. (Moscow State U., Russia) Rol' vnutrenneï rechi pri vossozdanii literaturnogo obraza (peizazha). [Role of inner speech in reconstruction of a literary image (landscape).] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 116-125.—Inner speech with its kinesthetic components was shown to play an important role in graphic representation of literary images, derived from silent reading of a text. Utilizing 9 university students as Ss, it was found that, if the reading of literary descriptions of landscapes was accompanied by automatized speech activity, the pictures, visualizing the text, and the Ss' judgments thereon sharply declined in quality, whereas this was not observed with accompanying motor activity. This

was the case in spite of the fact that both the speech activity (vocalizing word-pairs) and the motor activity (shifting a rheostat slide) were similar with respect to automatization, tempo, and simplicity. These findings are taken as evidence that a disturbance in the process, by which a literary image is reconstituted to the accompaniment of automatized speech activity, cannot be reduced solely to the effect of negative induction, thought to stem from a supplementary source of excitation. Obviously, pictorial reconstruction of literary images involves some processes connected with the transmission of kinesthetic impulses to the cortex by the speech apparatus—processes which are inhibited in the presence of a continuous articulation of words.—I. D. London.

4026. Pine, Fred. Thematic drive content and creativity. J. Pers., 1959 (Jun), 27, 136–151.—For 27 undergraduates of both sexes, the relationships between creative quality of imaginative productions and the drive content of these productions were studied. The major sources of data were TAT protocols and a Science Test calling for hypotheses for the resolution of 2 scientific dilemmas, 1 driverelated and 1 drive-neutral. More drive content was found in higher quality literary and scientific productions. Controlled drive expression and quality of production were found to be related. A greater proportion of nonappropriate drive content appeared in poorer quality productions.—A. Rosen.

4027. Slavskaia, K. A. Protsess myshleniia i aktualizatsiia znanii. [The process of thinking and the actualization of (geometric) knowledge.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 28-43.—The successful application of a theorem, that is, its "actualization," is effected "when the conditions and requirements of a problem are brought into the relation expressed by the theorem." The process of actualization cannot be reduced to a single function since both thought and memory processes are involved. Memory is predominant in the limiting case where actualization of the theorem reduces to a reproduction process.—I. D. London.

4028. Sperling, Otto E. (State U. New York Medical Center) Thought control and creativity. J. Hillside Hosp., 1959 (Jan-Apr), 8, 149-161.—A discussion of past and current "thought control" in religious, political, and other social institutions and of individual defenses against indoctrination. Remuneration to our intellectuals "contradict our protestations of love" and "disposes them to communist indoctrination, and inhibits their creativity. . . . Totalitarian thought control can be mitigated by sloppiness and inefficiency or can be exacerbated by bureaucracy." Hence, "the more efficient the thought control, the fewer individuals can preserve their functioning on their highest level." A case history of a Ph.D. is presented. 15 refs.—G. Y. Kenyon.

(See also Abstracts 3758, 3772, 4679)

INTELLIGENCE

4029. Biggs, J. B. The development of number concepts in young children. Educ. Res., 1959 (Feb), 1(2), 17-34.—The need for utilizing psychological theory to better understand the development of number concepts in children is stressed. Piaget's 3 stages of intellectual growth are suggested as the

scientific basis for ascertaining arithmetic readiness in children and fostering the primacy of "meaning-ful" rather than "mechanical" approaches to arithmetic instruction. Research evidence is cited which also tends to support the transfer and long range retention values of the "meaningful" approach followed by drill. 37-item bibliog.—L. S. Blackman.

4030. Burt, Cyril. General ability and special aptitudes. Educ. Res., 1959(Feb), 1(2), 3-16.—Nature-nurture evidence is reviewed supporting the position that intelligence is, for the most part, genetically determined (77%). The "G" factor in intelligence is ascribed more weight than special abilities. The effect of neurological findings on this issue is discussed. Educational implications of innate, generalized intelligence are discussed in terms of early student evaluations and segregation by ability levels.—L. S. Blackman.

4031. Burt, Cyril. (University Coll., London) Class differences in general intelligence. III. Brit. I. statist. Psychol., 1959 (May), 12, 15-33.—(see 34: 4034) From the propositions that individual differences in "general intelligence" are transmitted in accordance with the multifactorial theory of inheritance, that there has been a tendency for individuals endowed with high intelligence to rise to a higher social class and for those of low intelligence to drop to a lower, and that this movement has generally increased at an accelerated rate, it is concluded that there must now be appreciable differences in the genetic composition of different social classes, and that these differences will show themselves most plainly in differences between the mean level of intelligence within each class. It also follows that, within each class, there will be wide individual variations, and these differences will be further magnified by environmental differences and by innate differences in temperament. (see also 34: 978, 4036) 21 refs .- H. P. Kelley.

4032. Character Research Project. Powerful learning tools in religion. Schenectady, New York: Union College Character Research Project, 1959. 128 p. \$1.25.—8 pamphlets in which principles of learning are adapted for religious and character education. Subjects covered are: levels of learning, individual learning goals, retroactive inhibition, motivation, individual differences, learning evaluation, creative learning and internalization.—W. A. Koppe.

4033. Cohen, Jacob. The factorial structure of the WISC at ages 7-6, 10-6, and 13-6. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 285-299.—5 oblique primary factors were found consistently in the age groups studied. Contrary to belief, children exhibit a lesser degree of generality of intellectual functioning than adults. Verbal and Full Scale IQs measure general intellectual ability. Interpretations based on single subtest scores are questionable. 27 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

4034. Conway, J. (University Coll., London) Class differences in general intelligence: II. A reply to Dr. Halsey. Brit. J. statist. Psychol., 1959 (May), 12, 5-14.—(see 34: 4036) "The investigations carried out by Dr. Halsey and his co-workers have revealed appreciable differences between the averages obtained by pupils from different socio-economic classes in tests of 'intelligence' at the 11 + examination. In their view, however, the class-differ-

ences thus indicated are the result solely of differences in environmental conditions. The following paper maintains that they are largely, though not wholly, due to differences in genetic constitution. The criticisms advanced by Dr. Halsey against the genetic theory are examined in detail, and appear to arise partly from erroneous theoretical assumptions and partly from inadequate data." (see 34: 978, 4031)—H. P. Kelley.

4035. Davis, Frederick B., & Fifer, Gordon. (Hunter Coll.) The effect on test reliability and validity of scoring aptitude and achievement tests with weights for every choice. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1959, 19, 159–170.—Answers to 2 newly constructed multiple choice arithmetic reasoning tests returned by a random sample of 370 basic airmen were scored by empirically derived weights and by a priori weights assigned to each alternative. There was a significant nonchance increase in reliability attributable to different choices of incorrect alternatives; hence, weighted scoring increases reliability.—W. Coleman.

4036. Halsey, A. H. (U. Birmingham) Class differences in general intelligence: I. A reply to Miss Conway. Brit. J. statist. Psychol., 1959 (May), 12, 1-4.—(see 34: 978) "The hypothesis which this paper defends is that the distribution of innate intelligence among different social classes is approximately random, and that the mean differences found in tested intelligence between different social classes are due, not to genetic constitution, but solely to environment. The arguments of Conway [see 34: 4034] and of Burt [see 34: 4031] in favor of the alternative hypothesis are examined; and it is concluded that, with more precise figures for social mobility, their arguments would strengthen rather than weaken the hypothesis here maintained."—H. P. Kelley.

4037. Inglis, James. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) A paired-associate learning test for use with elderly psychiatric patients. J. ment. Sci., 1959 (Apr.), 105, 440-443.—A short form, similar to the subtest of the Wechsler Memory Scale, is described.—W. L. Wilkins.

4038. Kittell, Jack E. (U. California, Berkeley) Bilingualism and language: Non-language intelligence scores of third-grade children. J. educ. Res., 1959 (Mar), 52, 263-268.-Attempts were made to reduce the cultural effects of a single ethnic background by combining all foreign language backgrounds into the category of bilingualism. The question was: does foreign birth of one, both, or neither parent in bilingual families significantly affect scores on the language and nonlanguage sections of a mental test? Ss were 83 children from a single elementary school in Berkeley, California; 42 children were in the group with bilingual environment and 41 in the unilingual control group. 15 different languages were represented in the bilingual group. 3rd grade children with bilingual environment scored lower on the language section of the California Test of Mental Maturity than did unilingual children, but did not differ significantly as a group in total mental age .-F. Goldsmith.

4039. Klausmeier, H. J., & Check, J. (U. Wisconsin) Relationships among physical, mental,

achievement, and personality measures in children of low, average, and high intelligence at 113 months of age. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959, 63, 1059-1068.-"This study was conducted to identify and compare characteristics of children of low, average, and high intelligence at a mean age of 113 months, and to test three related hypotheses. The children of low intelligence (IQ 55-80) did not differ significantly from either the average (IQ 90-110) or the high (IQ 120 and higher) in nine measures: weight, number of permanent teeth, carpal age, emotional adjustment, achievement in relation to capacity, integration of self-concept, expression of emotion, behavior pattern, and estimate of own abilities. low IQ group was lower than both the average and high IQ group in strength of grip, reading achievement, arithmetic achievement, and language achievement. . . . it was found that (a) a low level of physical development within the child does not accompany low achievement in arithmetic and reading and (b) uneven physical development within the child does not accompany low achievement in arithmetic and reading. . . . it was found that average girls were less variable than low boys, low girls, and high boys; that average boys were less variable than low girls and high boys; and that high girls were less variable than low girls. It was also found that within-child variability in reading, arithmetic, and language was less for the average than for the high and low and that the boys as a total group showed less variability than the girls."-Author abstract.

4040. Long, James Alan. (Louisiana State U.) A longitudinal study of some factors influencing the performance of adolescents on the Wechsler Bellevue Intelligence Scale I. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3368.—Abstract.

4041. Mundy-Castle, A. C. Electrophysiological correlates of intelligence. J. Pers., 1958 (Jun), 26, 184-199.—For a group of 34 normal adults administered a South African version of the Wechsler-Bellevue as well as the EEG, significant correlations were found between alpha frequency and Vocabulary, Verbal, Practical, and General IQ. A factor analysis was made of the 11 Wechsler subtests, alpha frequency, alpha index, age and occupational level, and 5 factors were extracted. 59 refs.—A. Rosen.

4042. Nel, B. F., & Sonnekus, M. C. H. (U. Pretoria) Die voorlopige standaardisering van 'n battery toetse vir voorskoolse ouderdomsgroepe. [Provisional standardization of a battery of tests for the preschool age group.] J. soc. Res., Pretoria, 1957, 8(8), 13–28.—"This investigation presents a provisional compilation and standardization of an intelligence or development test for pre-school age groups from three to six years. The test consists of 42 sub-test groups, which represent the following four developmental aspects as formulated by Arnold Gesell: Motor, Adjustment, Language, and Social-personal. The test items will be subjected to a larger sample and a more thorough analysis and selection." English and Dutch summaries.—N. De Palma.

4043. Patrina, K. T. (Karachaev State Pedagogical Inst.) O ponimanii znacheniia slov doshkol'nikami. [On the understanding of the meaning of words by children of preschool age.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 59-63.—A word has many meanings, dependent on context so that, when a word is pre-

sented in different word combinations, the word, having in each case a particular sense, will not be equally well understood in all instances. Utilizing 48 children of kindergarten age as Ss, it was shown that, when given new lexical material, such chidren try to interpret the material on the basis of previous life and speech experiences; that is, they proceed from the word meanings which they already know.—

I. D. London.

4044. Riegel, Ruth M., & Riegel, Klaus F. (U. Hamburg, Germany) Standardisierung des Hamburg Wechsler-Intelligenztests (HAWIE) fuer die Altersstufen ueber 50 Jahre. [The standardization of the Hamburg-Wechsler Intelligence Scale (HAWIE) for age levels above 50.] Diagnostica, 1959, 5, 97-128.—Detailed are standardization procedures based on larger and more refined sample selections than originally published for the German version of the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale Form I (see 32: 1654). Revised weighted scores for 50-year groups are presented along with an extension of norms and IQ tables for each 5-year interval through age 75. Implications of methods for profile analysis are outlined.—F. P. Hardesty.

4045. Samejima, Fumiko. (Keio U.) Absolute scale construction on the basis of raw scores of the Suzuki-Binet Intelligence Test. Jap. J. Psychol., 1959(Jul), 30, 79–87.—An absolute scale of mental abilities was developed, by a method of successive intervals, from raw scores on 15,820 children with an age range from 4 to 12½ years. The distribution within each of 18 age groups was found to have a slight negative skewness. On the final scale, it was shown that the difference between abilities required to obtain any 2 successive test scores was the same throughout the range of scores. The value of the standard deviation proved to be approximately the same for all age groups; thus, no absolute zero point could be determined. English summary.—J. Lyons.

4046. Schepers, J. M. An experimental investigation into the validity and prognostic value of the differential ability test battery of the National Bureau of Educational and Social Research. J. soc. Res., Pretoria, 1957, 8(8), 29-60.—The differential power test indicates that the tests measure different abilities. 4 factors were revealed by cluster analysis: (a) verbal (in reading comprehension, vocabulary, language usage, verbal reasoning tests); (b) numerical (2 arithmetic tests); (c) abstract reasoning (nonverbal reasoning, space perception, mechanical comprehension tests); (d) visual memory (memory test). The tests retain prognostic value over a long period. English and Dutch summaries. 22 refs.—N. De Palma.

4047. Shedd, Charles L. An exploratory study of the development of the concept of quantity: Discrimination of continuous and discontinuous quantities. Educ. Psychol., Delhi, 1958 (Sep), 5, 121-136.—10 males and 10 females from 12 age groups (1½-9) drawn from both the public and private day nursery schools of Midwest City, Oklahoma were given cards containing stimulus materials of various sizes, shapes, colors, and numbers to test discrimination of continuous and discontinuous quantities with judgments of "biggest" and "littlest" for the former and "more" or "less" for the latter. The

ability to make correct judgments was related to age. Discrimination throughout the whole range seemed to be based on gross dimensional features. For the discontinuous quantities, ability to make the reactions of "more" or "less" appeared at 4 years of age and changed at 8. No significant sex differences were found.—H. Angelino.

4048. Verma, R. M. Sociological variables and intelligence of the school-going population. Educ. Psychol., Delhi, 1958 (Sep), 5, 165-170.—Male 7th-grade Indian children from rural schools were given Mohsin's Test of General Intelligence to determine the extent to which such social variables as socioeconomic milieu, father's occupation, and family size affect intelligence test scores. The test scores varied according to the socioeconomic and occupational levels of the parents. Children from the higher levels performed better than those from the lower levels.—H. Angelino.

4049. Vernon, P. E. (U. London) The assessment of higher intellectual capacities. Pedag. Forsk., Nord., 1959, No. 2, 105-121.—1st of 2 lectures delivered at the University of Oslo, in which Vernon reviews the factor-analytic contributions of Spearman, Burt, Thurstone, and Guilford to the understanding of the nature and organization of abilities. Conditions affecting test performance, such as timing and difficulty level, item-form, practice effects, and motivation are also discussed.—L. Goldberger.

4050. Wiehahn, J. J. Die invloed van tydbeperkings op intelligensie toetsmateriaal 'n eksperimentele studie. [Speed as a factor influencing intelligence test material: An experimental study.] J. soc. Res., Pretoria, 1957, 8(8), 79–80.—"This study proved to be inconclusive that speed is to be considered in the construction of group intelligence tests." —N. De Palma.

4051. Winthrop, Henry. (U. Wichita) Discovery of the gifted child: New materials and techniques for the early detection of unusual intellectual ability. Bull. Menninger Clin., 1959 (May), 23, 85-96.—Programmatic suggestions are offered for employing new materials and techniques including: the Psi Apparatus of John and Miller and the Cuisenaire technique (Gattegno) (to introduce young children to the elementary proposition of algebra), data processing as measured by a technique similar to the game of 21 Questions, applications of Game Theory, methods of intellectual integration, and check lists for identifying childhood inventiveness and interests.—W. A. Varvel.

(See also Abstracts 3630, 3821, 4154, 4157, 4158, 4237, 4382)

PERSONALITY

4052. Beer, Michael; Buckhout, Robert; Horowitz, Milton W., & Levy, Seymour. Some perceived properties of the difference between leaders and non-leaders. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 49-56.—10 leaders and 10 nonleaders of social groups on a college campus were rated by 9 members of their respective groups on a 26-item scale covering 3 major categories: self acceptance, need achievement, and interpersonal skills. The leaders and nonleaders also rated themselves on the same scale. 23 of the 26 items gave differences in the expected direction.

Leaders are: (a) rated significantly higher in confidence and realism; (b) more willing to accept responsibility; (c) regarded as more driving and arbitrary, also more forceful and persuasive than nonleaders. In self-ratings, leaders show a significantly greater degree of awareness of how the group feels about them.—R. W. Husband.

4053. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh) College norms for and concurrent validity of the Pittsburgh revisions of the Maudsley Personality Inventory. J. psychol. Stud., 1959, 11, 12-17.—"The two Pittsburgh forms of MPI appear to be equally useful. The norms given appear to be relatively stable from sample to sample, but may not generalize to college Ss at other institutions." 28 refs.—M. S. Mayener.

4054. Bieri, James, & Lobeck, Robin. Acceptance of authority and parental identification. J. Pers., 1959 (Mar), 27, 74-86.—The relation between acceptance of authority (AA) and parental identification was studied. Findings. were analyzed for subgroups of high, middle, and low AA Ss as well as for sex differences in AA.—A. Rosen.

4055. Calden, George; Lundy, Richard M., & Schlafer, Richard J. Sex differences in body concepts. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 378.—A comparison was made between the sexes as to satisfaction or dissatisfaction with body and facial features. A questionnaire was used along with a rating scale to describe body types presented on slides. The results indicate that males are dissatisfied with body dimensions from the waist up. Females desire changes from the waist down. Females are less satisfied with facial features than males. Other interesting findings are reported.—A. A. Kramish.

4056. Cattell, Raymond B., & Coan, Richard W. Objective-test assessment of the primary personality dimensions in middle childhood. Brit. J. Psychol., 1959 (Aug.), 50, 235-252.—"Factor analysis was applied to the scores of 164 children in the 6-8 year age range on 111 objective-test variables. A simple structure solution was obtained for 16 factors, and factor scores were correlated with 49 additional variables. The inclusion of marker variables patterned after variables in earlier batteries permits a comparison of present factors with factors found in a number of studies for older children and adults. Every factor appears to correspond to a dimension known from earlier work. Eleven or twelve factors can be identified with considerable confidence. In the remaining factors, the correspondence to the expected loading pattern is somewhat less satisfactory."—C. M. Franks.

4057. Chateau, Jean. Les attitudes spatiales en fonction des âges et des sexes dans des épreuves labyrinthes. [Spatial attitudes as a function of age and sex as shown on some maze tests.] Enfance, 1959 (Jan-Feb), No. 1, 1-27.—2 series of mazes, 1 for children and 1 for adults, each consisting of 4 mazes, were used. In these mazes there were alternative routes involving choices between right and left or between up and down. There were 50 opportunities to prefer right and 50 to prefer left. Testretest reliability of right and down scores was .586 and .674, respectively. The Ss consisted of 258 children and 1234 adults. Sex differences are noteworthy up to the end of adolescence. The results are

statistically interpreted in various ways and are compared with other studies in an effort to discover the factors which determine whether one has a right-attitude or a down-attitude and whether these attitudes are related to personality traits, as some have purported to show. The factors responsible for such attitudes cannot yet be specified for the group as a whole and, for normal Ss, any relationship to personality traits is too tenuous to be of diagnostic significance.—S. S. Marzolf.

4058. Coopersmith, Stanley. (Wesleyan U.) A method for determining types of self-esteem. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 87-94.—"The present study describes a method of determining self-esteem. This method is based upon a conbination of (a) the subject's response to the Self-Esteem Inventory; (b) a rating of certain of his behaviors which are presumably related to self-esteem; and (c) information on a constellation of experiential and motivational variables." 22 refs.—G. Frank.

4059. Cowen, Emory L., & Tongas, Phoebus N. The social desirability of trait descriptive terms: Applications to a self-concept inventory. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 361-365.—100 college Ss (male and female) were given the standard Bills Index of Adjustment and Values. A high positive correlation exists between both mean self-conceptand ideal-self-endorsements and social desirability (SD). SC and IS measures are saturated with SD and lose meaning independent of the SD variable. 22 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

4060. Diggory, James C., & Magaziner, Daniel E. (U. Pennsylvania) L'auto-évaluation en fonction de capacités utiles en vue de buts particuliers. [Self-evaluation as a function of instrumentally relevant capacities.] Bull. Ass. Int. Psychol. Appl., 1959 (Jan-Jun), 8(1), 46-63.—An experiment to test a theory of self-evaluation that "the total set of an individual's capacities can be divided into two subsets, α and β , with α capacities sharing the property that changes in evaluation of one will result in changed evaluations of many other capacities in the same direction, while the property of β capacities is that change in evaluation of any of them leaves evaluation of all other capacities unaffected." The Ss rated themselves on ability to judge character, sway others, withstand frustration, be pleasant and affable, and plan. "People who failed in the exercise of a single important instrumental capacity simultaneously devalued themselves in several other capacities, while those who failed in the exercise of an unimportant instrumental capacity devalued themselves in very few other capacities."—C. J. Adkins.

4061. Erikson, Erik H. (Austen Riggs Center, Stockbridge, Mass.) Identität und Entwurzelung in unserer Zeit. [Identity and uprootedness in our time.] Psyche, Heidel., 1959 (Apr.), 13, 25–36.—Contemporary refugees and mental patients share common problems of realizing identity. "Identity" is not merely individual sameness, but a dovetailing of individual and social processes. In our concern for maintaining identity in an age of far-reaching change, it is important to keep in mind that identity is an active achievement, and not merely a retention of roots with an overvaluation of the mother-child relationship.—E. W. Eng.

4062. Eyferth, Klaus. Starrheit und Integration. [Rigidity and integration.] Psychol. Rdsch., 1959 (Jul), 10, 159-169.—The comparison of the typological systems of E. R. Jaensch and T. W. Adorno shows that similar methods are used and similar results are obtained. Differences in Weltanschauung, however lead to divergent interpretations while a psychological definition of the concept of integration as a determinant of personality structure is lacking. 25 refs.—W. J. Koppits.

4063. Fillenbaum, Samuel. Some stylistic aspects of categorizing behavior. J. Pers., 1959 (Jun), 27, 187–195.—Individual differences in categorizing in 8 judgment situations were studied with the primary aim of isolating a factor of coarseness-fineness in categorizing, as well as to study relationships between some other stylistic aspects and MMPI scores and intellectual measures for 86 Canadian Army personnel. There was evidence of a tendency toward fineness-coarseness in categorizing behavior, but no relationship between performance and either

MMPI or intelligence.-A. Rosen.

4064. Fisher, Seymour. Prediction of body exterior vs. interior reactivity from a body image schema. J. Pers., 1959 (Mar), 27, 56-62.—"An hypothesis concerning the relationship of body image boundary definiteness to body exterior vs. body interior reactivity was tested in a group of girls 9-15 years of age. The Rorschach test was used to evaluate boundary definiteness; and GSR and heart rate were chosen to represent body exterior and body interior reactivity respectively. The over-all results were clearly supportive of the hypothesis."—A. Rosen.

4065. Frederiksen, Norman, & Messick, Samuel. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.) Response set as a measure of personality. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1959, 19, 137-157.-Although response sets may be cognitive in nature, they may also be considered as personality traits. Criticalness is examined in this study through the use of 3 tests of reportwriting ability administered with 2 sets of instruc-tions to naval air cadets. 6 brief ability reference tests and 3 personality inventories were also administered. The findings are summarized; "(1) Re-liable set scores can be obtained. (2) The three 'criticalness' set scores were found to be substantially intercorrelated. (3) 'Critical' instructions altered mean criticalness set scores in the expected direction to an extent that is significant for one test, nearly significant for another test, and non-significant for the third test. (4) Although uncritical tendencies are correlated with acquiescence, the two response sets are not identical. (5) Content scores from the report-writing tests were found to be intercorrelated with each other, but low correlations were obtained between content and set scores. (6) Content scores were related to Mathematics Aptitude, Reasoning, and Vocabulary, but 'criticalness' set was generally unrelated to ability. (7) Patterns of correlations with personality variables suggest the possibility of using different response sets to measure various personality consistencies." 36 refs.—W. Coleman.

4066. Freudenberger, Herbert J., & Robbins, Irving. Characteristics of acceptance and rejection of optical aids in a low-vision population. Amer. J. Ophthal., 1959 (Apr.), 47, 582-584.—Friendly, active, optimistic, self-accepting persons ac-

cept optical aids for low acuity better than self-rejecting individuals.—D. Shaad.

4067. Friedman, Joseph. (Temple U.) Psychological correlates of overweight, underweight and normal weight college women. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3362.—Abstract.

4068. Gibson, Ralph Milton. (U. Michigan) An exploratory study of the effects of surgery and hospitalization in early infancy on personality development. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3362-3363.—Abstract.

4069. Grunberger, B. Considérations sur l'oralité et la relation d'objet orale. [Reflections on orality and oral object relations.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (Mar-Apr), 23, 177-204.—Orality comprises the movement toward drive satisfaction. The author's modifications of early oral postulates are compared to those of other workers and the characteristics of the oral's adult personality are detailed.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4070. Hammer, A. G. An examination of Eysenck's dimensional psychology. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 46-61.—While Eysenck's factorial studies of personality dimensions involved in psychopathology have been productive, his interpretations of the data are open to question. Psychoticism, neuroticism, and introversion-extraversion may, for example, have been proposed on the unwarranted assumption that mental illness involves departure from a norm along a single dimension. 18 refs.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

4071. Hardison, James, & Purcell, Kenneth. The effects of psychological stress as a function of need and cognitive control. J. Pers., 1959(Jun), 27, 250-258.-"60 Ss were classified into four major groups according to need (Deference or Autonomy) and mode of cognitive control (flexible or constricted). The Edwards Personal Preference Schedule and a color word interference test were used to define the groups. Ss within each major group were randomly assigned to one of three treatments: (a) negative verbal reinforcement, (b) threat of shock, or (c) a control procedure. The Block Design test of the Wechsler Bellevue Intelligence Scale, Form II, was used to establish S's initial performance level. The Form I Block Design test was administered during the experimental treatment. Difference scores between S's initial performance and his performance under stress were examined. Both need and mode of cognitive control were significant in differentiating response to stress among experimental Ss when treatment data were combined. However, the hypothesis that need would be significant only under a condition of explicit social disapproval was not supported."-A. Rosen.

4072. Heilbrun, Alfred B., Jr. Validation of a need scaling technique for the Adjective Check List. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug.), 23, 347-351.

—Members of an undergraduate college course in psychology were evaluated on 5 need scales for the Adjective Check List. This technique appears to be useful as an objective measurement of personality appraisal.—A. A. Kramish.

4073. Isenberger, Wilma. (Wisconsin State Coll., Oshkosh) Self-attitudes of women physical education major students and of women physical education

cation teachers. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ. Recr., 1959 (Mar), 30, 44-53.-277 women physical education major students from 3 institutions and 167 women physical education teachers were studied to determine the relationships between their self-attitudes as measured on the Who am I? Test. It was concluded: (a) "There is a significant difference between the self-attitudes of women physical education major students within a school and between schools"; (b) "... women physical education teachers differ significantly from those of the students enrolled in either a liberal arts college or a teacher's college connected with a university but are similar to the self-attitudes of those women physical education students enrolled in a teacher education institution." 19 refs .- M. A. Seidenfeld.

4074. Kassebaum, Gene G., Couch, Arthur S., & Slater, Philip E. (Harvard U.) The factorial dimensions of the MMPI. J. consult. Psychol., 1959(Jun), 23, 226-236.-A brief review of several factorial studies. A method of constructing reliable and factorially "pure" factor tests is also described. A factor analysis of 32 scales from the MMPI produced 3 factors: ego-weakness, ego-strength, and introversion-extraversion. The theories regarding typical pathological expressions of introversion and extraversion were not supported by the analysis. 25 refs .- A. A. Kramish.

4075. Kaywin, Louis. (Hillside Hosp., Glen Oakes, N.Y.) On the concept of the self. J. Hillside Hosp., 1959(Jan-Apr), 8, 86-93.—An attempt is made to improve upon "the concept of the 'self' [which] has never been clearly delineated in psychoanalytic literature." It is suggested that "the self-system includes (1) those parts of the id which are not ultimately differentiated as object representations in an archaic sense; (2) the totality of positive and negative self-representations and hierarchic struc-turalizations of these; and (3) the superself (superego). These structuralizations include representations of functions also, so that indirectly ego functions also gain representations. . . . The term total personality . . . is a semantic abstraction . . . [which should] be used only in reference to an external observer."-G. Y. Kenyon.

4076. Kempe, James Edwin. (Michigan State U.) An experimental investigation of the relationship between certain personality characteristics and physiological responses to stress in a normal population. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun),

19, 3383.—Abstract.

4077. Kennedy, Paulina Mary. (Catholic U America) Acceptance of self and acceptance of others as interdependent variables in interpersonal relations. Washington, D.C.: Catholic Univer. America Press, 1958. vii, 42 p. \$.50.—64 senior girls of a Catholic high school were studied to determine the inter-relationships among acceptance of self, acceptance of others, and interpersonal relations. Q sorts and sociometric tests were used to measure the variables. Rodgers' hypothesis that "An individual who accepts himself and accepts others will have better interpersonal relations" was supported .- H. M. Cohen.

4078. Kuenzli, Alfred E. (2809 College Ave., Alton, Ill.) Preferences for high and low structure among prospective teachers. J. soc. Psychol.,

1959 (May), 49, 243-248. - Demographic characteristics associated with "the degree of structure that is desired in the learning or working situation" among 100 prospective teachers are identified. "The concept of 'dependency' is used to explain the differences between the High group and the Low group."-J. C. Franklin.

4079. Lord, Frederic M. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.) Problems in mental test theory arising from errors of measurement. J. Amer. Statist. Ass., 1959 (Jun), 54, 472-479.- "Several unsolved basic problems of mental test theory, arising from the presence of errors of measurement in the test scores, are discussed. The inadequacies of the classical model . . . are pointed out. Two newer stochastic models . . . are described. It is observed that the proportion of test questions answered correctly by the examinee is by itself usually not a satisfactory estimate of the corresponding population proportion. Methods for estimating such population proportions are considered. Such methods are required in order (i) to determine whether or not two tests measure the same dimension, (ii) to measure changes in the characteristics of the examinees."-C. V. Riche.

4080. Maccoby, Eleanor E., Wilson, William C., & Burton, Roger V. Differential movie-viewing behavior of male and female viewers. J. Pers., 1958(Jun), 26, 259-267.—Do movie viewers attend primarily to the same-sexed identificand or to the opposite-sexed character to whom the identificand is responding? 2 movies were shown, each to 24 Ss, in an individual situation in which eye movements were observed. Males spent more time than female viewers attending to the male character .- A. Rosen.

4081. Mills, Daniel H., & Hannum, Thomas E. (Iowa State Coll.) The transparency of the Taylor Scale of Manifest Anxiety in a college population. J. appl. Psychol., 1959(Feb), 43, 8-11.-"Five groups of students were given 2 administrations of the scale with instructions to appear either well-adjusted, poorly-adjusted, or to take the scale honestly." Set affected the total score. Mean score decreased on the second administration.—M. York.

4082. Minkowich, Abram. (U. Michigan) Correlates of superego functions. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3356-3357.—Abstract.

4083. Potanin, Natalia. (Johns Hopkins U.) Perceptual preferences as a function of personality variables under normal and stressful conditions. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 108-113.— "This investigation . . . studied the relationship between preference for detail and depth, which are assumed to underlie 'texture' responses [on the Rorschach], and measures of dependency, insecurity, and nxiety under normal and stressful conditions. . . . The more an individual acknowledges his dependency on others, the greater is his preference for detail. . . . Under conditions of induced stress, the change in preference for detail is a function of the level of the individual's insecurity. . . . Under conditions of induced stress, the change in preference for depth is a function of the level of the individual's symptomatic anxiety."-G. Frank.

4084. Prelinger, Ernst. Extension and structure of the self. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 13-23. -An investigation of the phenomenon of a segregated "self-region" as contrasted with a "not-self-region" was attempted. Ss sorted items representing 8 different content categories into those which they felt were parts of their selves and those they felt were not. Findings: (a) Ss had clear perceptions of a segregated self-region; (b) Ss differed widely in the number of items included into their selves, and this variable of self-extension had high internal consistency; (c) item groups representing different content were found to be relatively homogeneous and to show a very definite rank order in terms of the degree to which they were included into Ss' selves.—R. W. Husband.

4085. Pulver, Urs. (Obstbergweg 1, Bern, Switzerland) Mütter irritierbarer Säuglinge. [Mothers of irritable infants.] Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1959, 18, 133-143.—After studying the irritability of 2 groups of 26 and 20 infants, respectively, the mothers of the irritable infants were compared with the mothers of the less irritable infants. The following personality differences were found: "Mothers of irritable infants tend to worry about the infant's health, etc., they are rather submissive in their social relationships, and they later prove to be less consistent in their educative endeavors; mothers of the less irritable infants, in contrast, are guided in child care by common sense, they are assertive in social interaction, and they are consistent in educational efforts." English, German, and French summaries. 19 refs.—J. W. House.

4086. Pulver, Urs. Schüchterne Kinder. [Shy children.] Schweiz. Lehrerinnen Ztg., 1959(Jun), 63, 261-266.—On the basis of a longitudinal study of 26 children, the author found that children who are shy, withdrawn and fearful showed signs of this pattern when they were infants.—L. Goldberger.

4087. Rimland, Bernard. (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, San Diego, Calif.) Effects of time limits and of "right answer not given" in the U. S. Navy Arithmetic Test. USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull., 1959 (May), No. 59-5. vii, 12 p.-18 groups (N = 200 each) matched on Navy Arithmetic Test and General Classification Test scores were used in comparing combinations of 10-, 12-, and 14-minute time limits on the computation subtest, and 30-, 35-, and 40-minute time limits on the reasoning subtest. 9 of the groups used a test form employing 5 numerical choices for the reasoning items; the other 9 groups used a form having "right answer not given" as a possible choice. While the use of "right answer not given" as a possible response was not superior to the use of 5 numerical choices, it did increase the difficulty of the test slightly. The original operational combination of 12 and 35 minutes for the computation and reasoning subtests seemed as good as any of the other combinations tried .- H. P. Kelley.

4088. Schubert, Daniel S. P. Personality implications of cigarette smoking among college students. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 376.—The MMPI group form was given to male and female smokers. The results were in the direction predicted on Ma, Pd, Hy scales for both sexes. Males differed on the D scale.—A. A. Kramish.

4089. Selig, Kalman. (New York U.) Personality structure as revealed by the Rorschach technique of a group of children who test at or above

170 I.Q. on the 1937 revision of the Stanford-Binet Scale: Volumes I-V. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3373-3374.—Abstract.

4090. Sen, Indra. The Indian psychologist's search for his soul. J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda, 1959 (Jul), 17(2), 68–73.—The chairman of the Madras Psychological Society's seminar considering Indian contributions to modern psychology points out that, from the time of the Vedas, "insights and concepts regarding personality and its working are to be found." The Upanishads, the Gita, and various yogic systems are also briefly considered for the knowledge they shed on the study of personality. 10 statements are made to serve as focal points for research. 2 examples are: "That normal personality is essentially a play of the principles of inerta, energism and harmony (Thamas, Rajas and Sattwa). . . . That investigation of personality can best be promoted by the spiritual principle, which is in its nature unitary and integrated rather than by mind, which is divided."—D. Lebo.

4091. Shafer, Vernon William. (Ohio State U.) A construct validation of Adler's social interest. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3374-3375.—Abstract.

4092. Shapiro, David, & Tagiuri, Renato. Sex differences in inferring personality traits. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 127–136.—We usually judge others from our perceptions, interpretations, and extrapolations to unknown aspects, more frequently than from direct evidence. Raters were given such statements as "People who are intelligent . . . very often are . . . seldom are" . . . aggressive, active, etc. 60 male and 60 female students made a total of 480 ratings. Men and women agreed consistently, although women tended more to hit extreme rations. Men seemed slightly less ready to commit themselves, less "moralistic," more willing to acknowledge independence among personal traits.—R. W. Husband.

4093. Sheldon, M. Stephen. (U. California, Los Angeles) Conditions affecting the fakability of teacher-selection inventories. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1959, 19, 207-219.-3 major factors are related to the fakability of psychological inventories: item content, sophistication of respondents, and experimental conditions. The experimental conditions of order, identification, and responding set were investigated by Sheldon. Items were taken from 8 scales, from the MTAI, Teacher Characteristics Schedule, and the MMPI. 3 groups of education students took each inventory. Honest and faked responses were obtained within 1 class period with variation of the 3 table experimental conditions. Results indicated that order of presentation and responding set were significant but that identification of respondent was not. Effectiveness of faking also varied with the 3 inventories .- W. Coleman.

4094. Smith, Howard P., & Rosen, Ellen Weber. Some psychological correlates of worldmindedness and authoritarianism. J. Pers., 1958 (Jun), 26, 170-183.—"From a middle-class, young-adult, college-educated sample of 193 men and women, the 20 Ss with the highest score and the 20 Ss with the lowest score on the Worldmindedness (W) scale were selected for a test of 12 variables derived . . . Psychological variables measured were self-expansiveness,

love-orientation, equalitarianism, stereotypy, internalization-externalization, independence-compliance, optimism-pessimism, security-insecurity, ego-ideals, criticism of parents, parental discipline, and reaction to discipline. All differences between High W-Low F and low W-High F scores were in the predicted direction." The 2 scales appear to be tapping the same psychological dimensions.—A. Rosen.

4095. Taft, Ronald. (U. Western Australia) Multiple methods of personality assessment. Psychol. Bull., 1959 (Sep), 56, 333–352.—"Multiple personality assessment procedures have been analyzed with respect to their primary purpose and the validation strategy used. Problems that arise in the attempt to use personality assessment for selection were discussed with respect to the problem of clinical versus statistical predictions, the problem of conditional factors that affect the criteria, and the value of using multiple tests and more than one assessor." 42 refs.—W. J. Meyer.

4096. Tuddenham, Read D. Correlates of yielding to a distorted group norm. J. Pers., 1959 (Jun), 27, 272-284.—A sample of 27 men and 29 women, averaging 35 years of age, took part in an experimental study of yielding to a group norm which had been systematically falsified by the investigator. "This paper . . . [reports] correlations between the yielding-independence continuum and a variety of rating variables and self-report tests, including the Gough California Psychological Inventory, the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, the Barron Ego Strength and Independence of Judgment scales, the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, and the Welsh "A" and "R" factorially based scales of the MMPI. In general, those who tended to yield most appeared to be conventional in behavior and values, socialized, conscientious, conforming, good-natured, nurturant, and affiliative. The relatively independent Ss were higher on intelligence and intellectual achievement measures, had higher status, and seemed more perceptive, psychologically sophisticated, and accepting of self and others."-A. Rosen.

4097. Tuddenham, Read D. The constancy of personality ratings over two decades. Genet. psychol. Monogr., 1959 (Aug), 60, 3-29.- This is a follow-up study of the stability of ratings on 53 personality variables over intervals of 13-19 years. The Ss were 32 male and 40 female members of the Adolescent Growth Study, now approximately 33 years old. Although the conditions of observation for the 2 sets of ratings were considerably different, all but 8 of the 106 stability coefficients were positive. The average value was .27 for men and .24 for women. 10 of the stability coefficients were significantly different from zero for men, and 9 for women. The most stable variable for men was "drive aggression"; for women, a general trait of "social prestige." A comparison of the relative stabilities of phenotypic and of "deep-level" personality variables is reported. The latter were not found to be more stable, as was originally postulated .- G. G. Thompson.

4098. Tuddenham, Read D., & McBride, Philip D. The yielding experiment from the subject's point of view. J. Pers., 1959 (Jun), 27, 259-271.—Ss who had participated in a conformity or yielding experiment recorded their reactions and perceptions. Most Ss were aware of a discrepancy between their

responses and those of the others on many items. Those accepting the information from the others blamed the discrepancy on the others or the self, or denied the existence of a conflict; about ½ suspected that the apparatus was rigged. Many Ss expressed attitudes of independence, even though their yielding scores were high, apparently because they had resisted the norm to some degree.—A. Rosen.

4099. Turek, Eileen V., & Howell, Robert J. (Brigham Young U.) The effect of variable success and failure situations on the intensity of need for achievement. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 267-273.—"The experiment investigated the effects of proportion of successes and recency of failures on intensity of the need for achievement. Ss were divided into six groups and were given four intelligence-type tests, received false centile rankings individually immediately after each test to induce success or failure as desired, and were then given a projective measure of intensity of n Ach." It was concluded: "1. When success preceded failure, proportion of success acting alone was not significant in influencing intensity of n Ach., 2. When failure preceded success, n Ach. score varied inversely with proportion of success, 3. When failures exceeded successes, greater n Ach. was expressed when success followed failure than when failure followed success." -J. C. Franklin.

4100. Wilkins, James Ward, Jr. (Michigan Sta 2 U.) An experimental investigation of certain aspects of the personality theory of Karen Horney. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3359.—Abstract.

4101. Wilson, J. A. R. (U. California, Santa Barbara) Achievement, intelligence, age and promotion characteristics of students scoring at or below the 10th percentile on the California Test of Personality. J. educ. Res., 1959 (Apr), 52, 283–292.—Of 1083 3rd-grade students tested only 78 fell at or below the 10th percentile on the CTP. This is 48% of the 162 normally expected in a population of this size. Conclusions were that there are no certain differences in achievement in spelling, arithmetic, reading, or intelligence between 3rd-grade students who score at or below the 10th percentile on the CPT and those who score at the 50th percentile on the same test.—F. Goldsmith.

4102. Zeblewski, Elfi. (Gutenbergstr. 18, Marburg, Germany) Die Anwendbarkeit des Perseverationstests von Mittenecker für die Persönlichkeitsdiagnostik. [The use of Mittenecker's perseveration test in personality diagnostics.] Z. exp. angew. Psychol., 1959 (Apr-Jun), 6, 310-320.—639 short essays of pupils 11-18 years old were examined with respect to verbal perseveration. Only the repetition score was found to be reliable. A correlation between perseveration and Kretschmer's types proved to be .55.—W. J. Koppitz.

(See also Abstracts 3631, 4164, 4186, 4342, 4366, 4383, 4888)

AESTHETICS

4103. de Pichon Rivière, Armind A., & Baranger, Willy. Répression du deuil et intensifications des mécanismes et des angoisses schizo-paranoïdes. Notes sur L'étranger de Camus. [Repression of mourning and intensification of schizo-paranoid

mechanisms and anxieties. Notes on Camus' The Stranger.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (May-Jun), 23, 409-420.—Why is man of this epoque more schizoid than previously? Camus describes man suffering a double mourning: for God, not only as religious form but as symbol of ideals or absolute systems; and for kings, representatives of God on earth, who have been killed or devalued.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4104. Mintz, Norbert L. (Harvard U.) Concerning Goethe's approach to the theory of color. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 33-49.—Some of Goethe's "more fruitful insights" into color have been obscured. His observations and experimental investigations ranged widely and included such phenomena as adaptation, color contrast effects, and positive and negative afterimages. In their time, many of his accomplishments were unique. 29 refs.—A. R. Howard.

4105. Schmidt, H. D. (Norweger Strasse 4, Berlin, Germany) Die vergleichende Tier-Mensch-Deutung bei Rainer Maria Rilke in psychologischer Sicht. [The comparative interpretation of animals and humans by R. M. Rilke from a psychological viewpoint.] Schweis. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1959, 18, 104–111.—An attempt to examine the comparative interpretation of animals and men, as found especially in Rilke's Eighth Duineser Elegy, in terms of empirical results obtained from philosophical anthropology and comparative psychology. The same object is under consideration by the poet and the scientist. Both explain it, but through different forms of thought: the poet by intuition, the scientist by rational analysis. The results are not contradictory. English, German, and French summaries.—J. W. House.

4106. Solari, Swayne Enrique. La psicologia diferencial de los sexos en la escuela bioantropológica contemporánea y en la mitologia griega. [Differential sex psychology in the contemporary bioanthropological school and in Greek mythology.] Rev. Psicol., Lima, 1959 (Jun), 1, 7-45.—According to the theories of the biological schools, differential sex psychology is founded on the objective criteria of morphology, physiology, sex behavior, expression, and speech. These hypotheses are to be verified by way of comparison with the traits attributed in Greek mythology to the various male and female divinities. The latter represat "the best structured personalities of male and female divinities," due to the fact that the Greeks projected unconsciously into their divinities their knowledge about the psychological differentiation of the sexes. The postulates of the 2 sources are in full agreement.—M. Haas.

4107. Van der Goot, J. Het Goede als waarde in de waardegebieden en als deugd in the temperamenten. [The "good" as value and as virtue.] Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1959, 14, 325-334.—A philosophical study of the concept "good" in Aristotelian ethics, and its elaboration in the philosophy of Nicolai Hartmann.—R. H. Houwink.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

4108. Benedek, T. Parenthood as a developmental phase: A contribution to the libido theory. J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass., 1959 (Jul), 7, 389-417.—Personality development continues beyond adolescence. Parenthood utilizes the same primary proc-

esses which operate from infancy on, in mental growth and development. Through the continual alternations between success and threatening failures of parenthood, the parent's personality undergoes changes, which under normal circumstances, seem to justify the assumption that parenthood is a developmental phase.—D. Prager.

4109. Clément, F., & Bourlière F. (Centre Gérontologie C. Bernard, Paris, France) Remarques sur l'évolution avec l'âge de quelques tests de vocabulaire. [Observations on change with age in some tests of vocabulary.] Gerontologia, 1959 (Jan), 3, 5-23.—Ss of both sexes, total N = 282, were tested for vocabulary. Performance was influenced by age, sex, cultural level, and the test used. The over-all performance of men was superior to that of women. Within the higher cultural levels, maximum performance was reached relatively early and was followed by a plateau until an advanced age when decrement occurred. In the medium cultural levels, maximum performance was reached much later but was again followed by a plateau prior to decrement. Among older Ss, performance was always better with the "word defining" type of test.—L. Shatin.

4110. Harlow, Harry F., & Zimmermann, Robert R. (U. Wisconsin) Affectional responses in the infant monkey. Science, 1959 (Aug), 130, 421-432.-60 macaque monkeys were separated from their mothers 6-12 hours after birth. Inanimate mother surrogates, essentially wood cylinders covered with terry cloth or hardware cloth cylinder, were constructed. Infant monkeys lived with mother sur-rogates for a minimum of 165 days and were tested in a variety of situations. Experimental analysis "demonstrates the overwhelming importance of the variable of soft body contact that characterized the cloth mother, and this held true for the appearance, development, and maintenance of the infant-surrogate-mother tie. The results also indicate that without the factor of contact comfort, only a weak attachment, if any, is formed. Finally . . . nursing or feeding played either no role or a subordinate role in the development of affection as measured by contact time, responsiveness to fear, responsiveness to strangeness, and motiva-tion to seek and see." The affectional responses of monkeys to mother surrogates appear to be strong and stable.—S. J. Lachman.

4111. Moynihán, M. Notes on the behavior of some North American gulls: IV. The ontogeny of hostile behavior and display patterns. Behaviour, 1959, 14, 214-239.—(see 34: 667) Captive Franklin's gulls and ring-billed gulls were hatched and raised until able to fly. The ontogenetic development of "ritualized display patterns (specialized social signals)" is described. "All the display notes and calls of older birds seem to be derived from the Distress Notes of newly-hatched chicks. These original Distress Notes (which may be divided into high intensity and low intensity types) occur whenever a chick is uncomfortable or 'frustrated' in any way." Display postures and movements develop signal functions indicative of hostile intent, and most become closely associated with particular calls. Observations were also made on noncaptive birds in their natural environment.—H. H. Weiss.

4112. Mysak, Edward D. (U. Connecticut) Pitch and duration characteristics of older males.

J. speech hear. Res., 1959, 2, 46-54.—12 individuals ranging in age from 65 to 79 years, 12 individuals within the age group of 80-92 years, and 15 sons of these persons, ranging in age from 32 to 62 years were asked to record the 98-word 1st paragraph of the Rainbow Passage which had been previously practiced as well as a sample of impromptu speech. All reading performances were slightly higher in pitch than impromptu speaking. These measures manifested a progressive upward trend as a function of age. Pitch variability decreased with age. Adult males, aged 80-92, are characterized by significantly higher pitch levels than adult males aged 65-79.—
M. F. Palmer.

4113. Veroff, Joanne Parker Bennet. (U. Michigan) An exploratory study of parental motives, parental attitudes, and social behavior of children. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3375-3376.—Abstract.

(See also Abstract 4311)

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

4114. Baldwin, Alfred L. Pride and shame in children. Newstr. Div. Develpm. Psychol., Amer. Psychol. Ass., 1959, Fall. 11 p.—A condensed version of Baldwin's presidential address before Division 7 of APA in 1959, in which he and his colleagues sought a behavioral measure that would be sensitive to differential audience conditions as a 1st step toward the measurement of individual differences in pride and shame. The findings of several studies related to this effort proved difficult to replicate and interpret. However, the results did provide a basis for conceptualizing achievement as an internalized value with antecedents similar to conscience. If transgressions against conscience lead to the guiltexpiation sequence because of the antecedent threats of loss of love, perhaps children's failures lead to feelings of self-contempt because of the antecedent threats of loss of respect. The author wonders whether social approval may not be more important as an antecedent condition to the acquistion of need achievement than it is as an on-the-spot reinforcing or controlling condition in the daily behavior of children .- G. G. Thompson.

4115. Cohen, Walter; Hershkowitz, Aaron, & Chodack, Marjorie. (U. Buffalo) Size judgment at different distances as a function of age level. Child Develpm., 1958 (Dec.), 29, 473-479.—Size comparisons from 42 children aged 5-17 at different distances. Age differences in accuracy of estimation and interval of uncertainty. Relation to developmental studies of size constancy.—B. Camp.

4116. Cole, Luella Winifred, & Hall, Irma Nelson. Psychology of adolescence. (5th ed.) New York: Rinehart, 1959. xviii, 731 p. \$7.00.—(see 28: 8584) A revised and enlarged edition. Physical, intellectual, emotional growth, as well as social and moral development and their applications for teacher-learning experiences are presented. The bibliography has been brought up-to-date.—P. Jenkins.

4117. Davis, John M. (Yale U. School Medicine) A reinterpretation of the Barker, Dembo, and Lewin study of frustration and regression. Child Develpm., 1958(Dec), 29, 503-506.—Barker, Dembo, and Lewin (see 15: 4439) rated behavior of

children in free play and in frustration situations on a number of content categories. From their interpretation of this data and from an interpretation offered by Child and Waterhouse (see 27: 6852), predictions regarding the expected correlations between 5 content categories were made. Actual results of intercorrelations between these categories lend more support for the Child and Waterhouse interpretation than for the interpretation offered by Barker, Dembo, and Lewin.—B. Camp.

4118. Durkin, Dolores. (U. California, Berkey) Children's concept of justice: A further comparison with the Piaget data. J. educ. Res., 1959 (Mar), 52, 252-257.-Children's concepts of justice are investigated, especially their judgment about the restoration of right and order in instances of physicial aggression. Ss are 119 boys and girls almost equally divided among Grades 2, 5, 8, and 11 of low socioeconomic areas in a large West Coast city. Responses summarized are given to the problem of what a child should do if another hits him. Findings show that: (a) the oldest and the youngest of the children tend to seek justice in the authority figure, (b) older children who do accpt reciprocity do not always demand that it represent the equal of what was received, (c) older children tend to show greater concern for possible mitigating factors in the situation judged, (d) there seems to be no relation-ship between a child's intelligence and his concept of justice. The results of this study differ significantly in several aspects from a former investigation made by Piaget.-F. Goldsmith.

4119. Fast, Irene. (U. Michigan) The realistic response to frustration. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3361-3362.—Abstract.

4120. Gardner, D. Bruce, & Swiger, Marybelle K. (Iowa State Coll.) Developmental status of two groups of infants released for adoption. Child Developm., 1958 (Dec.), 29, 521-530.—Preplacement data from physical measurements, Gesell Developmental Schedules, and the California Infant Scale of Motor Development on 128 infants (37 placed in home management houses, 44 placed in private homes, and 47 born into complete families) showing sex differences in physical measures and negative correlations between developmental quotient and chronological age. The inadequate discriminatory power of scales at early ages and the need for mathematical correction for distortion are discussed.—B. Camp.

4121. Golde, Peggy, & Kogan, N. (Age Center New England, Boston, Mass.) A sentence completion procedure for assessing atitudes toward old people. J. Geront., 1959, 14, 355-360.—2 forms of a sentence completion instrument were given to Ss ranging in age from 17 to 23 years. In the "experimental" form the phrase "most old people" was used in the stem of the sentence, while in the "control" form the phrase "most people" was used. 50 Ss were given 1 form and 50 were given the other. In general, old people are conceived in terms different from those applied to the population as a whole.—J. Botwinick.

4122. Greening, Thomas Cartwright. (U. Michigan) Moral standards and defense against aggression. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3364-3365.—Abstract.

4123. Grigg, Austin E. (U. Texas) Childhood experience with parental attitudes: A test of Roe's hypothesis. J. counsel. Psychol., 1959, 6, 153-155.—The questionnaire method was used to obtain data concerning "early childhood experiences of parental treatment." The results obtained in part support and in part are contrary to Roe's hypothesis concerning the relationship between early childhood experiences and the subsequent development of interests. (see 33: 1546)—M. M. Reece.

4124. Heller, Doris G. (New York U.) The relationship between sex-appropriate behavior in young children and the clarity of the sex-role of the like-sexed parents as measured by tests. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3365-3366.—Abstract.

4125. Henriot, Jacques. Les structures élémentaires de la conscience morale chez l'enfant d'âge scolaire. [Elementary forms of ethical awareness in the school-age child.] Enfance, 1959 (Mar-Apr), No. 2, 143-152.-3 ethical situations were presented to 383 Parisian boys, ages 9-12. They were asked to describe the behavior by choosing 1 or more from among 9 adjectives. Statistical tests of differences between the results from an older and a younger subgroup were made, but in the main, reliable differences related to age were not especially notable. The great majority of all Ss responded in the morally approved way. A situation in which one is guilty but denounces another to avoid punishment is most frequently described as "unjust." The situation which presents the greatest difficulty, and for which the variance of the choice frequencies is by far the greatest, is the one in which a falsely accused person denounces the guilty person. There are some age dif-ferences here. When one is guilty, confessing to prevent punishment of another is most frequently described as "good" by older boys and "normal" by younger boys. In general, more than 1 adjective is chosen. In doing so there are few inconsistencies and even fewer oppositions, e.g., "just-good, stupid." This study is deemed preliminary to certain specific problems which will be studied further .- S. S. Marzolf.

4126. Hunt, Raymond G., & Synnerdale, Vonda. Social influences among kindergarten children. Social. soc. Res., 1959 (Jan-Feb), 43, 171-174.—The Asch method of measuring social judgments reveals no simple age differences within a group of 10, 5 to 6-year-olds.—M. Muth.

4127. Jakubczak, Leonard F., & Walters, Richard H. (U. Toronto, Canada) Suggestibility as dependency behavior. I. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 102-107.—". . . the following hypotheses were developed: 1. High-dependent children are more suggestible than low-dependent children. 2. Children respond more strongly when adults give suggestions than when peers give suggestion. 3. The difference in suggestibility between high-dependent and low-dependent children is greater when suggestions are given by adults than when suggestions are given by adults than when suggestions are given by hadults than when suggestions are given by call that has a whole support the interpretation of suggestibility in terms of dependency behavior, especially if dependency is itself regarded as a class of learned responses which may be reinforced or extinguished by the responses of other persons."—G. Frank.

4128. Jones, Mary Cover, & Mussen, Paul Henry. (U. California, Berkeley) Self-conceptions, motivations, and interpersonal attitudes of early- and late-maturing girls. Child Develpm., 1958 (Dec), 29, 491-501.—TAT data from 34 17-year-old girls—16 physically accelerated and 18 slow developing—in normal classroom. Few differences, except early maturing girls show more favorable self-concept and late maturing girls obtain higher scores on small n Recognition. Differences between these 2 groups of girls in the same direction as between early and late maturing boys. 18 refs.—B. Camp.

4129. Kanehira, Teruko. Diagnosis of parent-child relationship by CAT. Jap. J. case Stud., 1958, 3, 49-63.—CAT records of 30 problem children in the clinic of Tokyo Central Child Welfare Center are discussed in relation to their backgrounds. It was found that those who have more affection for parents tend to make stories including parent-child interaction and do not neglect the parents, whereas those who have less affection tend to make stories without parent-child interaction and neglect the parents. Those who have democratic and permissive parents tend to make stories of protective parents with happy results, whereas those who have authoritarian and restrictive parents tend to make stories of rejective parents with unhappy endings.—K. Mizushima.

4130. Kovacs, Arthur Leonard. (U. Michigan) Some antecedents of denial in fantasy as a defense against anger. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3366-3367.—Abstract.

4131. Leton, Donald A. (U. California, Los Angeles) A study of the validity of parent attitude measurement. Child Develpm., 1958 (Dec.), 29, 515-520.—Scores of 283 parents of 404 children, kindergarten through 8th grade, on Shoben's Parent Attitude Survey and the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory showed no relation between scores on the 2 inventories. Significant agreement was observed between scores of mothers and fathers in a given family, and between parents of well adjusted children as compared to those of poorly adjusted children.—B. Camp.

4132. Levitt, Morton, & Rubenstein, Ben O. Acting out in adolescence: A study in communication. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 622-632.—The various stages of impulse mastery in adolescence, when stripped of the value judgments usually attached to them, offer significant communications to the trained O. Acting out can be viewed as both an attempt to communicate symbolically and as an effort in the direction of problem solving. Examples are given to illustrate some of the meanings of adolescent behavior.—R. E. Perl.

4133. Levy-Valensi, Amado. Les problèmes sexuels des étudiants. [Sexual problems of students.] Hyg. ment., 1959, 48, 112-125.—Report of the University Committee for Mental Health of the Ligue Française d'Hygiène Mentale. Sexual difficulties are common among students and seem to be related to certain factors in student life: isolation, economic problems, lodging difficulties, dependence, and affective immaturity of the students—more specifically, the gap between affective maturity and bilogical and intellectual maturity.—W. W. Meissner.

4134. Lipsitt, Lewis P. (Iowa Child Research Station) A self-concept scale for children and its relationship to the children's form of the Manifest Anxiety Scale. Child Develpm., 1958 (Dec), 29, 463-472.—CMAS, self-concept, and ideal-self scales were administered to 300 4th-, 5th-, and 6th-grade children at 2-week intervals. The discrepancy between self and ideal-self was less reliable and less related to CMAS scores than self-concept alone. There were correlations between CMAS and self-concept for all grades and sex combinations, with high anxious Ss showing low self-concept. 19 refs.—B, Camp.

4135. Marney, Carlyle. (First Baptist Church, Austin, Tex.) Dangerous fathers, problem mothers, and terrible teens. Nashville, Tenn.: Abingdon Press, 1958. 128 p. \$2.00.—This small book on the problems of rearing teen-agers grew out of TV talks by Marney. It relates several descriptions of familiar "types" of fathers, mothers, and adolescents to basic values faced by parents.—R. C. Nickeson.

4136. Mendelsohn, J. Wie sieht das Kind die Welt des Hauses und der Eltern? [How does the child perceive the world of his home and his parents?] Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1959(Apr), 8, 88-94.—The child's stages of emotional development and eventual emancipation from adults can best be typified in 3 forms of literature: myth, fairy tale, and novel. Illustrative case histories.—E. Schwerin.

4137. Meyer, William J. (Syracuse U.) Relationships between social need strivings and the development of heterosexual affiliations. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959(Jul), 59, 51-57.—"This study supports the hypothesis that same-sex social interactions are perceived by preadolescent and adolescent children as more reinforcing than social interactions with the opposite sex. . . However . . . after Grade 7, girls perceived boys as increasingly more capable of satisfying their playmirth needs although they still prefer female companions." 19 refs. —G. Frank.

4138. Moore, Terrence W. (Child Study Centre, London, England) Studying the growth of personality. Vita Humana, 1959, 2, 67-87.—"Psychological data collected during the first 7 years of . . . [a longitudinal study of child development] are surveyed and their uses considered. Ten key questions are propounded, and the programmes of analysis resulting from their application to behavioral data of various types are considered. . . . These concern: 1. Incidence and distribution of behavior items age by age. 2. Prediction from one age to another. 3. Relation between behavior and constitutional factors. 4. Inter-relation of behavior items at a given age. 5. Effects on behavior of situation and observer. 6. Effects of crucial experiences. 7. Effects of parental management. 8. The influence of social factors. 9. Comparison of samples in different countries. 10. The study of individuals,"-S. L. Ornstein.

4139. Nordland, Eva. Barn og serielesning: III. Serielesning og atferd. [Children and serialreading: III. Serial-reading and conduct.] Pedag. Forsk. Nord., 1959, No. 2, 89-104.—(see 34: 3409) In a group of Norwegian boys and girls (Grades 4 and 5), steady serial-comic-readers appear to be more active, lively, and impulsive. Their conduct at school is less acceptable than that of the moderate serial-

readers. On the days following the most intense reading of particularly aggressive comics, the readers are more aggressive and inattentive, indicating that these comics stimulate rather than relieve children of their aggressive impulses. Within their rather vague conception of behavioral norms, the steady serial-readers place fun and excitement before the maintenance of a proper attitude in school and towards adults. English summary.—L. Goldberger.

4140. Porter, Robert M. (State U. New York Teachers Coll.) Student attitudes toward child behavior problems. J. educ. Res., 1959 (May), 52, 349-352.-Celia B. Stendler devised a test containing 25 response statements describing various behavior patterns in children. 60 students in each of the 4 classes, freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior at State University Teachers College; 64 seniors of the local high school; and 60 in-service teachers were asked to complete the test by describing what they considered to be the best way of treating the particular problem. There was a sharp drop in the election of the use of punishment from high school seniors to college seniors. Punishment was mostly chosen to deal with behaviors which disrupt the classroom. Very seldom would any one of the groups tested seek to handle a behavior problem by sending the child to a doctor.-F. Goldsmith.

4141. Shalamon, E. O vozrastnykh osobennostiakh elementarnogo konstruirovaniia u shkol'nikov I, III, V klassov. [On differential features with respect to age of elementary construction work by pupils in the 1st, 3rd, and 5th grades.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 100-106.—The assembly by school children of elementary devices with photographs as guides was studied. 4 stages are to be noted: (a) an orienting stage before the start of actual assembly, (b) a stage characterized by preliminary analysis and planning before the 1st correct move is made, (c) a stage of "global assembly," and (d) a stage characterized by elimination of defects in the assembled device. The efforts of 1st-grade pupils are marked by an absence of planning and are "chaotic and tentative." These children, moreover, lack independence and perseverance. 3rd-grade pupils show some planning activity. Faulty moves are easily detected, but a long time is taken in substituting correct ones. These children fail to view the device being assembled as a whole. 5th-grade pupils are quick to make preliminary analyses, but planning is not typical for all of them. However, these children easily derive correct procedures for assembling a given device since they view the device as an integral whole .- I. D. London.

4142. Slocum, Walter L., & Stone, Carol L. (State Coll. Washington) Factors associated with family affection patterns. Coordinator, 1958 (Dec.), 7(2), 21-25.—A questionnaire given to 2327 teenagers from a rural and an urban district was analyzed to determine possible relations between the respondents' perception of affection in their families and certain selected family and behavioral variables. "No striking relationships" were revealed, although more benefits seem to be received by living in affectionate families than in ones which are unaffectionate.—J. Bucklew.

4143. Solomon, Joseph C. Brief communication: Passive motion and infancy. Amer. J. Ortho-

psychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 650-651.—The wish of infants to experience passive movement as a continuation of the passive movement they were subjected to in the uterus is often not gratified. Substitute gratifications such as head rolling, head banging, and body rocking are resorted to. Toward the end of the 1st year, active movement replaces passive movement if the passive motion imparted by the mother has been satisfactorily internalized.—R. E. Pert.

4144. Subes, J. Des goûts des enfants pour les couleurs. [Color preferences of children.] Enfance, 1959 (Mar-Apr), No. 2, 117-142.—Previous studies have shown that young children prefer pictures having vivid contrasts and bright colors and that this preference declines with increasing age. The relationship of this preference to environment was also previously reported (see 33: 10007). The same trend in preference occurs if the method of paired comparison is used instead of a modified rank-order procedure. Furthermore, this trend is less clear when abstract rather than representative art works are used. Interindividual differences become more important and sex differences diminish. An analysis of results is noted and experimental support is given to the Gestalt principle.—S. S. Marzolf.

4145. Ulich, Eberhard. Über die Beschäftigungen jugendlicher Schüler in der Freizeit. [Spare time activities of teenage pupils.] Psychol. Rdsch., 1959(Jul), 10, 180–190.—456 mothers of teenage high-school pupils in Munich were interviewed about the activities of their sons during spare time. All agreed that their sons were able to fill their spare time constructively. Sports, model building, and stamp collecting topped the list of activities for pupils up to 15 years old. Sport still ranks 1st, while music, drawing and similar occupations take 2nd place for the age group over 16. Stamp collecting sinks to 6th place for the older boys.—W. J. Koppitz.

4146. Weinert, Franz. (Pfisterstr. 6, Bamberg, Germany) Der Einfluss der Übung auf das aufgabenbezogene Verhalten bei zehnjährigen Kindern. [The influence of exercise upon the task-directed behavior of 10-year-old children.] Z. exp. angew. Psychol., 1959 (Apr-Jun), 6, 212-247.—60 boys and girls repeated 5 times the same tasks: sorting, tower building, and mirror drawing in daily, weekly, and monthly intervals. The effect of exercise depends little on the task, much more on the personality of the child. 3 types of exercise effect could be distinguished.—W. J. Koppitz.

(See also Abstracts 3898, 4000, 4068, 4086, 4182, 4201, 4235, 4305)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

4147. Bowman, Karl M., & Engle, Bernice. (U. California, San Francisco) Some current trends in problems of the aged. Geriatrics, 1959 (Mar), 14, 163–174.—Research related to the longevity difference in males and females is reviewed. In addition to biological factors, research data on cultural, psychological, sexual, and other factors are considered. 43 refs.—D. T. Herman.

4148. Byrd, Eugene, & Gertman, Samuel. (U. Miami, Fla.) Taste sensitivity in aging persons. Geriatrics, 1959 (Jun), 14, 381-384.—3 groups of 20 Ss each, 18-25, 60-70, and 80-90 were compared on

4 basic taste qualities. No significant differences were found. It is improbable that the high frequency of food complaints found among the aged is due to impaired taste sensitivity.—D. T. Herman.

4149. Cohen, T., & Gitman, L. (Brooklyn Hebrew Home and Hosp. for the Aged) Oral complaints and taste perception in the aged. J. Geront., 1959, 14, 294–298.—Male and female Ss in 3 age groups (18–39, 40–64, and 65–94 years) were compared with respect to complaints of taste perception and ability in recognizing the basic tastes. Complaints were far more frequent in the aged but were not related to ability. "There is no significant decrement in gross taste perception with aging."—J. Botwinick.

4150. Freeman, G. L. Pre-retirant test scores in various hobby groups. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jan), 47, 137-160.—Further work on the IVP (Interest-Values-Preference) Test. The author tested pre-retirants aged 45-64 in groups of 10 or more belonging to a variety of hobby groups in several cities. He found that scores on the interests portion are highly related to the field of avocational activity. Education and incidental training are significantly higher for dedicated hobbyists. There is a 50-50 split between individuals whose vocation and avocation are closely allied and whose interests bear little obvious connection. Overall, the pre-retirant with a broad educational background and many interests has more potential for finding his own healthful avocational retirement pattern than those with less background and a limited job experience. Finally, the test can furnish a counselor with quantitative leads, but total guidance needs more.—R. W. Husband.

4151. Gordon, C., Emerson, A. R., & Simpson, J. (Edinburgh U.) The Cornell Medical Index Questionnaire as a measure of health in socio-medical research. J. Geront., 1959, 14, 305-308.—Scores made by 239 Ss on the Cornell Medical Index Health Questionnaire "were found to reveal the expected age gradiant and to discriminate between those who had recently experienced a sickness absence and those who had not."—J. Botwinick.

4152. Kaplan, Jerome. (Ohio State U.) Posthospital social planning for geriatric mental patients. Geriatrics, 1959 (Mar), 14, 185–189.—"Upward of 50 per cent of chronic patients in our mental hospitals no longer have to be there. But there is great difficulty in getting them out of the hospital and back into the community permanently." A suggested list of necessary community services to facilitate release and adjustment is described.—D. T. Herman.

4153. Loranger, A. W., & Misiak, H. (Fordham U.) Critical flicker frequency and some intellectual functions in old age. J. Geront., 1959, 14, 323–327.—Measures of 5 tests of intellectual functions and the CFF were obtained from 50 female Ss aged 74–80 years. "The relationship of CFF and intellectual functioning in the aged is tentatively ascribed to a reduced central neural efficiency in old age."—J. Botwinick.

4154. McClusky, Howard, & Jensen, Gale. (U. Michigan) The psychology of adults. Rev. educ. Res., 1959 (Jun), 29, 246-255.—The most relevant approach to a differential psychology of adults is the

study of life in its entirety. No definite picturing of the adult is possible until details of the adjustments and reorientations required by successive life stages are known. There is general agreement that tage per se is no barrier to learning and performance. Wech-ler, the leading exponent of the "decrease-inability" view, argues that the decline in test performance from a peak in the years 25-29 is a reflection of a corresponding loss of ability; whereas Lorge, a leading spokesman for the "no-decrease" view, argues that the decline in performance reflects loss in speed of response but not in the ability (or power) to respond. 63 refs.—F. Goldsmith.

4155. Maher, Howard. (U. Pennsylvania) Age et performance de trois équipes de travail dans une même industrie americaine. [Age and performance of three work groups in a single American industry.] Bull. Ass. Int. Psychol. Appl., 1959, 8 (1), 32-45.—This study, concerned with the criteria used in judging the 5000 supervisory, sales, and rank-and-file employees of a manufacturing concern, was directed toward a determination of the assets and liabilities of the older worker. General merit, forced-choice, and graphic ratings were obtained. Some of these data were used in a factor analysis. Older salesmen were found to be superior both in actual sales record and in rated competency. Older salesmen were found to be more efficient than the younger ones while older supervisors and sales managers were less efficient. Older workers were often found in work unsuited to their age.—C. J. Adkins.

4156. Neugarten, Bernice L., & Garron, David C. Attitudes of middle-aged persons toward growing older. Geriatrics, 1959 (Jan), 14, 21-24.—Interviews of 625 persons were analyzed for their evaluations of the present and future. The attitudes of the Ss were found to be unrelated to age. Fear of aging was found to mean fear of dependency involving loss of income and loss of health.—D. T. Herman.

4157: Norman, R. D., & Daley, M. F. (U. New Mexico) Senescent changes in intellectual ability among superior older women. J. Geront., 1959, 14, 457-464.—Women aged 19-29, 40-49, 50-59, and 60 yrs. and over who made 112 or more weighted score points on the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale were compared with respect to subtest pattern. Mean education for all age groups was about 14 yrs. The pattern was significantly different between young and elderly groups. Scores of verbal tests increasd with age but those of performance tests decreased. DQ declined with age. The data were discussed in the context of IQ level of S, and the method of investigation, i.e., cross sectional or longitudinal.—
J. Botwinick.

4158. Owens, W. A. (Iowa State Coll.) Is age kinder to the initially more able? J. Geront., 1959, 14, 334-337.—Army Alpha Test scores of 127 male college Ss, as originally obtained in 1919, were compared with retest scores obtained in 1950. In general, "increments and decrements in test scores from age 20 to age 50 are roughly comparable at all levels of initial ability."—J. Botwinick.

4159. Riegel, K. F. (National Inst. Mental Health) A study of verbal achievements of older persons. J. Geront., 1959, 14, 453-456.—5 verbal tests were given to 74 Ss above the age of 65 yrs. and to 56 Ss of mean age 18.6 yrs. "Generally, older

persons were more handicapped on those tests in which the redundancy between test words was least." This was taken as support of the hypothesis "that associations between words which are logically related . . . become strengthened by the accumulated experiences of a lifetime."—J. Botwinick.

4160. Sibulkin, Lillian. Special skills in working with older people. Soc. Casewk., 1959 (Apr), 40, 208-212.—Discusses the application of widely accepted general principles of casework to the specific job of helping aged persons solve their various problems.—L. B. Costin.

4161. United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Hlth. Statist., 1959 (Jul), Ser. B(No. 11). 40 p.—Chronic conditions affecting health limit the normal activity of an estimated 17 million people in the United States. An estimated 4,855,000 persons have trouble moving about or cannot move about without help. About 1 million persons are completely confined to their homes. Activity limitations were reported most frequently among low income families and older people.—Author abstract.

4162. Warren, Marjory. (W. Middlesex Hosp., Isleworth, England) Mental confusion in elderly persons. Geriatrics, 1959 (Apr.), 14, 207-218.—6 types of mental changes in the elderly are described, and appropriate management and treatment are outlined. The 6 types are: those characteristic of senescence, reversible changes due to physical conditions, irreversible conditions due to physical conditions, changes due to environment, mental deficiency, and mental changes due to primary and recurrent conditions.—D. T. Herman.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

4163. Adorno, T. W. (Goethe U., Frankfurt, Germany) Aberglaube aus zweiter Hand: Zur Soziolpsychologie der Zeitungshoroskope. [Superstition at second hand: The social psychology of the newspaper horoscope.] Psyche, Heidel., 1959 (Jan), 12, 561-614.—Explication of conscious and unconscious tendencies in modern life based on horoscopes in the Los Angeles Times from November 1952 to February 1953. Implicitly these horoscopes accept the social status quo glossing over its most painful contradictions. In an "administered world" increasingly experienced as impersonal and mysterious, they counsel an attitude of calculating, self-interested submission to the ubiquitous "superior." Such findings are in accord with the fascination of paranoid leaders for large numbers of persons today.—

4164. Ainsworth, Leonard H. (Johns Hopkins U.) Rigidity, stress, and acculturation: Uganda. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 131-136.—Experimental use of the water-jar Einstellung test to determine rigidity and flexibility among Uganda students classified into degrees of acculturation yielded results showing that "students who were tested during the stressful time of preparation for a crucial examination were found to be more frequently rigid than a comparable group of students who were not under any unusual stress." Moreover, "less acculturated people are more rigid in problem solving than more acculturated people."—J. C. Franklin.

4165. Bartlett, Claude J. (George Peabody Coll. Teachers) The relationships between self-ratings and peer ratings on a leadership behavior scale. Personnel Psychol., 1959, 12, 237-246.—This rating scale measuring small group leadership qualities yielded 5 scores; over-all leadership and 4 diagnostic categories. 2 orthogonal factors were extracted from each area of the leadership scale. 1 of the factors on each area was interpreted as a rating set factor; the 2nd factor was interpreted as a general measure of each area. The peer ratings seemed to be a good measure of all areas of leadership. The self-ratings were not a good measure of over-all leadership, but seemed to be an adequate measure of the diagnostic categories.—A. S. Thompson.

4166. Bass, Bernard M. (Louisiana State U.) Effects of motivation on consistency of performance in groups. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1959, 19, 247–252.—ROTC cadets (N = 255) varying in motivation to enter advanced ROTC were given a "teamwork" test in groups of 5. "Correlations between their judgments before and after discussions and the changes in these correlations provided measures of the social behavior of the subjects." Corrected splithalf reliabilities were lowest for the high motivation groups on measures of leadership, accuracy, stability, and agreement with others. The effects of stress on the variability of behavior are considered to account for the results.—W. Coleman.

4167. Beeley, Arthur L. (U. Utah) The impact of Darwinism on social psychology. Great Issues Forum, 1959 (Mar), Ser. 6 (No. 5), 17-30.— "Darwin and his followers did not realize or foresee that man is . . qualitatively distinguished from the other anthropoids . . by the structure and function of his cerebrum . . by his consciousness . . . by the scope and organization of his concepts; and . . by his acquired capacity to communicate . . by means of written language." In man, there is a new form of evolution which "operates within the social structure and depends for its transmission upon the inheritance of knowledge, and the learning process."—C. J. Adkins.

4168. Biderman, Albert D. (Bureau Social Science Research, Washington, D.C.) Effects of Communist indoctrination attempts: Some comments based on an Air Force prisoner-of-war study. Soc. Probl., 1959, 6, 304-313.—A study of 235 members of the Air Force who were prisoners during the Korean War indicates that the Chinese Communist attempts to indoctrinate them were largely ineffective. 21 refs.—R. M. Frunkin.

4169. Blake, Robert R. (U. Texas) Psychology and the crisis of statesmanship. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Feb), 14, 87-94.—Permanent resolutions to conflicts between groups of people or nations may be brought about through a realistic approach to the sources of conflict. "Statesmen are confronted with designing psychological structures that can contribute to the handling of differences. . . My purpose is to examine approaches for resolving differences between groups against the background of psychological theory and research." The 2 main topics are: Approaches to the Management of Intergroup Disputes, and Resolution of Differences through Interaction, Discussion and Decision. The latter is discussed under the following subtopic headings: Negotiations by

Group Members, The Use of Intermediaries, Exchange of Persons, The Use of "Judges," Common Goals and Crisscross Panels, Intergroup Therapy. "Theory of behavior relating to individuals in group situations and relations between groups is basic to the enlightened practice of statesmanship. It provides guidelines for planning and action. . . Introduction of a psychological point of view may constitute a condition for survival." 21 refs.—S. J. Lachman.

4170. Blanchard, W. H. (System Development Corp., 2400 Colorado Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif.) The group process in gang rape. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 259–266.—By means of "Group Process Rorschach," other tests, and interviews, sadistic and homoerotic aspects of leader-follower relationships in 2 small youth groups were uncovered. Discussed is "the degree to which the sexual feeling in the leader is stimulated by the presence of the group, his feeling that he must perform for them, and, in a sense 'exhibit himself.' . . . the degree to which the leader channels, crystalizes, and directs the attention of the group to sexual matters seems to be of primary importance in the development of a group rape." —J. C. Franklin.

4171. Borgatta, E. F., Cottrell, Jr., L. S., & Wilker, L. (Russell Sage Found., 505 Park Ave., NYC) Initial expectation, group climate, and the assessments of leaders and members. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 285-296.—120 groups of 8 Girl Scouts each were questioned regarding their expectations before and their experiences after a roundup. "In summary, the findings suggest that there is a stability of individual scores from the time of expression of expectation to the time of expression of assessment of experience. There appears to be a tendency for initial levels of the group to influence the assessment of the individuals in the direction of the group mean."—J. C. Franklin.

4172. Brophy, Alfred L. Self, role, and satisfaction. Genet. psychol. Monogr., 1959 (May), 59, 263-308.—5 self-report inventories (general satisfaction, vocational satisfaction, adjustment and values, occupational role, and life role) were administered to 81 female nurses in order to obtain data related to Brophy's theory of satisfaction. It postulates 3 frames of reference (manifest, latent, and external) as necessary for an understanding of satisfaction. Satisfaction is maximized when there is a maximum of congruence among the variables in these 3 domains. Correlations ranging from .11 to .50, disregarding sign, were obtained between the several derived discrepancy scores and the measures of general and vocational satisfaction. "The findings suggest that congruence in the intrapersonal relationship between the self concept and ideal self is one of the most fundamental conditions for both general happiness and for satisfaction in specific life areas." tories used in this study are listed. 45 refs.—G. G. Thompson.

4173. Buckner, Donald N. (Human Factors Research, Inc., Los Angeles) The predictability of ratings as a function of interrater agreement. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 60-64.—"The hypothesis tested was that high agreement among the ratings assigned the same men by different raters does not necessarily imply predictable ratings." 3 superior officers rated 100 submariners on personal adjustment

and technical competence. Each rating group was divided into 4 samples for interrater agreement. Correlations were computed with 3 predictor variables. The results support the hypothesis given.—M. York.

4174. Burns, Robert K., & Corsini, Raymond J. (U. Chicago) The ideas technique in conference leadership. Group Psychother., 1959 (Jun), 12, 175-178.—The ideas technique is an acrostic formula for a conference leadership approach to problem solving. The technique consists of: I-Introduction, in which the leader presents the content material for about 30 minutues; D-Demonstration, in which the leader has some aspects of the problem demonstrated by 2 or more people who role-play some scene related to the problem for 20 minutes; E-Exercises, which are primarily "buzz" sessions of either role playing as demonstrated above or a discussion on the lecture material, 30 minutes; A-Action, the group is reassembled and the following may result: statements by leaders of the subgroup on what happened, exposition of role playing situations at the tables, or question from the group and answers from the leader for 20 minutes; S-Summary, the leader may summarize the session, giving his own remarks, or giving material emanating from the groups for about 20 minutes .- S. Kasman.

4175. Chapman, Loren J., & Campbell, Donald T. The effect of acquiescence response-set upon relationships among the F scale, ethnocentrism, and intelligence. Sociometry, 1959 (Jun), 22, 153-161.-Negatively worded items were prepared for the E and F scales and administered with the original positive items to 184 college students. "The E scale is the more internally consistent, and by internal criteria, the least susceptible to acquiescence bias. The negative correlation of ethnocentrism and intelligence remains when reversed items are used. While the F scale shows stronger evidence of acquiescence bias, and while the correlation with intelligence seems specific to the original form of the test, the general validity of the syndrome of personality correlates of ethnocentrism is confirmed. However, the component of anti-intraception fails to be confirmed when checked against a set-free measure of ethnocentrism." 22 refs .- H. P. Shelley.

4176. Cohen, Arthur R., Brehm, Jack W., & Latané, Bibb. Choice of strategy and voluntary exposure to information under public and private conditions. J. Pers., 1959 (Mar), 27, 63-73.—"In order to check on a complicated experimental relationship found by Festinger between amount of dissonance and tendencies to seek or avoid new information [see 34: 988, 1158], his experiment was replicated. A second purpose . . . was to investigate the effect of differential amounts of publicity in the determination of dissonance and consequence tendencies toward exposure to information. . . . The results of the present experiment confirm those of Festinger with a high degree of reliability." Some differences in dissonance were found for the public and private conditions .- A. Rosen.

4177. Cressey, Donald R. (U. California, Los Angeles) Contradictory directives in complex organizations: The case of the prison. Admin. sci. Quart., 1959 (Jun), 4, 1-9.—"In a custodially oriented prison...guards were to enforce discipline and at the same time to minimize friction among in-

mates and between inmates and staff. In a treatmentoriented prison, guards were expected to contribute to inmate rehabilitation by being nondirective and showing concern for inmate personality problems. But they were also expected to maintain order. These conflicting directives, which characterize organizations of many kinds, made it necessary for administrators of both institutions to use multiple criteria in judging the performance of guards. However, even theoretically, criteria which would seem to define desirable over-all performance, to be rewarded and encouraged, could not be specified."—Author abstract.

4178. Das, Rhea S. An empirical study of some psychological factors related to satisfaction with conferences. J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda, 1959 (Jul), 17(2), 74-82.—48 supervisors attending a 4-day conference "rated items concerning their objectives in participating in the conference, their evaluations of each session, and their satisfaction with the conference as a whole.... In terms of the general findings, it was suggested that organizers of conferences and workshops should select participants or tailor objectives so as to increase the personal involvement of the participants, and that attention should be paid to all details of the conference or workship, which may affect, satisfaction of the participants, not just the major objectives."—D. Lebo.

4179. Deutsch, Morton, & Solomon, Leonard. Reactions to evaluations by others as influenced by self-evaluations. Sociometry, 1959 (Jun), 22, 93-112.—The theories of Heider, Festinger, and Homans, which predict only for the case in which S evaluates himself positively, must be supplemented by a "cognitive balance effect," i.e., when S evaluates himself negatively, he will tend to view negatively another who esteems him and will tend to esteem those who view him negatively. The "cognitive balance" hypothesis was verified in an experiment in which 132 female Ss met, 8 at a time, in a "study of how people form opinions of each other. The Ss responded to the Tennessee Department of Mental Health Self-Concept Scale, were given various combinations of individual and group success or failure, were subjected to either negative or positive evaluation by an anonymous "team member," and finally evaluated themselves and their critic.-H. P.

4180. Dittes, James E. (Yale U.) Attractiveness of group as function of self-esteem and acceptance by group. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 77-82.—"Persons made to feel well accepted in a group found the group more attractive than did those made to feel poorly accepted. But this difference was significantly greater among persons with low self-esteem . . . low self-esteem being taken as an indication of strong need for acceptance. Some support was given to the additional predictions that attractiveness of membership in a group varies directly with need for acceptance when a group is accepting and inversely when a group is non-accepting."

—G. Frank

4181. Donald, Marjorie N., & Havighurst, Robert J. (U. Michigan) The meanings of leisure. Soc. Forces, 1959 (May), 37, 355-360.—Data from samples of the New Zealand and United States populations lead to the conclusion "that leisure has many different values and is available in many forms to

people. It is very largely up to the individual what values he gets from his leisure."—A. R. Howard.

4182. Estvan, Frank J., & Estvan, Elizabeth W. (U. Wisconsin) The Child's world: His social perception. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1959. xiii, 302 p. \$4.25.—The nature of social perception and the factors associated with its development are explored, leading to the development of a theory of social perception. Data was obtained by a projective-type approach on 88 children. Their verbal responses are compared to show differences associated with intelligence, age, sex, and rural-urban habitat. Implications for education and guidance are presented. "... development of self-insight and empathy with others should be one of the major concerns of those helping children to 'grow up." "—H. E. Wright.

4183. Etzioni, Amitai. Lower levels of leadership in industry. Sociol. soc. Res., 1959 (Jan-Feb), 43, 209-212.—In defining leadership in an organizational context, a distinction is drawn between leadership and authority, and the pattern of the relationship between these 2 roles is discussed. Emphasis in this study is on the conditions under which organizational demands are accepted and rejected.—M. Muth.

4184. Etzioni, Amitai. (Columbia U.) Authority structure and organizational effectiveness. Admin. sci. Quart., 1959 (Jun), 4, 43–67.—"An important factor in the ability of an organization to achieve its goals is its authority structure. If goals and authority structure are incompatible, goals may be modified to the extent that means become parts of the goals themselves. Several organizational assumptions, such as that staff authority is generally subordinated to line authority, are analyzed in different kinds of organization to show that, in practice, they must be modified according to the major goals of the organization. In professional organizations, for example, traditional staff and line concepts must be reversed, since the staff 'experts' are carrying out the major goal activity, while the 'line' plays a servee role,"—Author abstract.

4185. Faust, William L. (Pomona Coll.) Group versus individual problem-solving. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 68-72.—This investigation was proposed to answer the question: "Is the performance of a group superior to the performance of an individual?" Using problems involving spatial and verbal variables, the research findings indicated that group solutions were superior to individual.—G.

4186. Gol'neva, V. A. (Chuvash Pedagogical Inst., Cheboksary, Russia) O nekotorykh osobennostiakh organizatorskikh umeniĭ shkol'nikov. [On some features of organizational ablities in pupils.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 39-47.—The ability of the schoolboy leader to influence his schoolmates and the personality traits necessary for the development of such ability are discussed. The latter must be considered within the frame of the circumstances obtaining, group morale, and the psychological state of the followers. The leader is successful to the degree that he can appeal to the various sides of his followers: their "intellect, feelings, and will." It is very important for a schoolboy leader to possess various features of personality, such as "enthusiasm and self-restraint, high moral standards and respect for one's comrades."—I. D. London.

4187. Guetzkow, Harold. (Northwestern U.) Conversion barriers in using the social sciences. Admin. sci. Quart., 1959 (Jun), 4, 68-81.—"What is involved in converting basic social science knowledge into a form suitable for application in practical affairs? The author believes the conversion process to be threefold: reidentifying the theoretical variables and working out practical ways of measuring them in concrete situations; composing relevant models from among alternative extant theories; and making estimates of the important constants for each new use. The implications of these barriers for utilization are elaborated as they affect contemporary efforts to use social science."—Author abstract.

4188. Haeberle, Ann Woodward. (New York U.) Friendship as an aspect of interpersonal relations: A study of friendship among the women residents of a small community. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3353-3354.—Abstract.

4189. Hoggatt, Austin C. An experimental business game. Behav. Sci., 1959 (Jul), 4, 192-203. —"We report here on an experimental test of behavior in a game-like situation which is derived from an economic model of an industry composed of a few firms. In our discussion we will rely heavily on techniques of analysis taken from economic theory." 23 refs.—J. Arbit.

4190. Kinkade, Robert G., & Kidd, J. S. (Ohio State U.) The effect of team size and intermember communication on decision-making performance. USAF WADC tech. Rep., 1959 (Apr), No. 58-474. iv, 10 p.—"The performance of single individuals, two-man teams without intercommunica-tion, and two-man teams with intercommunication was compared in a complex decision-making task. The task was an operational 'game' derived from radar approach control. Forty-eight students participated. The experimental design utilized a subject x conditions balanced Latin square having six independent replications. Two-man team performance was superior to that of single individuals, but not proportionately so. Interpretation of the data in terms of productivity per person showed the person working alone to be significantly superior to the person working in a two-man team. Teams with communication were slightly superior to teams having no communication. The explanation of the results of the indvidual vs. individuals in a team comparison is hypothesized to lie in the diversion of time and productive capacity in the team situation away from the prime task and into integrative and coordinative behavior."—M. B. Mitchell.

4191. Knapp, H. Theorie und Praxis der Diskussionsgruppe. [Theory and practice of discussion groups.] Mensch Arbeit, 1959, 11(1-2), 5-12.—The discussion group is the backbone of the dynamic seminar method. The presentation is concerned with: the dynamic development; problems and tasks; and basic concepts, or generally applicable standards, of the discussion group.—E. Schwerin.

4192. Ledoux, V. "L'avenir de nos enfants." Quelques attitudes et opinions des parents d'élèves de l'école primaire. ["The future of our children." Attitudes and opinions of parents of elementary school pupils).] BINOP, 1959 (Jan-Feb), 15, 11-41.—Responses by 10,990 French parents and 8230 pupils provide data for this study. Parents plan differently

for their children and look forward to different opportunities for them according to a number of variables such as the sex of the child, the parents' socioeconomic status, the fathers' occupations, parents' understanding of economic problems. These factors affect parents' aspirations with regard to the suitability of specific careers for their children, desirable income, and necessary education.—F. M. Douglass.

4193. Lorenz, Konrad Z. (Max-Planck-Inst. Verhaltensphysiologie, Seeweisen, Germany) The role of aggression in group formation. In Bertram Schaffner (Ed.), Group processes: Transactions of the fourth conference, 1959 (see 34: 4207). Pp. 181-252.—Lorenz leads conference participants in discussion of observed growth of personal bonds between animals, e.g., fish, geese. Points out that animals incapable of aggression do not form bonds of personal attachment. Between geese having these personal bonds, aggressive behavior is redirected to another object by means of the ritualistic "triumph ceremony." Observations of formation of other than monogamous relationships between geese discussed. Analogies in human behavior given by participants.—E. F. Goding.

4194. Mann, Richard D. (U. Michigan) A review of the relationships between personality and performance in small groups. Psychol. Bull., 1959 (Jul), 56, 241-270.—Studies included cover the period from 1900 to October 1957 and do not include those studies wherein children constitute the sample. The review is concerned with 7 personality characteristics (introversion-extraversion, dominance, interpersonal sensitivity, masculinity-feminity, conservatism, intelligence, and adjustment) and their relationship to such group behavior variables as leadership, popularity, conformity, task activity, total activity, and social-emotional activity. Most of the studies yielded low positive relationships, intelligence being the best predictor of individual behavior in the group. Considering the studies as a whole, the author is encouraged by the many clear trends which emerge. 151 refs.-W. J. Meyer.

4195. Mann, Richard Dewey. (U. Michigan) The relation between personality characteristics and individual performance in small groups. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3393-3394.—Abstract.

4196. Marks, John B., & McDougall, Verna. (VA Hosp., American Lake, Wash.) "Authoritarianism," intelligence, and work effectiveness among psychiatric aides. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 237-242.—"F-scale measures of 'authoritarianism' correlated — .49 with supervisors' ratings of effectiveness... in a 'human-relations-centered' neuropsychiatric hospital. However, it was shown that this significant relationship can be accounted for by the high negative correlation between F-scores and IQ and the positive relationship between IQ and effectiveness. The possibility is discussed that the empirical relationships of various behaviors to 'authoritarianism' may be more properly viewed as relationships to social group membership."—J. C. Franklim.

4197. Meier, Richard L. Explorations in the realm of organization theory: Part III. Decision making, planning, and the steady state. Behav.

Sci., 1959(Jul), 4, 235-244.—Examination is made of instances where science is changing the procedures by which decisions are being made for organizations. Future planning must take account not only the equilibrium state of organizations, but more importantly, essential features of growth.—J. Arbit.

4198. Mussen, Paul H., & Porter, Lyman W. (U. California) Personal motivations and self-conceptions associated with effectiveness and ineffectiveness in emergent groups. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 23-27.—"The present study tested five hypotheses concerning the relationship of underlying motivations and self-conceptions to sociometrically measured effectiveness in an emergent group situation. . . After the subjects . . . wrote brief stories in response to eight pictures, they participated in a 20-minute leaderless group discussion. . . The results may be interpreted as indicating that effectiveness in an initially unstructured group situation is systematically related to the individual's personal motivations and self-concepts."—G. Frank.

4199. Nakamura, Charles Y. (U. California, Los Angeles) Salience of norms and order of questionnaire items: Their effect on responses to the items. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 139-142.—"The results of the study provide evidence that the distinction between ideal and behavioral norms for a given reference group may be useful for the understanding of variation in responses to questionnaire items. It was observed that the self-evaluation item was responded to differently depending upon whether it followed an item that evoked one or the other of these norms, in contrast with an item that measured group-evaluation, on which item order had no significant effect."—G. Frank.

4200. Philp, Hugh, & Dunphy, Dexter. Developmental trends in small groups. Sociometry, 1959 (Jun), 22, 162-174.—Will the findings by Bales on the discussion group as a social system be duplicated using problems which are more complex and have ego relevance? 11 groups were randomly formed from the 88 members of a college class. Each group met 8 times to discuss course-related problems. The group's solutions were evaluated and became part of each student's grade. The findings in general support the theoretical position of Bales. Slight differences in the relative frequencies of asking and answering questions appeared in the early sessions, and while the relative amount of social-emotional conflict was greatest in the 2nd session, it was not as great as in the work of Bales. 16 refs.—H. P. Shelley.

4201. Redl, Fritz. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) The impact of game ingredients on children's play behavior. In Bertram Schaffner (Ed.), Group processes: Transactions of the fourth conference, 1959 (see 34: 4207). Pp. 33-81.—Redl leads conference participants in an analysis of game dimensions and ingredients as related to psychological needs of disturbed children. Emphasis on "ego-supports" including "built-in" game properties, role relationships, group-code demands, and special rules for unusual events all of which aid player in maintaining balance between impulses, frustrations, and game demands. Relevant factors for assessment of games for clinical use such as type of theme and competition

are discussed. Examples of difficulties of game choice for disturbed children are given.—E. F. Goding.

4202. Redl, Fritz. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) Implications for our current models of personality. In Bertram Schaffner (Ed.), Group processes: Transactions of the fourth conference, 1959 (see 34: 4207). Pp. 83-131.—Redl leads conference participants in a discussion of observations of group behavior which present difficulties for current theory. The concept of "group psychological role-suction" or the ability of groups to induce mem-bers to occupy specific roles is presented as incongruent with the older concept that individual needs determine role assumption. Conditions under which contagion phenomena are seen, such as high initiator prestige, are compared with conditions under which 'shock-effect" or defensive reactions against behavioral contagion are manifested. Descriptions of 30 role types are given .- E. F. Goding.

4203. Riesman, David. (Harvard U.) Private people and public policy. Bull, atom. Scient., 1959, 5, 203-208.—Recent surveys of public opinion show that basic complacency has been only slightly touched by recent developments in applied science and international relations. Personalities, rather than issues, seem to have counted most heavily in attracting the mass vote. Some groups capable of effective words and actions in the fields of foreign policy and the struggle for peace do emerge at least occasionally on the current American scene. Among these are in-cluded certain segments of the scientific community, certain ethnic blocks, parts of the academic and journalistic professions, and others, not excluding members of the military. There is no guarantee that selfclarification in the minds of a few can save civilization from destructive application of man's new powers over the forces and materials of nature.-R. F.

4204. Rosenberg, Seymour. The maintenance of a learned response in controlled interpersonal conditions. Sociometry, 1959 (Jun), 22, 124-138.— An experiment on the differential effect on a previously learned response of 9 different reinforcement linkages between a S and his partner, P (n = 27 Ss and 27 Ps). A number of significant differences between conditions were found in the 2 dependent variables (response accuracy of S and reinforcement stimulus magnitude delivered to S). "The covariation between the two dependent variables was not sufficiently close, therefore, to provide either a simple summary of both dependent variables or to permit an 'explanation' of one variable in terms of the other." 16 refs.—H. P. Shelley.

4205. Rosengren, William R. Symptom manifestations as a function of situational press: A demonstration in socialization. Sociometry, 1959 (Jun), 22, 113–123.—Nine acting-out boys (age 11–13) receiving the clinical diagnosis of passive-aggressive personality, aggressive type, participated in a series of planned cooking sessions in the hospital kitchen. Descriptive interaction process records were content analyzed for 5 aspects of behavior: relevancy, suggesting, supporting and objecting, interpersonal interaction, applications of external controls, and group solidarity. "... in the late sessions there were considerably fewer indications that the boys were translating their acting-out characteristics into overt

action than was the case in the early sessions. . . [in the late meetings] the boys were more responsive to social expectations as well as less psychologically acting-out, to the extent that such a distinction may be legitimately made."—H. P. Shelley.

4206. Ross, Ian C., & Harary, Frank. A description of strengthening and weakening members of a group. Sociometry, 1959 (Jun), 22, 139-147.—Matrix analysis is used to identify various aspects of group structure. The strengthening and weakening effects of group members can be conceptualized in terms of various kinds of connectedness of directed graphs. The connectedness criteria, inclusive connectedness categories, exclusive connectedness categories, and weakening members are derived from a set of theorems and corollaries.—H. P. Shelley.

4207. Schaffner, Bertram. (Ed.) (Columbia U.) Group processes: Transactions of the fourth conference. New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1959. 266 p. \$4.50.—(see 33: 1001) Conference paticipants from many disciplines give brief summaries of their current work. Extensive discussions by: Fritz Redl, "The Impact of Game Ingredients on Children's Play Behavior" (see 34: 4201); Fritz Redl, "Implications of Our Current Models of Personality" (see 34: 4202); Alex Bavelas, "Group Size, Interaction, and Structural Environment" (see 34: 4284); and Konrad Z. Lorenz, "The Role of Aggression in Group Formation" (see 34: 4193). Knowledge and opinions from participants contribute to generality of topics discussed.—E. F. Goding.

4208. Schroder, Harold M., & Hunt, David E. Dispositional effects upon conformity at different levels of discrepancy. J. Pers., 1958 (Jun), 26, 243–258.—2 experiments were conducted. "Experiment demonstrated a significant relationship between reactions to disapproval and susceptibility to group pressure in a simulated group situation." In Experiment II a study was made of differential patterns of conformity behavior which are related to dispositions to normative and informational influences.—A. Rosen.

4209. Shaw, Marvin E. Acceptance of authority, group structure, and the effectiveness of small groups. J. Pers., 1959 (Jun), 27, 196-210.—"2 experiments were performed to test the hypothesis that groups composed of Ss who are high on acceptance of authority will be relatively more efficient in a centralized group structure, whereas groups composed of Ss who are low on acceptance of authority will perform relatively more efficiently in a decentralized group structure. It was concluded that the results of the two experiments generally supported the interaction hypothesis." 15 refs.—A. Rosen.

4210. Stark, Frances B. Barriers to client-worker communication at intake. Soc. Casewk., 1959(Apr), 40, 177-183.—Discusses the results of an analysis of 20 cases to determine why clients do not continue casework treatment following the initial intake interview. Findings show that the chief causes of trouble lay in faulty communication between caseworkers and clients during the intake period.—L. B. Costin.

4211. Steffire, Buford. (Michigan State U.) Concurrent validity of the Vocational Values Inventory. J. educ. Res., 1959 (May), 52, 339-341.—For vocational counseling of high school students the

VVI was developed, consisting of 168 forced-choice items. It yields 7 measurements of values: altruism, control, job freedom, money, prestige, security, and self-realization. In addition to the VVI, the Mooney Problem Check List was administered to a group of 112 high school seniors in a rural midwestern area. The correlation of the 2 tests was not significant. The study confirms earlier findings that in general, middle class background, achievement, or plan is associated with concern for altruism and self-realization while lower class background, achievement, or plan is associated with concern for security and money .- F. Goldsmith.

4212. Steiner, Ivan D., & Peters, Stanley C. Conformity and the A-B-X model. J. Pers., 1958 (Jun), 26, 229-242.—Ss whose judgments were contradicted by an attractive and prestigeful accomplice, could resort to any of 4 strategies: conforming with accomplice, self-deceptively minimizing number of actual disagreements, devaluating importance of topics, and rejecting the accomplice as unqualified. 9 hypotheses, paralleling Newcomb's A-B-X model, were tested. Ss using the first strategy were less likely than other Ss to employ any of the other 3

approaches. 15 refs.-A. Rosen.

4213. Tagiuri, Renato; Kogan, Nathan, & Long, Lewis M. K. Differentiation du choix sociométrique et relations de statut dans un groupe. Differentiation of sociometric choice and status relations in a group.] Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech., 1959 (Jan-Jun), 8, 101-104.-"In a sample of 106 private secondary school boys, systematic differences were observed in the sociometric status of persons selected depending upon whether the person was (a) chosen but not perceived as choosing, (b) chosen and perceived as choosing, or (c) not chosen but perceived as choosing. The status of persons chosen only is significantly higher than that of persons both chosen and perceived as choosing. This difference, however, is reversed when the status of the person choosing reaches very high levels. Persons perceived as choosing but not chosen are of lower status than persons chosen."-I'. Sanua.

4214. Thibaut, John W., & Kelley, Harold H. (U. North Carolina) The social psychology of groups. New York: John Wiley, 1959. xiii, 313 p. \$7.00.—An analysis of social relations in 2 parts: the properties of 2-person relations, and an extension of the chief concepts to the complex relations of larger groups. Beginning with the assumption that most social interactions must be reinforced to be repeated, the authors analyze 2-person matrices designed to express all the possible interactions and their outcomes in terms of rewards and costs to the partici-Also investigated are: the exogenous and endogenous determinants of rewards and costs, interactive interference and facilitation, formation and evaluation of the 2-person relation, power and dependence, norms and roles, tasks, and nonvoluntary The chapters on larger groups take up interdependence, status, conformity, and group goals. 300-item bibliog .- J. Bucklew.

4215. Tiryakian, Edward A. (Princeton U.) Aftermath of a thermonuclear attack on the United States: Some sociological implications. Soc. Probl., 1959, 6, 291-303.—The task of evaluating the many problems of survival in a thermonuclear

attack presents to sociology and the other social sciences one of their greatest and most awesome challenges, along both theoretical and practical grounds. From the scientific study of past disasters we should be able to make some predictions about future disasters, including thermonuclear attack. 16 refs.-R. M. Frumkin.

4216. Torrance, E. Paul. (U. Minnesota) The influence of experienced members of small groups on the behavior of the inexperienced. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 249-257.-Results of an experiment "on the acceptance behavior and group perceptions of [296] inexperienced members being introduced to a new product . . . the meat bar of an emergency ration" supported the following hypotheses: "The inexperienced members of groups including individuals who have had unfavorable experiences with an object and none who have had favorable experiences will react more unfavorably than members of groups consisting entirely of inexperienced members," and will react more unfavorably "than those of groups including at least one member who has had favorable experiences." Among other findings, "one member with an unfavorable experience tends to exert a stronger negative influence than two or more members with an unfavorable experience not counteracted by one or more members with favorable experiences." -J. C. Franklin.

4217. Trites, David K., Kubala, Albert L., & Cobb, Bart B. (USAF School Aviation Medicine) Development and validation of adaptability criteria. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 25-30.-A factor analysis of 22 variables obtained from aviation cadets revealed 5 interpretable factors: peer respect, peer acceptance, group conformity, academic achievement, and flying achievement. Hypotheses derived from the adaptability construct were supported.—M. York.

4218. Vickers, Geoffrey. Is adaptability enough? Behav. Sci., 1959(Jul), 4, 219-234.-"The rapid industrialization of a country can be a major disrupting factor in the economic, social, and political balance which that country has established. Whether a breakdown in the system occurs, or there is an improvement or change in the value system, depends to a great extent on the regulatory machinery that is put into effect to counter this disruption. A conceptual model of the adaptation of a system, by pointing out the essential features of adaptation, helps in our understanding of how such problems can be dealt with."-J. Arbit.

4219. Wiener, Morton. (Clark U.) Some correlates of conformity responses. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 215-221.—"One hundred and sixteen Ss were used to test hypotheses investigating possible variables operating in a controlled, experimental conformity situation." Of 3 hypotheses only 1, "Ss who conform more are less aware [by recall] of how frequently their original choice disagreed with the norm," was supported by the results.-J. C. Franklin.

4220. Youniss, Richard P. (Catholic U. America). Conformity to group judgments in its relation to the structure of the stimulus situation and certain personality variables. Washington, D.C.: Catholic Univer. America Press, 1958. 41 p. \$.50 .-The F scale and a needs questionnaire were administered to the experimental group. This was followed by groups of 4, consisting of 1 naive S and 3 confederates of E, comparing line stimuli. Among the conclusions were: (a) a negative relationship existed between the amount of conformity and the level of stimulus structure; and (b) no relationship was found between either authoritarian attitudes or intelligence, and conformity. 23-item bibliog.—H. M. Cohen.

4221. Ziller, Robert C. Leader acceptance of responsibility for group action under conditions of uncertainty and risk. J. Psychol., 1959(Jan), 47, 57-66.—To explore the characteristics of leaders who are willing to assume responsibility for group action under conditions of uncertainty with regard to group security, a decision-making incident was set in a realistic military training situation in which rather severe physical and psychological discomfort might result. The leaders were required to choose between assuming responsibility for group action by throwing a die to determine whether or not the group would avoid a threatening group experience, or to proceed in the customary manner. 9 of 39 leaders accepted the responsibility. These men tended to be relatively unconcerned about differing from group opinions, score relatively high on the F-Scale, and were generally more highly motivated.—R. W. Husband.

4222. Zipf, Shelia Murray Gordon. (U. Michigan) An experimental study of resistance to influence. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3396.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 4052, 4126, 4277, 4284, 4293, 4526, 4850)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

4223. Anon. New study shows management the most fruitful way to question consumers. Print. Ink. 1958, 265(10), 73–74.—3 groups of housewives, 20 in each group, were interviewed on attitudes toward television commercials. 1st group was interviewed with a structured questionnaire, the 2nd with a semistructured questionnaire, and the 3rd group was given an unstructured interview. Results were inconsistent, and the E concluded that the most effective and economical procedure for uncovering attitudes is to use unstructured interviews on a small sample of respondents, and then, based on the material in these unstructured interviews, design a semistructured interview for the main sample.—D. W. Treedt.

4224. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh) An inter-item factor analysis of the California F (Authoritarianism) Scale. J. psychol. Stud., 1959, 11, 22–26.—The 28-item F Scale was administered to 244 undergraduate and graduate education students varying widely in age, and a factor analysis was performed on the intercorrelations among the items. 4 centroid factors were extracted and rotated to oblique simple structure, and were named "Paranoid Trend," "Sado-Masochistic Tendency," "Authoritarian Submission," and "Supernatural Belief,"—M. S. Mayz-

4225. Camilleri, Santo F. (U. Washington) A factor analysis of the F-Scale. Soc. Forces, 1959 (May), 37, 316-323.—"The F-scale responses of 100

university students were factor analyzed to test propositions about the relations of the items of the scale with underlying factors derived from the exposition of the theory of the scale in The Authoritarian Personality . . . the theoretical structure of the F-scale was not verified." 20 refs.—A. R. Howard.

4226. Fishman, Joshua A., & Lorge, Irving. (U. Pennsylvania) The influence of judges' characteristics on item judgments and on Thurstone scaling via the method of ranks: Utilization of judges with varying national, religious, and experiental backgrounds. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 187-205.—2 studies confirming "that characteristics of the judges are reflected in their item rankings" when examined in connection with studies by other investigators suggest that "the effects of judges' characteristics on item judgments can be maximized while the accepted and necessary processes of scaling and item selection will, nevertheless, minimize these very effects." Factors needing attention are, "the psychophysical method utilized, saliency of disparate frames of reference, relevance of characteristics of the judges to the item continuum, statistical procedures involved in scaling and in item selection, degree of scale spacing between selected items, and item clarity, simplicity." -J. C. Franklin.

4227. Glanzer, Murray, & Glaser, Robert. (Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D.C.) Techniques for the study of group structure and behavior: I. Analysis of structure. Psychol. Bull., 1959(Sep), 56, 317–332.—Recent advances in the development of mathematical techniques growing out of sociometry are described. Applications of these techniques are described. Applications of these techniques in assessing status, group structure, and the assignment of individuals to subgroups are suggested. Further use of these procedures should clarify the requirements for adequate explanatory systems and perhaps provide the variables to be incorporated in more comprehensive theories. 47-item bibliog.—W. J. Meyer.

4228. Hunt, Edward E., Jr. (Harvard U.) Anthropometry, genetics and racial history. Amer. Anthrop., 1959 (Feb), 61, 64-87.—Methods of reconstructing racial history employing somatic measurements, blood groups, cultural evidence, etc. are discussed. Morphological types are unsuitable since metrical variability in hybrid groups; samples of fossil man also show high variability. A test of incidence of types was made on 9521 Irishmen with the finding of only minor deviations from chance. In place of conjectural history, microevolution should be pursued. - R. L. Sulzer.

4229. Krug, Robert E. (Carnegie Inst. Technology) The development of group scores in the prediction of group performance. Personnel Psychol., 1959, 12, 267–295.—"A rational is presented for combining individual scores to form group scores in order to predict the performance of task-oriented groups. The rationale, based on job analysis data, is applied to the activities required of antiaircraft artillery gun crews. From this application, specific hypotheses are advanced concerning the kind of scores that will be predictive. These hypotheses are tested in two samples, each consisting of sixteen gun crews. Inconsistencies in results for the two samples are

discussed, and the implications for crew-assembly procedures indicated. It is concluded that the rationale offers a reasonable staring point for a group psychometric."—Author abstract.

4230. Mischel, Walter, & Schopler, John. (Harvard U.) Authoritarianism and reactions to "sputniks." J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 142–145.—"This study investigated the relationship between authoritarianism, as measured by an F scale, and changing or retaining predictions following a natural influence event. Following Sputnik I, college Ss made forced-choice predictions... about which nation is most likely to get to the moon first. The same prediction was again elicited following Sputnik II. Among Ss who initially favored the U. S., those who did not change their prediction ... received significantly higher scores on the F scale than did those who changed their initial predictions."—G. Frank.

4231. Tallmadge, G. Kasten, Jr. The validity of sociometric choices for the structural analysis of groups. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 113–120.

—A study of sociometric choices of 5th-grade pupils supports the following hypotheses: (a) "that socially insecure or unpopular Ss choose Ss who are more popular than their closest associates," (b) "that sociometric choices at different preference levels indicate associations of different strengths and should therefore be weighted."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

4232. Vinacke, W. Edgar. (U. Hawaii) A comparison of the Rosenzweig P-F Study and the Brown Interracial Version: Hawaii. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 161-175.—"The Rosenzweig P-F Study and an interracial version of the test proposed by J. F. Brown were administered to 50 Ss, half receiving each test first. Reliability studies, relations among classes of items, and comparisons of performance of four national-racial groups were made."—J. C. Franklin.

4233. Wilson, Phyllis C., & Taylor, Marvin. (Queens Coll., Flushing, N.Y.) Studies in the selection of candidates for specialized programs in education. NY Bd. higher Educ. res. Ser., 1959, No. 36. 41 p.—A description of 2 separate but related studies. Wilson's study describes use of the peer group interview as a method for selecting guidance devices. Designed to appraise the candidate's "interpersonal effectiveness," the peer group interviews were observed by faculty members through the use of empathy and influence scales. A reliability of 89 was seen for the critical scales. Taylor's paper discusses the development of the Self Group Behavior Description Inventory which is an instrument designed "to measure a person's perceptions of how he behaves and how his fellow group members perceive his behavior while trying to solve problems." 44 refs.—R. F. Allen.

(See also Abstracts 4165, 4175, 4200, 4213)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

4234. Barr, F. Urban and rural differences in ability and attainment. Educ. Res., 1959(Feb), 1 (2), 49-60.—Several studies are reviewed which found that children from rural schools tend to have lower scores on verbal tests and on tests of basic school subjects than children from urban schools.

These results are discussed in terms of possible test bias, selective migration, school standards, socio-economic factors, and home influences.—L. S. Blackman.

4235. Barry, Herbert, III, Child, Irvin L., & Bacon, Margaret K. (Yale U.) Relation of child training to subsistence economy. Amer. Anthrop., 1959 (Feb), 61, 51-63.—Coefficients of association for cultural variables versus compliance-assertion in child training are given for 104 societies. Results suggest that child training is adaptive to the subsistence method. Pressure toward obedience is associated with high-accumulation economy; self-reliance is encouraged to shape children for low-accumulation economies where food is wrested daily from nature.—R. L. Sulzer.

4236. Bhaskaran, K. (Hosp. Mental Disease, Ranchi, India) A psychiatric study of schizophrenic reaction patterns in an Indian mental hospital. Int. J. soc. Psychiat., 1959, 5, 41-46.—A study of 138 schizophrenic patients, mostly Hindu, in an Indian mental hospital, indicated that sociocultural factors were important in determining the symptoms exhibited by these patients. The authoritarian nature of the Indian consanguine, patriarchal family system and the Puritan attitudes toward sex are alleged to be among the most significant etiological factors in Indian schizophrenia.—R. M. Frumkin.

4237. Bloom, Bernard L. Ecologic factors in the WAIS Picture Completion Test. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 375.—The Picture Completion subtest and the Vocabulary subtest (group) were given to an equal number of student nurses in St. Louis, Missouri and in Hawaii. The mainland group obtained higher scores than the Hawaii group. Order of presentation is somewhat more appropriate for the mainland group. Environment should be considered when evaluating test results.—A. A. Kramish.

4238. Bugansky, Alex. (New York U.) Certain factors in prejudice among inmates of three ethnic groups within a short-term penal institution. An analysis of prejudice: The determination of certain factors in prejudice and attitudes among ethnic groups in a prison population. Dissertation Abstr.. 1959(Jun), 19, 3360-3361.—Abstract

4239. Calvin, A. D., Hanley, C., Hoffmann, F. K., & Clifford, L. T. (Hollins Coll.) An experimental investigation of the "pull" effect. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 275-283.—"Introductory Psychology students, 352 in the spring and 491 in the fall of 1954, were asked to (1) vote for McCarthy or Senator X, (2) estimate the percentage of Ss who supported McCarthy, (3) recall whether they had supported Eisenhower or Stevenson in 1952, and (4) estimate the percentage of Ss who had supported Stevenson. It was hypothesized that (a) anti-McCarthy Ss when compared to pro-McCarthy Ss will tend to give a lower estimate of the strength of McCarthy's support in a perceptually ambiguous situation, and (b) pro-Stevenson Ss when compared to pro-Eisenhower Ss will tend to give a higher estimate of Stevenson's support in a perceptually ambiguous situation. Hypothesis (a) was verified but (b) was not."—J. C. Franklin.

4240. Coladarci, Arthur P. (Stanford U.) The measurement of authoritarianism in Japanese education. Calif. J. educ. Res., 1959 (May), 10, 137–141.—The adapted California F Scale is observed to e"adequately reliable" and as possessing "minimally adequate discrimination power" for most of the items involved. Japanese and American Ss obtained approximately similar scores, but in markedly different ways. Japanese elementary school teachers tended to verbalize propositions in a nonauthoritarian manner. —T. E. Newland.

4241. Coladarci, Arthur P. (Stanford U.) The professional attitudes of Japanese teachers. J. educ. Res., 1959 (May), 52, 323-329.—To measure implicit democratic trends the Japanese Teacher Attitude Scale and a provisional adaptation of the California F Scale were constructed. Up to now no scale existed in Japan that possessed significant relevance to the teacher attitudes of importance in the postwar developments in Japanese education. The 2 scales were given to 414 Japanese elementary public school teachers and scored similarly. Both scales appeared to be usable. The relatively small proportion of teachers who hold attitudes inconsistent with the requirements of educational reform cannot be ordered meaningfully in terms of the hypothesized variables of age, sex, grade level, and degree of community urbanization. 19 refs.—F. Goldsmith.

4242. Cooper, Joseph B. (San Jose State Coll.) Emotion in prejudice. Science, 1959 (Aug.), 130, 314–318.—The validity of the thesis that prejudicial attitudes are supported by relatively high levels of emotionality was tested in 3 studies. Major sections are: "Responses to Verbal Contradiction of Positive and Negative Attitudes," "Responses to Verbal Contradictions of Negative Attitudes—Partial Replication," "Attitudes Predicted from Skin Response Measurements—Reverse Design." Galvanic skin response was used as an index of emotion. The fundamental hypothesis was confirmed in several separate analyses of data.—S. J. Lachman.

4243. Defares, P. B. Sociale perceptie. [Social perception.] Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1959, 14, 269–297.—A methodical study of the conditions underlying social perception, starting from the macrostructural analysis of cultural conditions, e.g., language, norms, habits, etc. Social perception is regarded as a concomitance of: cultural supraindividual conditions; individual "schemata," acquired by experience and cultural influences; individual idiosyncracies of perceiver and perceived; a priori factors of general psychological importance and the understanding of expressive behavior; the specific context within which all these factors play their parts. Social perception is a most complicated process, in which the problems of role playing, sympathy and antipathy, and the "first impression" are involved. 39 refs.—R. H. Houweink.

4244. DeVos, George, & Wagatsuma, Hiroshi. (U. California, Berkeley) Psycho-cultural significance of concern over death and illness among rural Japanese. Int. I. soc. Psychiat., 1959, 5, 5-19.

—The Marui-DeVos modification of the standard Murray Thematic Apperception Test Cards were administered to Japanese in the rural farming village of Niiike and the fishing village of Sakunoshima. Japanese rural villagers tend to show introjection of hos-

tility. Through the operation of moral masochistic mechanisms involving internalized guilt, they are prone to become concerned with self-denial in terms of long-range goals. Concern with death and illness is often related to the self-sacrifice and suffering necessary for the attainment of such goals. Tables, case materials.—R. M. Frumkin.

4245. Dickens, Sara Lee, & Hobart, Charles. U. Redlands) Parental dominance and offspring ethnocentrism. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 297–303.—"One hundred thirty-four . . . students were given the Bogardus Ethnic Distance Scale and the mothers of 20 High and 20 Low subjects were given the Shoben Parental Attitude Survey." Positive correlations obtained "between parental dominance and offspring ethnocentrism, and parental ignoring and offspring ethnocentrism, suggest an explanation in terms of the frustration-aggression hypothesis since the frustrations of having dominating, aloof parents may produce aggressive tendencies in the child which must be displaced onto a socially ac-

ceptable out-group target."—J. C. Franklin. 4246. Fishman, Joshua A., & Fishman, Gele Schweid. Separatism and integrationism: A social-psychological analysis of editorial content in New York newspapers of three American minority groups. Genet. psychol. Monogr., 1959 (May), 59, 219-261.—4 hypotheses related to the prediction that the editorial content and intent-effect of foreign language newspapers published in America will tend to be shaped by the chronological historical status of the related immigrant group were tested by content analysis. German-Americans, Jewish-Americans of Eastern European derivation, and Hispanic-Americans were selected as representing "old," "intermediate," and "new" chronological-historical status groups, respectively. "In the large, the hypotheses advanced were supported." Newspapers for the more recently established immigrant groups tend to print more "own ethnic group" articles and place a heavier emphasis on "adjustment-integration" topics. 15 refs.— G. G. Thompson.

4247. Form, William H., & Riviera, Julius. (Mich. State U.) Work contacts and international evaluations: The case of a Mexican border village. Soc. Forces, 1959 (May), 37, 334–339.—130 adult males of Sonoyta, in the state of Sonora, Mexico were interviewed to assess the attitudes of migrants toward the United States compared with the attitudes of other groups in their village. There was noted a generally positive attitude that was associated with amount of contact with American life.—A. R. Howard

4248. Guetzkow, Harold. A use of simuluation in the study of internation relationships. Behav. Sci., 1959(Jul), 4, 183–191.—Following the model of simulated war games and military-political exercises, the author develops a simulated mode for internation relations—alliances, international parleys, governmental conferences, and internal decisions—and the use of this technique for theory development and training. 19 refs.—J. Arbit.

4249. Guttman, Louis. (Hebrew U. & Israeli Institute of Applied Social Research) A structural theory for intergroup beliefs and action. Amer. sociol. Rev.. 1959 (Jun), 24, 318-328.—On the basis that "improved predictability will not depend on mere

empiricism . . . but will be guided by a systematic theory," the writer utilizes the empirical findings of a previous piece of research (see 33: 1057) to "suggest a structural theory for the observed interrelations" of interracial behavior.—G. Frank.

4250. Kroeber, A. L. (Berkeley, Calif.) Ethnographic interpretations. U. Calif. Publ. Amer. Archaeol. Ethnol., 1957 (Dec.), 47(2), 191-234.—An introduction replies to the title question, what is ethnography, comparing and distinguishing ethnographic methods and results from those of allied anthropological and social science disciplines. Then follow 5 studies of California Indians entitled: Ad Hoc Reassurance Dreams (i.e., dreams of vanquishing overt threats), Coefficients of Cultural Similarity of Northern Paiute Bands, Some New Group Boundaries in Central California, California Indian Population About 1910, Mohave Clairvoyance.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

4251. Laroche, J. L. Effets de répétition du Matrix 38 sur les résultats d'enfants Katangais. [Results from retesting Katanga children with the Raven's Matrix 38.] Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech., 1959 (Jan-Jun), 8, 85-99.—Significant gains were observed between the 1st and 3rd administration of the Matrix 38 to school children in Katanga, Belgian Congo. The time interval between administration was 2 days. By the 4th administration, gains became insignificant. The outstanding finding is that the sub-group achieving scores between 8 and 22, either did not learn or else made gains which may go beyond 30 points. None of the findings seem peculiar (at least in their general pattern) to the Negro school boys. The Matrix 38 produces similar phenomena with white children.—V. Sanua.

4252. Mann, John H. (215 W. 98 St., NYC) The relationship between cognitive, effective, and behavioral aspects of racial prejudice. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 223-228.—Among 102 graduate students, results of administration of a "sociometric questionnaire, an abbreviated form of the E scale, and a Group Member Prejudice Ranking Questionnaire," support the hypothesis "there there is a positive intercorrelation between the cognitive, affective, and behavioral aspects of racial prejudice." In the case of Negro Ss all 3 are positively related. For white Ss, "no relationship between cognitive and either affective or behavioral aspects" appeared, but "a negative relationship between the affective and behavioral aspects of racial prejudice" was found. 16 refs.—J. C. Franklin.

4253. Melikian, Levon H., & Diab, Lutfy N. (American U. Bierut, Lebanon) Group affiliations of university students in the Arab Middle East. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 145-159.—"A 42-item forced choice type of questionnaire was administered to 'similar samples' of undergraduate students at the American University of Beirut in 1957 and in 1958. The questionnaire was designed to find the rank order of importance of the family, religion, citizenship, ethnic, and political party groups. The hierarchy for both samples was similar—family ranked first with ethnic group, religion, citizenship, and political party in order of rank. No relationship was found between the order of the hierarchy and the variables of sex, religion, and political orientation.

A strong culture was suggested as determining the hierarchy."—J. C. Franklin.

4254. Middleton, Russell. Negro and white reactions to racial humor. Sociometry, 1959 (Jun), 22, 175–183.—50 matched pairs of Negro and white college students were asked to rate the funniness of 18 jokes (6 anti-Negro, 6 antiwhite, 3 punning, and 3 pointless jokes) and to respond to the F scale. Generally, (a) "individuals tend to laught at the expense of unaffiliated objects and not at the expense of objects for which they possess positive sentiments," but such is not always the case; (b) authoritarianism is related in a complex way to Negro-white differences in humor; (c) social class differences were present only in Negroes; and (d) no relationship was found between acceptance of the Negro stereotype and favorable reaction to anti-Negro jokes. 20 refs.—H. P. Shelley.

4255. Murphy, Robert F. (U. California, Berkeley) Social structure and sex antagonism. SW J. Anthrop., 1959, 15, 89–98.—"If we are to seek efficient causes for the institutionalization of unconscious material, we must look to social structure. That we Americans do not have bull-roarers and so forth could hardly be due to absence of the Oedipal experience and mutual organ-envy. We have them with a vengeance. The symbolic behavior characteristic of the men's cult is absent because our society is not structured along the simple lines that would make such rites functional. If our primitive contemporaries use techniques that seem to derive from primal experiences, it is because they are grappling with primal problems."—M. M. Berkun.

4256. Nam, Charles B. (United States Bureau Census) Nationality groups and social stratification in America. Soc. Forces, 1959 (May), 37, 328-333.—1950 census data for 10 nationality groups of European stock indicate that such groups still differ markedly in socioeconomic status. That there exists no stable pattern of differences is suggested by varying rates of group status mobility. Most ethnic agregates are rising in the status scale, some ranking higher than the native population.—A. R. Howard.

4257. Nørstebø, Sigurd. Stereotype-studiar. Studies of stereotypes.] Pedag. Forsk., Nord., 1959, No. 3, 146-175.-The stereotypes of 800 Norwegian children (aged 11-14) towards Swedes, Germans, English, Russians, Americans, and Norwegian were assessed, using a modified form of the Katz-Braly technique together with an augmented trait list from the Buchanan-Cantril study. Nationality stereotypes differed with the age level of the child, presumably due to differing amounts of knowledge about foreign countries. 1/n of the children were unable to specify the source of their stereotypes; the others drew from 1 or more of the following sources: personal contact, geography, history, news, and common talk. Personal contact and geography seemed on the whole to create good will and respect, while history had a tendency to keep old aversions alive. English summary. -L. Goldberger.

4258. Ogburn, William F., & Bose, Nirmal K. On the trail of the wolf-children. Genet. psychol. Monogr., 1959 (Aug), 60, 117-193.—A narrative account of the attempts of 2 sociologists and 1 anthropologist to sift fact from fancy in the diary account by J. A. L. Singh of liberating 2 girls, Amala and

Kamala, from the wolves who had reputedly reared them. Interviews, newspaper accounts, and a trip to the geographic locale of their alleged capture are presented in copious detail. The personality of Singh and his possible motivations are examined as objectively as historical reconstruction permits. Many inconsistencies were found in the diary. Although the girls did live for a time in Singh's orphanage, their former nurturance by wolves cannot be established by evidence that is either very objective or even internally consistent in many instances. Possible sources of distortion are discussed.—G. G. Thompson.

4259. Pettigrew, Thomas F. (Harvard U.) Regional differences in anti-Negro prejudice. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 28-36.—"Public opinion polling techniques were employed with 366 randomly selected respondents in eight roughly matched communities in the North and South to investigate anti-Negro prejudice. . . . in anti-Negro prejudice, externalizing personality findings are of equal importance in the North and South, and sociocultural and social adjustment factors are considerably more important in the South and account for the sharp differences in the regions." 30 refs.—G. Frank.

4260. Ratanakern, Prasop. (Prasat Hosp., Bangkok) Schizophrenia in Thailand. Int. J. soc. Psychiat., 1959, 5, 47-49.—It is estimated that only 1 person in 2000 in Thailand is mentally ill. Of the mentally ill, about 72% are schizophrenics. Because of the great Buddhist influence on the Thai people, schizophrenia seems a characteristic type of mental illness. Buddhism encourages withdrawal rather than open hostility as a reaction to frustration.—R. M. Frumkin.

4261. Roe, Anne. (New York U.) Man's forgotten weapon. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Jun), 14, 261-266.—"The forgotten weapon . . . is also our potentially most effective device for constructive advance. It is, simply, awareness, consciousness, man's awareness of himself and of the world around him. . . . we can, and must, deliberately exploit this characteristic. . . . its intentional development and use is as essential for our survival as men as it has been for our evolution into man. Consideration of the role that this has played in biological evolution in the past may give us some background for discussing its possibilities in the biological and cultural evolution of the futurue." Cultural evolution is "subject to conscious control." Psychologists must exploit awareness as a "weapon against disaster."—S. J. Lachman.

4262. Rosen, Ephraim. (U. Minnesota) A cross-cultural study of semantic profiles and attitude differences: Italy. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 137-144.—"The semantic differential technique was used to study attitudes of American and Italian university students towards 27 concepts. Results showed that it is possible to predict differences between the groups, thus providing evidence for the validity of the technique when applied across cultures and languages. It was further found that most of the attitude differences fell into a meaningful pattern, and that sex differences in the two groups were highly consistent with each other."—J. C. Franklin.

4263. Saldanha, P. H., & Beçak, W. (U. São Paulo, Brazil) Taste thresholds for phenylthio-

urea among Ashkenazic Jews. Science, 1959 (Jan), 129, 150-151.—"A racial variation in the frequencies of nontasters to phenylthiourea has been recognized. . . Taste thresholds for phenylthiourea were measured for 244 Ashkenazic Jews. The frequency of nontasters was 27.86%. In the sample—102 individuals were of pure Polish ancestry, and the frequency of nontasters among these was significantly different from the frequencies of nontasters among Europeans and Mongoloids."—S. J. Lachman.

4264. Sanua, Victor D. (Michigan State U.) Differences in personality adjustment among different generations of American Jews and non-Jews. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3358-3359.—Abstract.

4265. Shevarev, P. A. O psikhologicheskom analize uchebnogo materiala po russkomu iazyku. [On the psychological analysis of school material on the Russian language.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 117-128.—Several portions of the Russian language programs and textbooks, utilized in the elementary grades (1-4), are discussed. Any substantial improvement of these programs and textbooks can be made only on the basis of a psychological analysis of grammatical knowledge and skills. Up till now only a few aspects of grammatical knowledge and skills have been the subject of psychological analysis in the Soviet Union. It is, therefore, very important that the scope of psychological research be broadened so as to include all knowledge and skills of this kind.—I. D. London.

4266. Sperrazzo, Gerald, & Wilkins, Walter L. Racial differences on Progressive Matrices. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 273-274.—"The usefulness of the S-E index... to rank-order Negro class structure is thrown into doubt by an examination of mean differences by S-E index, race, and sex."—A. A. Kramish.

4267. Stryker, Sheldon. (Indiana U.) Social structure and prejudice. Soc. Probl., 1959, 6, 340–354.—The principal that prejudice is more likely to arise in certain social structures is illustrated by the different treatment of 3 middleman trading peoples: the Parsi in India (accepted), and the Armenian in Turkey and the Jew in Germany (persecuted).—54 refs.—R. M. Frumkin.

4268. Taft, Ronald. (U. Western Australia) Ethnic stereotypes, attitudes, and familiarity: Australia. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 177-186.—"The published evidence is contradictory on the relationship between the unanimity with which members of a group hold certain ethnic streotypes and their preference for and familiarity with those ethnic groups. Two further experiments are reported, using Australian students as subjects, in which these three variables, uniformity of stereotype, preference, and familiarity, all intercorrelate highly positively."—J. C. Franklin.

4269. Van der Meulen, E. E. C. Vulgär deutungen bij de Z-Test in Indonesia. [Popular responses in the Z-Test in Indonesia.] Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1959, 14, 218–231.—The occurrence of popular responses in the Z-Test protocols of 433 male Indonesian Ss was studied, and compared with the original data collected by Zulliger in Switzerland. Environmental differences between both populations

existed, but the outstanding characteristics of the popular responses in both groups were found to be essentially the same. These results are taken as evidence for the essential equality of all people, the general usefulness of projective tests, and the possibility of using the test "for interpretation and comprehension of seemingly different behavioral patterns."—R. H. Houwink.

4270. Vander Zanden, James W. (Duke U.) Resistance and social movements. Soc. Forces, 1959 (May), 37, 312-315.—The study of cultural persistence should not be confused with the study of resistance to social change. Discussed are the phenomena of movement and countermovement as illustrated by the current integration controversy. Criteria of a social movement, abstracted from Heberle, constitute the primary frame of reference.—A. R. Howard.

(See also Abstracts 4048, 4106, 4629, 4730, 4826)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

4271. Amatora, Mary. (St. Francis Coll., Fort Wayne) An investigation of certain economic factors in large families. J. soc. Psychol., 1959 (May), 49, 207-214.—"By means of a questionnaire 672 large families . . . with an average of 11.11 children were studied relative to seven areas of economic status." The "average income was approximately \$390 per month. . . . Nearly two-thirds . . . owned their homes, one-fourth were paying on their homes, and one-tenth were renting. Nearly four-fifths possessed cars . . . three-fourths had telephones. . ." The author observes that "most of the large families in the present study do possess items which some might think they were prevented from having because of the large number of children." 16 refs.—J. C. Franklin.

4272. Black, D. B. (U. Alberta, Canada) Why did they differ: A study of two groups. Alberta J. educ. Res., 1959(Jun), 5, 119-129.—Despite similarity of composition on admission tests of achievement and intelligence, two educational psychology classes appeared to act and perform differently: Class A showed excellent self-discipline, interest in their work; Class B showed the opposite qualities. These differences suggest different sociometric class structures. Questions are raised as to the "validity of the data," but the evidence reported supports "the hypothesis that the sociometric structure of the class does influence group performance." 15 refs.—G. M. Della-Piana.

4273. Crane, A. R. Psychology and religion. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 130-134.—Any change in the ways in which the problems of man present themselves to a group should result in some change in the content of the religious thinking of the group. Studies of this phenomenon have been initiated by Kardiner and his associates but few investigators have followed their lead. This relatively unexplored region can be understood only through cooperative efforts of historians, anthropologists, and psychologists.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

4274. Goldstein, Bernard. (Rutgers U.) The perspective of unionized professionals. Soc. Forces, 1959 (May), 37, 323-327.—Unionized professions uniquely define important aspects of trade union-

ism. The attitudes of engineers toward the grievance procedure, the use of pressure tactics, and political action are discussed. 15 refs.—A. R. Howard.

4275. Hamon. Les rhythmes de la vie militaire et leurs incidences sur les groupes familiaux. [The rhythms of military life and their influence on family groups.] Hyg. ment., 1959, 48, 93-111.—Report on the sociological and psychological conditions of life in the French Army and their effects on family structure, training of children, etc. 2 major characteristics of army life are discussed: overseas duty of the head of the family and repeated changes in place of habitation.—W. W. Meissner.

4276. Havighurst, Robert J. (U. Chicago) Life styles of middle-aged people. Vita Humana, 1959, 2, 25-34.—"American middle-aged people can be grouped into a relatively small number of groups each of which has a characteristic life style. A life style is defined as a pattern of scores on performance in the following social roles: parent, spouse, homemaker, worker, user of leisure time, friend, citizen, club or association member, church member. The most striking difference between groups in life style is that between a home-centered style and a community-centered style. Upper and middle-class people can adopt either a home-centered or a community-centered style, but working-class people tend to follow a home-centered style. There are only minor age and sex differences in life style in the age range 40 to 70."—S. L. Ornstein.

4277. Kato, Takakatsu. (Tokyo U. Educ.) An experimental study of the conditions under which deceptions arise. Jap. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 30, 88–96.—The conditions influencing deception were studied with 607 male and female school children of all ages by giving them the opportunity to rate their own papers in an arithmetic test under one of 4 conditions: false (high) standard plus social pressure, false (high) standard, normal standard, no instructions. Significant differences in the number of Ss who falsified their scores were found under the first 2 as compared with the last 2 conditions. In addition, within each condition the frequency of deception was inversely related to the actual scores on the test. English summary.—J. Lyons.

4278. Kohn, Melvin L. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) Social class and the exercise of parental authority. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1959 (Jun), 24, 352-366.—An analysis of the conditions under which middle- and working-class parents punish their preadolescent children physically.—G. Frank.

4279. MacRae, Duncan, Jr., & Price, Hugh D. Scale positions and "power" in the Senate. Behav. Sci., 1959 (Jul), 4, 212-218.—Dahl's concept of power (see 32: 5300) is reviewed with emphasis on the difficulty of defining power operationally.—J. Arbit.

4280. Rettig, Salomon, & Pasamanick, Benjamin. (Ohio State U.) Changes in moral values over three decades, 1929-1958. Soc. Probl., 1959, 6, 320-328.—A moral judgment questionnaire, similar to one given to comparable samples in 1929, 1939, and 1949, was given to 489 undergraduate students at the Ohio State University in 1958. The most stable moral attitudes lie in the areas of birth control, adultery, pacifism, cheating on income tax returns, and hit-and-run driving. While some items lack sta-

bility, most indicate the adherence to basic American moral valueus over 3 decades.-R. M. Frumkin.

4281. Sussman, Marvin B. (Western Reserve U.) The isolated nuclear family: Fact or fiction. Soc. Probl., 1959, 6, 333-340.—A study of 80 families in Cleveland, both lower-middle-class and working-class, suggests that the idea that the American family is atomistic and isolated is a fiction. There is a close network of mutual assistance and activity which can be described as an interdependent kin family system even in a highly metropolitan urban population. 15 refs.-R. M. Frumkin.

4282. Zimmer, Basil G., & Hawley, Amos H. (U. Michigan) Suburbanization and church participation. Soc. Forces, 1959 (May), 37, 348-354.-From data previously collected in a larger study of almost 700 household heads in the Flint, Michigan metropolitan area, a number of findings emerge. In terms of frequency of church attendance, place of residence is closely related to religious participation. Church attendance for both Catholics and Protestants is much lower in the fringe area than in the central city. Many other relationships are cited.—A. R. Howard.

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

4283. Alkon, P. K. (U. Chicago) Joshua Steele and the melody of speech. Lang. Speech, 1959 (Jul-Sep), 2, 154-174.—"In 1776 Joshua Steele published a work describing and illustrating his system for transcribing the suprasegmental aspects of speech. Despite certain shortcomings, that method allowed transcriptions of relative duration, pitch, and clause terminals to be recorded as accurately as those sound attributes could be observed. . . . Steele's method was largely neglected, primarily because the requisite technological assistance for putting it to use had been unavailable, though partly because academic attention had mainly turned from descriptive to historical linguistics."-A. E. Horowitz.

4284. Bavelas, Alex. (Bell Telephone Lab., Murray Hill, N.J.) Group size, interaction, and structural environment. In Bertram Schaffner (Ed.), Group processes: Transactions of the fourth conference, 1959 (see 34: 4207). Pp. 133-179.-Bravelas leads conference participants in a discussion of com-munication net efficiency under random, optimum, or experimental conditions. Shows that when all Ss send once per trial in fully connected nets number trials for complete information exchange equal to log to the base 2 of number of persons in net. An experimental exercise shows the more trials required under random operation for complete information exchange, the more improvement Ss show in operating a net. Experimental problem presented showing amount of group learning and group transmission of information when (a) all information distributed to each member and (b) portion of information distributed to each member.— $E.\ F.\ Goding.$

4285. Beier, Ernst G., & Stumpf, John. (U. Utah) Cues influencing judgment of personality characteristics. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 219-225.-An evaluation was made of accumulative information conveyed by successive presentation of 4 cues: voice, gestures, face, and social interaction. Long acquaintance ratings were more favorable than 1st acquaintance ratings.—A. A. Kramish.

4286. Black, John W. (Ohio State U.) Equally contributing frequency bands in intelligibility testing. J. speech hear. Res., 1959, 2, 81-83.-5 adult males read and recorded 9 speaker lists of multiplechoice tests, form C and D, and the alternative forms C-1 and D-1. The same speakers recorded 81 words each from the phonetically-balanced word list. Listeners were 44 men who were entering the naval pilot training program. Groups A and B included 22 men who heard the material under full-band high-pass conditions, Groups C and D, listened under full-band at low-pass conditions. The 20 bands of frequencies that contribute equally to intelligibility scores were identified .- M. F. Palmer.

4287. Bobneva, M. I. (Moscow State U., Russia) Primenenie teorii informatsii pri reshenii nekotorykh voprosov aviatsionnoï psikhologii. plication of information theory in the solution of several problems in aviational psychology.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 175-182.—The contents of a number of articles, published in Quastler's book on information theory (see 31: 2922), are summarized for the Russian reader and discussed.-I. D. London.

4288. Denes, P. (University Coll., London, England) A preliminary investigation of certain aspects of intonation. Lang. Speech, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 2, 106-122.- "The fundamental frequency, intensity, spectrum and duration changes associated with 6 intonation 'tones' were investigated." Experiments with vocoder manipulated speech indicated that all these factors are associated with intonation but in patterns not extricable by present methods of measurement. Experiments with the 6 intonations applied to nonsense syllables indicated considerable agreement among Ss when asked to identify the meaning conveyed .- A. E. Horowitz.

4289. Donald, Marjorie Nancy. (U. Michigan) Some concomitants of varying patterns of communication in a large organization. Dissertation

Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3392.—Abstract.

4290. Flavell, John H., & Flavell, Eleanor R. One determinant of judged semantic and associative connection between words. J. exp. Psychol. 1959(Aug), 58, 159-165.—Is the logico-grammatical relationship obtaining between 2 words a partial determinant of judged similarity in meaning, judged relatedness in meaning, and judged strength of associative connection? 5 sets of 11 word pairs each were constructed, each pair in a given set showing 1 of 11 such relationships. Ss made paired comparison judgments of similarity, relatedness, or associative connection on the 55 possible 2-pair combinations of word pairs. For similarity and relatedness especially, judgments bearing on 2 words may be at least roughly predicted from prior knowledge of the logico-grammatical relationships involved.-J. Arbit.

4291. Jakobson, Roman. (Center Advanced Study Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, Calif.) Linguistic glosses to Goldstein's "Wortbegriff." Linguistic J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 62-65.—Following some introductory commentary, a brief example is provided to illustrate "that even the most radical emancipation of the Wortbegriff from sensory and motor phenomena actually does not abolish the signans."-A.

R. Howard.

4292. Kahane, Henry; Kahane, Renée, & Saporta, Sol. Development of verbal categories in child language. Int. J. Amer. Linguist. anthrop. Linguist., 1959(Oct), 24(4, Pt. II), 65 p.—The development of tense, aspect, voice, and agreement in child language is analyzed in terms of 2 stages that are indicated for each category: the "i-stage" and the "ii-stage." The ii-stage corresponds to the adult language, in which a contrast in meaning is correlated with a contrast in form. In the i-stage, it is assumed that the child has the contrast in meaning, but fails to make the corresponding contrast in linguistic form. Systematically arrayed examples of these stages are drawn exclusively from previously published sources concerning the language development of children speaking English, French, or German.—J. B. Carroll.

4293. McGinnis, Elliott, & Altman, Irwin. (U. Maryland) Discussion as a function of attitudes and content of a persuasive communication. J. appl. Psychol., 1959(Feb), 43, 53-59.-5 statistical indices of group discussion behavior were applied to discussion protocols of 6 small groups of high school students, differing in degree of ethnocentrism. The measures which described group reaction to controversial communication were: verbal outuput, participation, rate of response, spontaneity, and recruitment. 'Consistent differences among the three degrees of ethnocentrism represented in the discussion groups were reflected in the five indices. Those Ss favorably disposed toward the communication content showed a greater degree of discussion activity and spontaneity than did Ss who were antagonistic or neutral toward the communication."-M. York.

4294. Nicol, Margaret A., & Miller, Kenneth M. Word redundancy in written English. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 81-91.—Word redundancy in English prose was investigated, using a method similar to that which Chapanis has used in the study of letter redundancy. Results lead to the conclusion "that word redundancy is on a different order than that for leters." It is suggested that investigators should break with conventional information theory or extend it if they wish to make psychologically relevant interpretations of word redundancy.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

4295. Nunnally, Jum C., & Bobren, Howard M. Variables governing the willingness to receive communications on mental health. J. Pers., 1959 (Mar), 27, 38-46.-"... the influence of 3 message variables on public willingness to receive communications about the treatment of mental illness. message variables are: (a) the relative amount of anxiety presumably aroused by the message, (b) the giving of solutions to problems raised in the messages versus not giving such solutuions, and (c) the use of personal versus impersonal writing styles." Each of 8 different topics was presented in 8 different patterns of the message variables. Ss were 288 persons representative of the general United States Each S was sent a packet of 8 messages by mail and asked "to determine what you would like to learn more about." High anxiety messages reduced interest. For anxiety messages the use of both an impersonal and solution approach produced more interest than one of the latter .- A. Rosen.

4296. Ochiai, Y. (Nagoya U.) Phoneme and voice identification studies using Japanese vowels. Lang. Speech, 1959 (Jul-Sep), 2, 132-136.—Sum-

mary of a series of experiments. Various frequency bands were eliminated from the recordings of sustained vowels of a wide variety of speakers. Recognition of these mutilated vowels both for vowel identification and speaker recognition was carried out with a variety of listeners. The curves for vowel and speaker identification with change in frequency band eliminated are markedly different. 25 refs.—A. E. Horowitz.

4297. Osgood, Charles E., & Walker, Evelyn G. (U. Illinois) Motivation and language behavior: A content analysis of suicide notes. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 58-67.—"Messages produced under heightened drive level should (a) be more stereotyped, (b) be more disorganized, if the motivation level is extremely high, (c) reflect the specific nature of the motives operating, and (d) reflect conflict of responses if two or more competing motives are operating. These hypotheses were tested by (a) a comparison of suicide notes with ordinary letters to friends and relatives and (b) a comparison of genuine suicide notes with simulated suicide notes, written by suicidal people." The hypotheses are supported and the results related to psycholinguistic theory.—G. Frank.

4298. Ostwald, P. F. (U. California School Medicine) When people whistle. Lang. Speech, 1959 (Jul-Sep), 2, 137-145.—"This paper treats whistling as a special form of human communication. A simpler form of communication than speech, it requires less training in the production and perception of sounds. Yet whistling is more difficult than noise-making, whose sounds are by-products of unskilled movements like eating or breathing and are universally understood. In terms of its history and in connection with the experiences of the whistler and the listener, whistling provides interesting information about the psychology of sound."—A. E. Horo-witz.

4299. Politz, Alfred. What is essential to know from magazine media research? Media/scope, 1959, 3(4), 39-44.—Discussion of recognition and recall data from readership studies. 4 steps to learning from magazine ads are posited: (a) magazine arouses reader interest in editorial content, (b) ads enter field of vision, (c) perception of ads occurs if copy is strong enough, (d) remembering occurs if initial perception is strong enough. How much advantage the magazine industry gains from advertising exposure measurement will depend upon the quality of research field work, and the extent to which the results are used positively to tell the advertiser what a magazine offers him, instead of to show deficiencies in other media in general or other magazines in particular.—D. W. Twedt.

4300. Scher, Jordon M. (Northwestern U.) Two disruptions of the communication zone: A discussion of action and role playing techniques. Group Psychother., 1959 (Jun), 12, 127-133.—Discusses 2 kinds of communication breakdown in any organization, industrial or governmental. One is called communicatio retarda in which objectives and goals are not defined but discussion is a sort of "beating about the bush," or skirting the problem. The other is communication multiplex wherein too much information is being fed into a system and results in what the author calls: (a) static or cross-talk and (b)

bypass, either single or multiple. In a bypass situation, faulty communication "from above down" the organization level will set up nominal heads at different levels, and, then, either ignores them or sets up duplicate communicative facilities. These communication problems are also defined as organizational errors.—S. Kasman.

4301. Shearme, J. N., & Holmes, J. N. (Joint Speech Research Unit, Ruislip, England) An experiment concerning the recognition of voices. Lang. Speech, 1959 (Jul-Sep), 2, 123-131.—Short passages of connected discourse were recorded on 2 tracks of a tape. The signal was treated in 2 ways: simple passage through a vocoder to equalize basic speech frequency, and displacement of the relative position of the formants. Samples on the 2 tracks were matched in various combinations of same and different speakers and of the 2 types of treatment. The task was for Ss to judge the 2 tracks as the same or different speaker. The 1st transformation did not effect the recognition of speakers, the 2nd destroyed recognizability though it left intelligibility intact.—A. E. Horowitz.

4302. Shemiakin, F. N. (Acad. Pedagogical Sciences, Moscow, Russia) K voprosu ob istoricheskom razvitii nazvanii tsveta. [On the historical development of color names.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5 (4), 16-29.—It was established that the development of general color names has been slower in the region of green and blue than in that of yellow and white in the Nenets language. No confirmation was found for the common assertion that in the languages of illiterate tribes only such names of colors are to be observed which denote individual shades, the general names are absent, that all color names are concrete and not abstract, and that there exists a profusion of color names, especially for animals. This study showed that in the Nenets language each color name embraces a group of colors, that there are general as well as abstract names (some of ancient origin), and that the total number of color names is less than that in the Russian language. Experimental results of the study lead to 2 hypotheses regarding the development of color names: "(1) In the process of development the number of color names is increased, not reduced, especially as regards compound names; (2) the essence of development is the linking of names not with individual shades but with groups of colors, every name being a sensitive generalization to meet the requirements of practical life."—I. D. London.

4303. Starch, Daniel. I. How size, color, position, and location affect inquiries. II. How thickness of issue, seasons, affect inquiries. III. How types of offers, products, and coupons affect inquiries. Media/scope, 1959, 3(1-3), 23, 38, 40.—Analysis of 12 million inquiries pulled by 8200 ads in national magazines. Position makes little difference. Inquiries per million of circulation have remained at about the same level since Starch's "Analysis of 5 Million Inquiries" in 1930. Color ads bring about half again as many inquiries as black and white. Large ads bring more inquiries than small, but not in direct proportion. Until a magazine includes 200 pages or more in 1 issue, effect of thickness of issue is slight. Big months for inquiries are February and September, low points are June and

December. Inquiries decline with repetition of offer. Coupons stimulate 3 times as many inquiries as ads without coupons. Among magazines of general circulation, the number of inquiries approximately parallels the number of primary readers, with a moderate bonus from those magazines having more secondary readers per million circulation.—D. W. Twedt.

4304. Starkweather, J. A. (U. California School Medicine) Vocal behaviour: The duration of speech units. Lang. Speech, 1959 (Jul-Sep), 2, 146-153.—"Recordings made of 20 Ss in two role-playing sessions were analyzed to obtain the patterns of the durations of speech units for both the Ss and for the standard-role player. Overall curves of the distributions of durations did not reveal marked differences between the two role-playing sessions. The distribution was then divided into four parts in order to discover which portions might vary with the 3 dimensions of situation, speaker, and listener. The data are interpreted in terms of the proportion of very short utterances as providing feedback and reinforcement from the listener, the proportion of long utterances as related to relatively stable characteristics of the speaker, and those of intermediate length as showing an interaction of speaker and situation."-A. E. Horowits.

4305. Vincent, Michèle. Les classifications d'objets et leur formulation verbale chez l'enfant. [The classification of objects and their verbal formulation with the child.] Psychol. Franc., 1959(Jul), 4, 190-204.—This experiment was designed primarily to describe, under certain conditions, the stages of the appearance and evolution of some language concepts and to investigate certain factors related to their development. A series of test materials was presented to 220 normal boys aged 5-10 years and to 27 deaf-mutes aged 8 years. The deaf-mutes performed at the same level as the 6-year-old normal children.—C. J. Adkins.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE & COUNSELING

4306. Blau, Theodore H. Private practice in clinical psychology. New York: Appleton Century Crofts, 1959. x, 184 p. \$3.00.—"... an organized series of observations on the individual and responsible practice of clinical psychology." The 16 sparsely illustrated chapters are grouped under 4 general headings: Preparation for practice, Clinical functions and procedures, Professional liaison and responsibility, and Additional considerations. The appendix includues directory materials, forms, and records. Half of the references are from The American Psychologist. Intended as a guide for the psychologist considering private practice. 82 refs.—L. A. Ostlund.

4307. Brunner-Orne, Martha. (New England Hosp., Boston) Ward group sessions with hospitalized alcoholics as motivation for psychotherapy. Int. I. group Psychother., 1959(Apr), 9, 219-224.—"Our technique of ward group discussions can be seen to address itself to a problem which modern psychiatry has avoided. Rather than accepting the concept that a patient must be motivated for treatment, or else be untreatable, we feel that our understanding of dynamics has developed to a point where

we may accept the obligation to help a patient develop motivation for treatment."—D. Raylesberg.

4308. Cawte, J. E. Psychology and public mental health. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 92-98.

—A public relations program is needed for mental health services. The psychologist has a role to play in basic research underlying mental health programs. University mental hospitals can: unite the professions of medicine, psychology, and social science; investigate needs and recommend services; and train the personnel needed to provide the services.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

4309. Dreikurs, Rudolf. (Chicago Medical School) A humanistic view of sex. Humanist, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 19, 84-92.—Factors underlying "the sexual dilemma of civilized man" are considered. One of these is the social relationships between the sexes. "If both sexes were free from domination and, consequently, of equal social status, sex would probably no longer cause turmoil and conflicts." The problem of developing a new code of sexual behavior is considered.—A. E. Kwenzli.

4310. Dugan, Willias E. (Ed.) Proceedings of the Minnesota Counselors Association Midwinter Conference, 1958: Counseling points of view. Minneapolis, Minn.: Univer. Minnesota Press, 1959. vii, 48 p. \$1.50.-Williamson discusses "Some Issues Underlying Counseling Theory and Practice" as they pertain to: forms and record keeping, the social context wherein individuality is to be achieved, self perception versus external appraisal, value systems and counselor neutrality, voluntary versus compulsory counseling relationships, empathic understanding and language communication, goals in counseling. In "Lessons I Have Learned in Counseling with Individuals," Rogers states that the counselor's recognition of the positive directional tendencies which exist in individuals, and his ability to understand and accept himself and the realities of life, enable him to be more understanding and accepting of clients and less inclined to rush in, or try to manipulate the goals and purposes of others. The 3rd section is devoted to a panel discussion and questions raised as a result of discussion-group deliberations following the presentations by the main speakers.-I. Linnick.

4311. Fox, Charlotte. (YWCA, Santa Monica, Calif.) The psychological value of childbirth training. Child-Fam. Dig., 1959, 18, 82-85.—Childbirth training employs a 3-point approach: (a) an exercise program teaches physical techniques with resultant confidence in the body's ability to perform its job, (b) an information program reduces anxiety by explaining what happens during pregnancy and childbirth, (c) the group-dynamic structure of the class permits the development of supportive student-student and student-instructor relationships. During childbirth the trained mother is prepared to handle pain, cooperate with medical personnel, maintain self-control, see her child born in an atmosphere of dignity, and experience a feeling of achievement. Childbirth training encourages breast feeding and rooming it, accords a participant role to the father, and permits the child to grow up with a positive attitude toward childbearing.—Author abstract.

4312. Friedemann, Adolf. (Fischerweg 6, Biel, Switzerland) Geistige Hygiene. [Mental hygiene.]

Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1959, 18, 144-159.— A historical essay on the young science of mental prophylaxis, discussing issues, contributors, and trends.—J. W. House.

4313. Haley, Jay. (Stanford U.) An interactional explanation of hypnosis. Amer. J. clin. Hypnosis, 1958 (Oct), 1, 41-57.—The perceptual and somatic experiences of the hypnotic S are considered the product of the relationship between hypnotist and S with the emphasis on the interaction, which is observable, rather than on the subjective experiences of the S, which are conjecture.—M. V. Kline.

4314. Lesser, William Morris. (Michigan State U.) The relationship between counseling progress and empathic understanding. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3367.—Abstract.

4315. Lewis, William A. (Community High School, Blue Island, Ill.) Emotional adjustment and need satisfaction of hospital patients. J. counsel. Psychol., 1959, 6, 127–131.—1 group of "adjusted" hospitalized nonpsychiatric male veterans was compared with a group of "maladjusted" hospitalized psychiatric male veterans in order to investigate the relationship between emotional adjustment, amount of need satisfaction, and ability to differentiate means of obtaining need satisfaction. The criterion measure of adjustment was based on the MMPI and the need-measures were based on the Personal Preference Schedule. The results indicated that the adjusted group gained more need satisfaction than the maladjusted group.—M. M. Reece.

4316. McCabe, Alice R., Eisenberg, Morton S., Leyendecker, Gertrude T., & Pyrke, Marjorie. Factors influencing the selection of clients for psychiatric or casework treatment. Soc. Casewk., 1959 (Apr.), 40, 169–177.—An analysis of data based on 88 cases revealed some useful and specific criteria for determining whether a client should be referred to psychiatric treatment or casework treatment.—L. B. Costin.

4317. McNeely, Deldon Anne. (Louisiana State U.) The effect of examiners' anxiety on the verbalizations of clients. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3369-3370.—Abstract.

4318. Malamud, William. Fundamentals of a mental health research program. Neuropsychiatry, 1959, 5, 101-125.—Basic research in schizophrenia must regard disease as a dynamic process rather than a pathological state, and must emphasize the meaning of disease to patient and to physician. The patient as person is a focus.—W. L. Wilkins.

4319. Mintz, Elizabeth Emmons. (New York U.) Relationships between diagnostic errors and personal anxieties of psychologists. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3370.—Abstract.

4320. Murphy, Gardner. (Topeka, Kans.) Self-realization and mental health. Bull. Menninger Clim., 1959 (May), 23, 81-84.—Self-realization is relative to potentials which, when stated negatively, can be made rather clear, but the primary clinical and educational task should be the exploration of a child's potentialities rather than of his weaknesses. Especially at the level of esthetic, social, and creative appraisal our studies are inept. We need research on the influence of group life in school upon the develop-

ment of healthy personalities. Resources of the longitudinal method (the California Adolescent Growth Study, the Fels Institude Studies) should be brought into relation to yearly assessments of actual mental health level.—W. A. Varvel.

4321. Parry, J. (British Air Ministry) The place of personality appraisal in vocational selection. Occup. Psychol., 1959(Jul), 33, 149-156.—This address to the British Psychological Society discusses the job requirements of immediate skill acquisition and supervision, and current assessment procedures of group situation and projection test.—M. York.

4322. Piéron, H. Le problème de la motivation et son importance. [The problem and importance of motivation.] BINOP, 1959 (Jan-Feb), 15, 3-10.—A counselor's tasks are essentially helping clients to choose modes of activity. These choices are really problems in motivation. Acts may be purely biologically motivated, or they may be motivated by factors which are combinations of biological and learned drives. Recent neurological studies have pointed to greater biological foundation for certain motives than might have been heretofore admitted. Reference is made to specific drives such as sleep, thirst, pleasure, domination, communication as means of fulfilling certain needs. Indirect modes of satisfying these needs may be the basis of money or tokens as motivating forces.—F. M. Douglass.

4323. Seitz, Philip F. D. (Inst. Psychoanalysis, Chicago) Anxiety. Humanist, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 19, 93–103.—The functions of anxiety in normal behavior, as well as in mental and physical disease, are discussed. Both the phylogenesis and ontogenesis of anxiety are considered, with emphasis on the concepts of "vigilance" and "excessive stimulation."—A. E. Kuenzli.

4324. Weil, Edmund. Work block: The role of work in mental health. Part II. Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev., 1959, 46(2), 99–125.—(see 34: 2979) Work placates the superego. Inability to work is one of the most serious psychic disorders. For every disturbance in the power to achieve a mature love relationship there is a corresponding disturbance in the area of work. The causes of work disturbances are as varied and numerous as the vicissitudes of the instincts, identifications, and images. "The fixations on infantile stages of development and modes of relating and the persistence of early self-images with their helplessness and insecurity are destructive both of good object relations and of ability to work, and the two disturbances are thus intimately related and mutually illuminating." 20 refs.—D. Prager.

4325. Whatley, Charles D. (U. Oklahoma) Social attitudes toward discharged mental patients. Soc. Probl., 1959, 6, 313-320.—A study of the social distance attitudes of 2001 persons in Louisiana toward discharged mental patients indicates that such persons are willing to associate with former mental patients significantly more often in impersonal, secondary group situations than in primary group situations. Thus, discharged patients risk a certain amount of social isolation in primary group situations, a risk with serious implications in the quest for rehabilitation.—R. M. Frumkin.

(See also Abstracts 3678, 4295, 4570, 4602, 4633)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

4326. Annesley, P. T. (Park Prewett Hosp., Hampshire, England) Group psychotherapy and rehabilitation of longstay patients. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Apr.), 9, 167–175.—An increased discharge rate for long-stay patients in a state mental hospital was obtained by opening a mixed ward for the specific purpose of rehabilitation. The use of group psychotherapy is one of the major techniques of treatment employed.—D. Raylesberg.

4327. Bandler, Bernard. Health oriented psychotherapy. Psychosom. Med., 1959 (May-Jun), 21, 177-181.—In history taking and in psychotherapy, "the knowledge of what went right, and why and how and with whom, and under what conditions, opens up more avenues for helping the patient than a more exclusive knowledge of what went wrong." It is posited that health orientation provides information useful to the therapist that "pathology oriented" knowledge cannot provide. The historical stress placed upon the "dynamics of disease" leads to a "partial and incomplete understanding of the patient." —L. A. Pennington.

4328. Benassy, M. Notes pour une conférence sur la théorie du transfert. [Notes for a seminar on transference theory.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (May-Jun), 23, 353-366.—Transference of identical elements, as used in psychology, is applicable to psychoanalysis. Theories of transference: it is a product of a disposition to transference, constituted by a certain quantity of libido in waiting and by a resistance which replaces the memory by action; it is a product of a repetition compulsion. Provocation of transference depends in large measure on the analyst's attitude. It can not be formalized in a precise theory, but depends on the general theory that one accepts.—
G. Rubin-Rabson.

4329. Bouvet, M. Résistance et transfert. [Resistance and transference.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (May-Jun), 23, 367-379.—Resistance to transference must lst be seen as part of general resistance. The author reviews the varieties of transference resistance and their reduction. The effects of resistance do not permit real integration of the ego. Analysis tends to become an end in itself, not a form of therapy.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4330. Dailey, Charles A. The natural structure of the life history. Vita Humana, 1959, 2, 11–24.—
"The 'Method of Events' is an analyzing procedure. Its objective is to simplify the life history into its constituent 'events' without distorting it. An event is a brief episode of activity which takes place at a specific time and place, and in response to a specific situation." Life histories of 175 industrial leaders were analyzed by this method.—S. L. Ornstein.

4331. Deutsch, H. Psychoanalytic therapy in the light of follow-up. J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass., 1959 (Jul), 7, 445–458.—Analysts who nourish unlimited therapeutic ambitions will be frustrated. Analysis conquers only parts of psychogenesis which show as conflicts or developmental failures. Analysis does not eliminate the original sources of neurosis. Analysis helps to achieve better ability to change neurotic frustrations into valid compensations. "The dependence of psychic harmony on certain conditions makes immunity unattainable."—D. Prager.

4332. Devereux, George. A psychoanalytic scrutiny of certain techniques of direct analysis. Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev., 1959, 46(2), 45-65.— The management of transference, of aggression, of sexuality, of reality, of interpretations, and of narcissism by the analyst doing direct analysis is described. Direct analysis is a discovery rather than an invention. It can be formulated in terms of already established analytic techniques and taught to adequately analyzed therapists. 27 refs.—D. Prager.

4333. Endo, Tsutomu, & Fax, L. J. Counseling and juveniles. Tokyo, Japan: Iwasaki Book Co., 1958. 159 p.—An introduction to client-centered counseling with summaries of the authors' own experiences. 66% of the 50 delinquents aged from 8 to 17 were helped by client-centered counseling. Average times of interview with successful cases were 8, and all of the cases which continued more than 10 times were successful. Rate of success with those who were more than 12 years old and had an IQ over 76 was 80%. Foster-family care with 6 severely disturbed delinquent boys is described. After an unstable and then an aggressive acting-out period, the boys became gradually constructive in the extraordinarily permissive atmosphere.—K. Mizushima.

4334. Finesinger, Jacob E., & Kellam, Sheppard G. (U. Maryland) Permissiveness: Its definition, usefulness and application in psychotherapy. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1959 (May), 115, 992-996.—Confusion resulting from a clear definition of the term "permissiveness" is discussed and the reasons for it are suggested. The authors also suggest that authoritative and permissive behaviors should be interactive rather than contradictory.—N. H. Pronko.

4335. Fried, Edrita. Clinical aspects of adult therapy: II. Some connections between sexuality and ego organization. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 29, 391-401.—(see 34: 4337) Disturbances in interpersonal relationships which are not accompanied by some physical malfunctioning are corrected more easily than disturbances associated with somatic malfunctioning. This holds for sexual difficulties also. The relations between negating responses in the oral period and later sexual disturbances need to be explored. The primary forms of sexual malfunctioning can be caused by ego defects.—R. E. Perl.

4336. Frosch, J. Transference derivatives of the family romance. J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass., 1959 (Jul), 7, 503-522.—Patients with an undue unsublimated persistence of the family romance frequently come for treatment with a readiness to develop transference which contains within it the ingredients of the family romance. In such patients family romance derivatives contribute to the content as well as the creation of the transference proper. The relatively late appearance of the family romance in psychic development makes it more readily discernible during treatment, thereby facilitating the thorough working through so necessary for successful analysis.—D. Prager.

4337. Glatzer, Henriette T. Clinical aspects of adult therapy: I. Notes on the preoedipal phantasy. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 29, 383-390.—Case material is presented to illustrate the fact that with oral neurotics it is important to analyze down to the deeply repressed and regressed passive

oral fixations on the "bad mother" image. 16 refs.— R. E. Perl.

4338. Goldsmith, Jerome M., Krohn, Harry; Ochroch, Ruth, & Kagan, Norman. Changing the delinquent's concept of school. Workshop, 1956. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 29, 249-265 .-The school at Hawthorne Cedar Knolls, according to Goldsmith, forms an integral part of the treatment team and is a major professional discipline participating in the hour-by-hour management of the child. Krohn describes the development of a class for aggressive delinquents. A psychological analysis of learning disturbances is given by Ochroch, who divides the children into 2 groups: those for whom the learning difficulty is related primarily to their negative attitudes, values, and self-images; and those in whom subtle impairments have occurred and for whom the real difficulties have a reciprocal, reinforcing relationship with the negative attitudes. Kagan gives a case history of a class, describing classroom behavior of the boys, the role of the teacher, and the use of the curriculum.-R. E. Perl.

4339. Greenacre, P. Certain technical problems in the transference relationship. J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass., 1959 (Jul), 7, 484–502.—"I suppose fundamentally my paper attempts to suggest caution in regard to the introduction of active procedures, since these may undermine the patient's sense of autonomy, and risk establishing an actual relationship in the transference which may be more powerful than the corresponding one of the infantile neurosis, and have a confirmatory effect on the neurosis."—D. Prager.

4340. Gregory, Caesar C., & Jacobs, Durand F. (VA Hosp., Marion, Ind.) The member-employee program as a therapeutic agent. J. counsel. Psychol., 1959, 6, 121-126.—Examples are given of discharged member-employees to show a similarity related to the therapeutic aspects. "To our knowledge, it is the change in the self concept acquired through this planned series of successful life experiences that is the active therapeutic agent in the M-E-P." The role of the supervisor and other factors are discussed.—M. Reece.

4341. Hora, Thomas. Psychotherapy, existence, and religion. Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev., 1959, 46(2), 91-98.—We must aim in therapy for ontic integration rather than personality integration. Each human being has a specific way of being in this world. Ontic characteristics are being-able-to-be, being-allowed-to-be, and having-to-be in this world. The chief characteristic of the existential therapeutic process is a being-together of the therapist and patient in the spirit of letting-be which is not to be mistaken for leaving-alone. 15 refs.—D. Prager.

4342. Jervis, Frederick Martin. (Columbia U.) The meaning of a positive self-concept. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3355-3356.—Abstract.

4343. Kohut, H. Introspection, empathy, and psychoanalysis: An examination of the relationship between mode of observation and theory. J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass., 1959 (Jul), 7, 459-483.— Defects in psychoanalytic concepts are "due to neglect of the fact that psychoanalytic theory—the theory of an empirical science—is derived from the field of inner experiences observed through introspection and empathy."—D. Prager.

4344. Lawton, M. Powell. The screening value of the Cornell Medical Index. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 352-356.—The index distinguishes between degrees of psychiatric illness. It was found that various CMI scores consistently measured psychopathology.—A. A. Kramish.

4345. Niederland, William G. (State U. New York Downstate Medical Center) Further remarks on river symbolism. J. Hillside Hosp., 1959 (Jan-Apr.), 8, 109-114.—"... very schematic outline with brief examples" to illustrate the relationship between manifest "river symbolism" and early childhood experiences such as birth, brother-sister sexual curiosity, urethral and anal conflicts, and "castration fear and threat of death in the oedipal setting."—G. Y. Kenyon.

4346. Pascal, Gerald R. (U. Tennessee) Behavioral change in the clinic: A systematic approach. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1959. viii, 128 p. \$4.75.—"Since the gross behavior of the human organism in response to environmental stimuli has never been systematically studied the only sources of psychologic principles applicable to changing gross human behavior are those from the animal laboratory and the experimental human laboratory concerned with restricted responses to limited stimulus situations. Using these sources it has been possible to derive a systematic approach to changing gross human behavior that, after several years of application, seems practicable and communicable." The monograph outlines hypothetic constructs derived, offers illustrative experiments, and discusses unresolved issues.—H. P. David.

4347. Pentony, P. The therapist's function in client-centered therapy. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 106-112.—"The trend within the client-centered orientation appears to be part of a general movement toward convergence among the different approaches in psychotherapy. With increasing attention being given to objective studies of process and outcome, and with improved communication in which phonographic recordings and films are playing a part, the isolation of the different schools is being broken down and the dividing lines are becoming blurred."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

4348. Pfeffer, A. Z. A procedure for evaluating the results of psychoanalysis. J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass., 1959(Jul), 7, 418-444.—The usefulness of follow-up interviews by analysts other than the treating analyst over a short and long range period, as a means of elucidating the vicissitudes of specific residual problems in relation to continuing postanalytic maturation and changing external circumstances.—D. Prager.

4349. Prall, Robert C. (Chr.), Goodrich, D. Wells; Raush, Harold L., Behrens, Marjorie L., & Sherman, Alida. Observational research with emotionally disturbed children: Session I, Symposium, 1958. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr), 29, 223-248.—Observational research poses many methodological problems. Goodrich makes the point that the laboratory is particularly adapted to studying stress or testing a few specific hypotheses about personality functioning. The residential institution provides an opportunity to observe ego strengths. The psychotherapy session is useful in uncovering

pathological fantasies and defense operations. Raush discusses observations in multiple settings within residential treatment; different situations produce different behavior. Behrens and Sherman describe the technique of participant observations of family interaction in the home. Observable overt behavior in the home helps define characteristic family functioning and reveals underlying emotional patterns.—R. E. Perl.

4350. Riese, Hertha. (Educational Therapy Center, Richmond, Va.) Educational therapy: A methodical approach to the problem of the "untreatable" child. Group Psychother., 1959 (Mar), 12, 58-66.—A description of the method used in the daycare Educational Therapy Center in Richmond, a mental hygiene clinic operating under the Mental Hygiene Act. The clinic offers the following: intensive psychiatric social work with families, no "waiting list" at intake, individual psychotherapy, academic studies and "life" in the day-care group the year around, play and recreation. Some of the results of psychotherapy based on a small random sampling of test results showed increases in IQ and in 1 instance, an increase of 20 points. Also, 1 nonreader achieved a mental growth of 3 years after 1 year of therapy.—S. Kasman.

4351. Riesman, David. (Harvard U.) Some observations on interviewing in a state mental hospital. Bull. Menninger Clin., 1959 (Jan), 23, 7-19.—A trained nurse, a male Negro social worker, a clinical psychologist, and a female resident in psychiatry conducted interviews, respectively, with a paranoid ex-army sergeant, an elderly white man from the South, a surly adolescent delinquent, and an elderly schizophrenic—a semiliterate widow who had come to the United States from Ireland many years ago. Discussion centers upon the social-psychological factors involved in clinical interviewing. Caste and class differences, occupational stereotypes, masculine and feminine roles, and recent changes in American family paterns all influence communication in the interview. Permissiveness may not always be indicated nor should the possibility of "tandem" therapy be categorically dismissed. 18-item bibliog.—W. A. Varvel.

4352. Roquebrune, G. Aspects génétiques et typologiques des résultats obtenus à une épreuve projective. [Genetic and typologic aspects of results obtained by a projective test.] Enfance, 1959 (Jan-Feb). No. 1, 29-47.—To contribute to the validation of TAT results, responses to 2 plates (V and VI) are studied. Ss consist of 256 boys and 117 girls ranging in age from 8 through 17. The relation of aspects of the picture attended to, the kinds of stories told, and the themes are related to age and sex and reported in considerable detail. Differences in themes and in manner of responding may be related more to the personal characteristics of individuals, but some generalizations are thought justified. Girls are more imaginative and are slower to respond to the restraints imposed by the reality situation of the picture. Boys become more imaginative as they gradually cease to rebel against restrictive discipline.—

S. S. Marzolf.

4353. Sauguet, H. Notes pour une introduction à un colloque sur le contre-transfert. [Notes for an introduction to a seminar on counter-transference.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (May-Jun), 23,

393-408.—Various definitions of counter transference reveal its slow historical growth and the recognition of analysts of their own resistances in handling it in therapeutic sessions. The clinical situation respects the anonymity of the patient, not of the analyst. The analyst should not forget that taboos, myths, and resistances can appear in subtle forms.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4354. Schafer, Roy. Generative empathy in the treatment situation. Psychoanal. Quart., 1959 (Jul), 28, 342-373.—"Generative empathy is a sublimated creative act in personal relationships which combines the gratifications of intimate union with the recognition and enhancement of separateness and personal development of both persons involved. Such identification as is involved differs from the identifications which permanently modify the ego, for optimally it remains segregated within the ego, suspendible, and available for contemplation and reality testing."—L. N. Solomon.

4355. Schlumberger, M. Expression du transfert dans les rêves. [Expression of transference in dreams.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (May-Jun), 23, 381-392.—The dream is the 1st and the most normal attempt at adjustment. Neurosis appears when the dream has failed. Transference is a displacement of desires on the person of the analyst. The dream may be a defense against close relations with the analyst.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4356. Sinha, Durganand. Test-retest variations in answers to personal data form. Educ. Psychol., Delhi, 1958 (Sep), 5, 159-163.—Before and after responses of 150 Ss on selected variables were subjected to analysis of reliability. All variables, excepting those of annual income and economic conditions, seemed to conform to studies reported by Mosteller, Vaughn, and Reynolds. Discrepancies may be due to a resistance on the part of respondents to report specific type of information as well as to certain limitations inherent in the questionnaire technique.—H.

4357. Strean, Herbert S. The use of the patient as consultant. Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev., 1959, 46(2), 36-44.—The therapist plays the role of the passive recipient of the patients' teachings. This technique can be used at the beginning of treatment or at certain other crucial phases. As the patient reveals a different set of resistances, the therapeutic technique must be modified.—D. Prager.

4358. van Kaam, Adrian L. (Brandeis U.) Phenomenal analysis: Exemplified by a study of the experience of "really feeling understood." J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 66-72.—365 high school seniors and college students were requested to write "how you feel when you feel that you are really being understood by somebody." The method of analysis is presented and compared with other approaches.—A. R. Howard.

4359. Visher, John S. Brief psychotherapy in a mental hygiene clinic. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Apr), 13, 331-342.—Aspects of a program of abbreviated psychotherapy in a mental hygiene clinic are described: (a) The administrative development of a program, (b) a case which illustrates method and results of brief psychotherapy, (c) criteria for the selection of patients for brief therapy from among

the numerous applicants, (d) special techniques which have been found useful.—L. M. Solomon.

4360. Weiner, Daniel N., & Raths, Otto N. Contributions of the mental hygiene clinic team to clinic decisions. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr), 29, 350-356.—Diagnoses and prognoses made by individual clinic team members independently before and after team meetings showed no discipline to be superior, nor were there any significant changes following the team meetings. Perhaps interdisciplinary mental hygiene teams should be used for other functions that may be more dependent upon the team approach.—R. E. Perl.

4361. Whiteman, Dorit B. (New York U.) An experimental study of the Rorschach apperceptive type. Dissertation Abstr., 1959(Jun), 19, 3376.—Abstract.

4362. Winer, Frank. (Postgraduate Center Psychotherapy, NYC) Psychoanalytic psychotherapy and casework: Treatment of choice. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Jul), 13, 651-661.—There is an aspect of casework which constitutes treatment and, in certain instances, is appropriately to be regarded as an alternative to psychoanalytic therapy. Several criteria are discussed which can be utilized in determining treatment of choice.—L. N. Solomon.

4363. Wolf, Stewart. (U. Oklahoma School Medicine) The pharmacology of placebos. Pharmacol. Rev., 1959, 11, 689-704.—A placebo effect is defined as "any effect attributable to a pill, potion, or procedure, but not to its pharmacodynic or specific properties." Topics discussed include history of the placebo, the power of meaningful stimulation to produce striking bodily effects, toxic effects of placebos, mechanisms of placebo action, role of the unconscious, place of the placebo in therapy and in therapeutic research, detection of the placebo reactor, and variability in response to placebos. 79-item bibliog.—G. A. Heise.

4364. Wolstein, Benjamin. The unconscious present in analytic therapy. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Apr.), 13, 283–297.—"... the patient's past, as he experiences and discusses it with the analyst, is a contemporaneous phenomenon. His history, as he communicates it... has its orientation in the present. Although one present, as it weaves into another, has threads of the past in its texture, the reflective memory of an event does not capture the actual quality of its experience." 24 refs.—L. N. Solomon.

4365. Wright, Fred H. (VA Hosp., Tuscaloosa, Ala.) The exit unit program for psychiatric patients. J. counsel. Psychol., 1959, 6, 116–120.—The effect of counseling was investigated in experimental and control groups. "It may be concluded on the basis of at least the environmental criteria used in this study that the Exit Unit facilitated the transition to productive community life."—M. M. Reece.

4366. Zucker, Luise J. Ego weakness, ego defenses and ego strengthening techniques. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959(Jul), 13, 614-634.—The concept of ego boundaries and its implications in relation to psychotherapy are reviewed. 2 cases are discussed to show the interplay between ego weakness, ego defenses, and ego strengthening techniques.—L. M. Solomon.

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

4367. Ackner, B., & Pampiglione, G. (Maudsley Hosp., London) An evaluation of the sedation threshold test. J. psychosom. Res., 1959 (May), 3, 271–281.—The sedation threshold devised by Shagass (see 34: 4410) measures the onset of slurred speech, combined with the observation of certain changes appearing in EEG frontal fast activity, in response to intravenous injections of sodium amytal. It has been claimed to be an index of anxiety, tension, therapeutic change, and an aid in differential diagnosis. In this study the speech was tape recorded and the injection was continued till S was silent. 3 judges could not determine the sedation threshold in 33 of the 60 cases because of unreliability in determining the onset of slurred speech and the requisite EEG pattern. No significant correlations were found with anxiety ratings or psychiatric diagnosis. 16 refs.—W. G. Shipman.

4368. Beech, H. R. An experimental investigation of sexual sympolism in anorexia nervosa employing a subliminal stimulation technique: Preliminary report. Psychosom. Med., 1959 (Jul-Aug), 21, 277-280.—Certain theorists have assumed an associative link between ideas of sex and food in anxiety nervosa. This clinical view is tested experimentally by a patient's free association to 25 neutral and 5 sex words presented "just below the threshold for 'conscious' recognition." This hypothesis was confirmed. The method is recommended for exploration of this and other hypothesized associations.—L. A. Pennington.

4369. Bendig, A. W. "Social Desirability" and "Anxiety" variables in the IPAT Anxiety Scale. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 377.—The 40-item Cattell and 39-item Edwards SD scales were administered to male and female students. All scores obtained except Difference score (DS), seem to measure "social desirability." Covert Anxiety score is not a useful measure of "anxiety."—A. A. Kramish.

4370. Brooks, Marjorie O., & Phillips, Leslie. The cognitive significance of Rorschach developmental scores. J. Pers., 1958 (Jun), 26, 268-290.—
"This study explored the cognitive significance of Rorschach genetic indices within the framework of Werner's developmental psychology. A number of cognitive tasks were employed. Each task was doubly classified, both in reference to Werner's paired-opposites and to stages of cognitive development. Neither genetically low nor genetically high Rorschach scores showed any consistent pattern of relationships with the classification of tasks according to stages of cognitive development." 32 refs.—A. Rosen.

4371. Cartwright, Rosalind Dymond. (U. Chicago) A note on the Rorschach prognostic rating scale. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1959, **6**, 160–162.—Additional data are given to support the "Strength Score," based on the Rorschach, which had been presented previously as a prognostic indicator. (see 33: 6330)—*M. Reece*.

4372. Chiappo, Leopoldo H. (U. San Marcos, Lima) The Noetic-Perceptive Configuration Test and impairment of the abstract attitude in brainingured patients. J. indiv. Psychol., 1959 (May), 15, 93-99.—The first brief description of the test in

English, and some results that support Goldstein's views relating to loss of the abstract attitude and related findings. 15 refs.—A. R. Howard.

4373. Cox, F. N., & Leaper, Patricia M. General and test anxiety scales for children. Aust. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 11, 70-80.—Sarason's Test and General Anxiety Scales for Children have been adapted by the authors for use in Australia. The article presents information concerning the nature of the scales, their reception by Australian children, "standardization procedures used and some evidence pertaining to the reliability and validity of the scales."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

4374. Crawford, Paul L. The relative sensitivity of the LAIS, WAIS, and PM (Porteus Maze) in differentiating between psychopathic and psychotic patients in a mental hospital. Psychol. Serv. Cent. J., 1959, 11, 93-97.—A comparison of the performance of hospitalized psychotic and psychopathic patients on the LAIS, WAIS, and PM showed that psychotics scored significantly lower on all test sections. Psychopathic patients scored significantly lower (.01 level) on the nonverbal sections than on the verbal sections of each test. The findings of this study indicate that the LAIS and the PM are more sensitive than the WAIS in differentiating between psychopaths and psychotics.—F. J. Goldstein.

4375. de Renzi, E., & Gatti, B. La personalita sociopatica alla luce dell'indagine psicodiagnostica. [The sociopathic personality as seen through psychodiagnostic investigation.] Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat., 1958 (Sep-Dec), 19, 510-558.—23 aggressive sociopathic Ss are administered the Wechsler-Bellevue, Rorschach, MMPI, and Rosenzweig P-F tests. The Rorschach seemed to be the most valuable instrument for psychological and clinical investigation while the MMPI seemed to be unreliable from the clinical point of view. The Rosenzweig test failed to point out aggressive traits in those patients with a history of aggressive behavior. Italian, French, English, and German summaries. 31-item bibliog.—D. A. Santora.

4376. de Renzi, E., Isotti, M., & Saraval, A. L'influenza del sesso e dell'eta sul test di Rorschach dell'italiano adulto normale. [The influence of sex and age on the Rorschach in the normal adult Italian.] Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat., 1958 (Sepbec), 19, 497-507.—300 Ss had less variation in responses than anticipated. Men have more of a tendency to give dr responses while women give more d. Ss between the ages of 40 and 60 have a smaller number of rejections and m responses than those between 20 and 40. Implications are discussed. Italian, French, English, and German summaries.—D. A. Santora.

4377. de Zeeuw, J. Color preference in psychodiagnostics. The Hague, Netherlands: Staatsdrukkerij en Uitgenerijbedrijf, 1957. 56 p.—An English summary of a larger work in the Dutch language. Theoretical implications of color as a psychodiagnostic tool are reviewed. The experimental test and method of administration are described. Ss were requested to rank color stimuli in order of preference and to rate them, as "pleasant," "medium," "unpleasant." 1050 males and females comprised the research groups. Results are reported in 26 tables. 228 refs.—A. F. Greenwald.

4378. Ditman, Keith S., & Whittlesey, John R. B. Comparison of the LSD-25 experience and delirium tremens. AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat., 1959 (Jul), 1, 47-57.—70 Ss (lysergic acid diethylamide) and 20 alcoholic Ss were asked to sort 300 cards, each experientially descriptive. Similarities and differences in the experiences of the 2 groups are set forth. The card sort provides a "method by which one can make comparisons using different drugs and dosages on different populations in varied psychological and physical environments."—L. A. Pennington.

4379. Ducros, Marie-Marguerite. Des résponses fournie aux "fables de Düss" par les enfants vivant dans un milieu familial anormal. [Some responses to the Düss fables by children living in abnormal family environments.] Enfance, 1959 (Mar-Apr), No. 2, 153-180.—4 fables, responses to which are intended to reveal parent identification choice, jealousy or "primal-scene" shock, aggressiveness toward others or self, and anxiety or self-punishment, were presented to 300 children seen in a mental hygiene clinic in Saint-Étienne. This group was divided into 5 subgroups on the basis of the following family types: normal, "accidentally" broken, notoriously poor management, divorced parents, and irregular. Results are tabulated in considerable detail. The fables serve as a means of evaluating affective status, at least in a preliminary way, and are a valuable aid to diagnosis.—S. S. Marzolf.

4380. Feffer, Melvin H. The cognitive implications of role taking behavior. J. Pers., 1959 (Jun), 27, 152-168.—"35 normal male adults were given the RTT (Role Taking Task) and the Rorschach test. Two independent assessments of cognitive development were made, the first based on the formal analysis of role taking, and the second on the developmental indices of the Rorschach. As predicted, the two assessments of cognitive level were associated and, accordingly, empirical support was provided for the use of the RTT as a means of evaluating level of cognitive development."—A. Rosen.

4381. Garfield, Sol L., & Sineps, Jon. An appraisal of Taulbee and Sisson's "Configurational Analysis of MMPI Profiles of Psychiatric Groups."

1. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug.), 23, 333–335.—(see 33: 1330) The Taulbee and Sisson profile method is questioned. There is doubt that it differentiates between schizophrenics and neurotics. The technique does not represent a good diagnostic measure when applied to a variety of cases.—A. A. Kramish.

4382. Gottesman, Irving I. More construct validation of the Ego Strength scale. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 342-346.—The Ego Strength scale discriminates between psychiatric and nonpsychiatric population. Differentiation between degrees of incapacity or between delinquent adolescents and nondelinquents did not occur. The scale is questionable when used to predict favorable response to psychotherapy.—A. A. Kramish.

4383. Hanley, Charles. (Michigan State U.) Responses to the wording of personality test items. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 261-265.—Different types of acquiescent behavior are determined by the interpretation Ss make of key words in items. Studies of "acquiescence" in tests, and investigations of the "acquiescent personality," require attention to

item wording before results can be definitive.—A. A. Kramish.

4384. Howard, William. (Central Louisiana State Hosp.) Validities of WAIS short forms in a psychiatric population. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 282.—Reliable estimates of the intelligence of psychiatric patients can be made on the short forms.—A. A. Kramish.

4385. Kagan, Jerome. (Fels Research Inst., Yellow Springs, O.) The stability of TAT fantasy and stimulus ambiguity. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 266-271.—The long-term stability of a fantasy motive or press is dependent on the ambiguity of the fantasy stimulus for that content. A theme in reaction to an ambiguous stimulus may be a less sensitive indicator of a motivational predisposition than a theme in reaction to a nonambiguous stimulus. The stability of the content was related to the presence of a stimulus which had a tendency to elicit the theme in question. 20 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

4386. Karr, Chadwick. (U. Washington) A comparison of EPPS scores obtained from the standard forced-choice procedure and a rating-scale procedure. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3382-3383.—Abstract.

4387. Klett, C. James, & Lasky, Julian J. (VA Central NP Research Unit, Perry Point, Md.) Agreement among raters on the Multidimensional Scale for Rating Psychiatric Patients. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 281.—Agreement among raters was consistent. The results supplement other reported studies.—A. A. Kramish.

4388. Kramer, C. Les qualités métrologiques du Test de Frustration Rosenzweig. [The measurement qualities of the Rosenzweig Frustration test.] Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech., 1959(Jan-Jun), 8, 165-167.—An analysis of P-F test protocols indicated that its scoring and test-retest reliabilities are superior to any other test of the same nature and objective with the exception of the Van Lennep Four-Picture Test. A series of experiments revealed that the test is valid in certain of its aspects.—V. Sanua.

4389. Leiter, Russell Graydon. (Portsmouth Receiving Hosp., Ohio) The Leiter Standardized Profile and a system of psychological nomenclature for mental illness. Psychol. Serv. Cent. J., 1959, 11, 77–87.—The Leiter Standardized Profile has high reliability of ranking and is suggested for diagnostic usage in which the criterion of social adequacy is utilized. Full details of procedure are not presented, but the profile ratings of 2 groups of patients with a total N of 414 showed high reliability. The profiles fell consistently into 7 different patterns which seem to go along with psychiatric diagnostic categories and "predict" social adequacy on a face validity basis. The field follow-up for the group of patients is yet to be done. "When psychological definitions and psychological measures (rank in a hierarchy of social adequacy) of mental illness are used, the discrete mental illnesses, as defined by psychiatry, can be arranged on a continuum in terms of degree of impairment of social sufficiency" is the conclusion of the author.—F. J. Goldstein.

4390. Levine, Murray; Spivack, George, & Wight, Byron. The inhibition process, Rorschach human movement responses, and intelligence:

Some further data. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 306-312.—M production between organics and other diagnoses showed no significant difference in adult populations. The adolescent populations diagnosed as chronic brain syndrome, schizophrenia, and personality and emotional disorders had higher IQs with more M. M and IQ relationship seems consistent in most any population. 40 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

4391. Liggett, John. The paired use of projective stimuli. Brit. J. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 50, 269-275.-7 vague "portraits" were sorted by the method of paired comparison for a number of different per-The Ss consisting of 80 sonality characteristics. normal individuals and 80 psychiatric outpatients divided into subgroups according to age, intelligence, and sex. All males were partially retested several months after 1st testing and given Allport's Ascendance-Submission Reaction Study. Normal and psychiatric Ss differed in the importance they appeared to attach to specific personality characteristics and in the consistency with which they made their judgments. A new and adapted brief graphical method is suggested for the computation of agreement and disagreement between sortings and the consistency of choice.—C. M. Franks.

4392. Lipton, Herbert; Kaden, Stanley, & Phillips, Leslie. Rorschach scores and decontextualization: A developmental view. J. Pers., 1958 (Jun), 26, 291-302.—The concept of decontextualization (separation of an element from its context or totality) was evaluated for providing understanding of certain relationships between Rorschach indices and a battery of cognitive tasks. Relationships were found between tests measuring 2 types of decontextualization and scores on Rorschach indices of low, intermediate, and high developmental levels of perceptual function. 18 refs.—A. Rosen.

4393. Liverant, Shephard. (Ohio State U.) MMPI differences between parents of disturbed and nondisturbed children. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 256-260.—The MMPI scales strongly supported the clinical impression that both fathers and mothers of disturbed children are significantly more maladjusted than the fathers and mothers of nondisturbed children. The study failed to establish definitive relationships between parental pathology and the kinds of behavior problems exhibited by their children. The mothers of the schizophrenic and neurotic children showed less disturbance on the MMPI than the mothers of acting-out and physically complaining children. There is a tendency for the parents of the schizophrenic and neurotic children to have a somewhat higher socioeconomic status than the parents of the other groups. Relating MMPI syndromes to various behavior problems met with failure.-A. A. Kramish.

4394. Marlowe, David. Relationships among direct and indirect measures of the achievement motive and overt behavior. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 329–332.—No relationship was indicated between the Personal Preference Schedule (PPS) and the sociometric measure, or TAT-fantasy test. Significant correlation was obtained between the TAT-fantasy test of n Achievement and the sociometric measure. In the college population, the fantasy test is more suitable than the PPS for

predicting overt achievement behavior.—A. A. Kramish.

4395. Masling, Joseph. The effects of warm and cold interaction on the administration and scoring of an intelligence test. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 336-341.—Examiner-subject interaction influenced the administration and scoring of 3 subtests (Information, Comprehension, and Similarities) of the W-B II. A response given by a warm S received more credit than a similar response given by a cold S. "Objective" judgment was affected in scoring. Examiners tended to be more lenient to warm Ss. 15 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

4396. Meehl, Paul E. (U. Minnesota) A comparison of clinicians with five statistical methods of identifying psychotic MMPI profiles. J. counsel. Psychol., 1959, 6, 102-109.—Clinical judgments concerning the degree of psychoticism of 7 sets of MMPI profiles were obtained from 21 clinicians. These results were compared with the differentiation obtained by 5 different statistical methods. "As was anticipated, the discriminant function was the least successful method... the 3 'pure actuarial' configural methods... were superior to the discriminant function and also to the individual clinicians.—M. M. Reece.

4397. Meehl, Paul E. (U. Minnesota) Some ruminations on the validation of clinical procedures. Canad. J. Psychol., 1959(Jun), 13, 102-128.—An address to the Canadian Psychological Association Convention, June 1958. Problems of personality assessment, particularly those of nosology and prediction, and questions of validity are discussed. Constructive proposals are listed for clinical practice and research. 61 refs.—R. S. Davidon.

4398. Mierke, Karl. (Neue U., Kiel, Germany) Fahrtauglichkeitsprüfungen mit dem "Kieler Determinationsgerät." [Examination of driver's fitness with "Kieler determination apparatus."] Z. exp. angew. Psychol., 1959 (Apr-Jun), 6, 329-334.—The determination apparatus as used in driver's examinations is not designed to give a score which can be compared to standards. Its purpose is to evoke behavior symptoms which indicate the accident proneness of the S.—W. J. Koppitz.

4399. Otis, Leon S. What does the Rorschach Z score reflect? J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 373-374.—A comparison is made of the Z scores of a group of executives and lower occupation groups. Z distinguished between executive and junior executive groups, but could not distinguish between skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled groups. Z reflects some of the characteristics of top level management.—A. A. Kramish.

4400. Peck, Robert E. The SHP Test: An aid in the detection and measurement of depression. AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat., 1959 (Jul), 1, 35-40.— The Strongin-Hinsie-Peck Test requires the sublingual and buccal placement of 3 dental rolls in the S's mouth for 2 minutes. "It is certain from the data that there is a consistent and good correlation between clinical depression and a lowered rate of salivary secretion as measured by the SHP test."—L. A. Pennington.

4401. Piercy, Malcolm. (Barrow Hosp., Bristol, England) Testing for intellectual impairment:

Some comments on the tests and the testers. J. ment. Sci., 1959 (Apr), 105, 489-495.-Attacks by actuarially minded psychologists on the validity of the psychological tests used by clinicians in suspected brain damage cases are interesting in that tests used in medicine are just about as valid without clinical skill accompanying them. Reasons for the low esteem of clinical experience in psychology as compared with its high esteem in medicine are considered.-W. L. Wilkins.

4402. Pile, Everett; Mischel, Walter, & Bernstein, Lewis. A note on remoteness of TAT figures as an interpretive concept. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 252-255.—Piotrowski's assumption (see 24: 5875) that the less acceptable behavior is to the TAT narrator the more he will attribute it to TAT figures dissimilar to himself in age and sex was tested by having needs attributed to all the TAT figures. None of the correlations was significant. Length of hospitalization, however, seemed to be a

significant variable.—A. A. Kramish.

4403. Rabin, A. I. A contribution to the "meaning" of Rorschach's inkblots via the semantic differential. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 366-372.-The Rorschach cards were projected onto a screen. 66 male and female college students checked 20 items of a semantic differential, 7-point scale. There was dissimilarity in each card description. Cards IV and VII were more meaningful, having perfectly opposite meanings. Card VI lacked commonality. Colored cards were pleasing. Sex differences did not add meaning to the cards.—A. A. Kramish.

4404. Rioch, Margaret J., & Lubin, Ardie. Prognosis of social adjustment for mental hospital patients under psychotherapy. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 313-318.—The W-B and Rorschach predict outcome of long-term intensive psychotherapy with a validity of about .50. The tests together do not improve prediction. Prognosis cannot be made on the basis of good test performance. Tests were unable to predict social adjustment for those patients

doing well on the tests .- A. A. Kramish.

4405. Röhler, Rainer. (Arnulfstr. 205, Munich, Germany) Über die Möglichkeit von quantitativen Vergleichsmessungen mit dem Determinationsgerät nach Mierke. [The possibility of quantitative comparison measures with Mierke's "determination apparatus."] Z. exp. angew. Psychol., 1959(Apr-Jun), 321-328.—The results gained from tests with the determination apparatus are often used to compare performances of different persons. This method is permissible only if proof can be given that the results of the test are reliable. Tests to this effect demonstrated that a strong learning effect makes the test unreliable. In its present form the results cannot be used for quantitative comparisons.-W. J. Koppitz.

4406. Rossi, Ascanio Michael. An evaluation of the Manifest Anxiety Scale by the use of electromyography. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 64-69. -A simple and a complex reaction time task were administered to high and low scores on the MAS under threat and no threat conditions with electromyographic records taken from the arm making the response. "The results indicated that the MAS is a better measure of chronic drive than of susceptibility to drive. The patterning of results, however, indicated that the MAS also measures learned reaction patterns to drive which may overshadow its usefulness as a measure of chronic drive in any but simple tasks."-J. Arbit.

4407. Salmon, F. Fixations, régressions et homosexualité dans les teste de type Rorschach. [Fixations, regressions, and homosexuality in tests of the Rorschach type.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (Mar-Apr), 23, 235-282.—By means of several protocols, new possible diagnoses from Rorschach material are outlined and supported by corroborating material from the Zondi and the Behn-Rorschach tests. Color shock effects are analyzed according to red, green, blue, and brown. The Do response is an indication of shock; reflection responses are given by persons who survey themselves nude in the mirror, etc. Content is of maximum importance. Clear sex-ual responses indicate, not a weak ego, but rather proof that the S has strength to meet his problems. a good augury for positive transference in analysis.-G. Rubin-Rabson.

4408. Scherer, Isidore W., & Winne, John F. A five year follow up study of the Pathways Test with lobotomized patients. Psychol. Serv. Cent. J., 1959, 11, 98-101.—An analysis of the time scores of the Pathways Test over a 5-year period fails to yield significant differences attributable to lobotomy. -F. J. Goldstein.

4409. Schneider, Jenny, & Smillie, David. (Merrill-Palmer School) The use of scatter on the Stanford-Binet. Psychol. Serv. Cent. J., 1959, 11, 73-75.—A study designed to test the hypothesis that quantitative scatter on the Stanford-Binet is a valid indicator of emotional disturbance. Test records of 2 matched groups of 27 children each were compared. Scatter was measured in terms of the range from the basal age to the yearly age levels above this where some tests were passed. There was no significant difference found, and caution is advised in using scatter to diagnose emotional disturbance.—F. J. Goldstein.

4410. Shagass, C., Muller, Karla, & Acosta, H. B. (McGill U., Montreal) The pentothal "sleep" threshold as an indicator of affective change. J. psychosom. Res., 1959 (May), 3, 253-270.—The "sleep" threshold (the amount of amobarbitol required to produce unresponsiveness to verbal stimulation) is simpler than the sedation threshold but correlates .65 with it. The "sleep" threshold, done mostly as pre-medication for ECT, was studied 306 times in 28 psychiatric patients. Os differed only 0.5 mg/kg in judging unresponsiveness. Successive tests correlated .57-.90 and averaged about .75. ECT increases "sleep" threshold but this is unrelated to favorableness of outcome. It is very sensitive to changes in affect, especially hostility.—W. G. Shipman.

4411. Smith, Ewart E. (Fels Group Dynamics Center, U. Delaware) Defensiveness, insight, and the K scale. J. consult. Psychol., 1959(Jun), 23, 275-277.-The data supports the hypothesis that defensive individuals are low in insight. The K scale should not be used as a measure of defensiveness with normals. Caution should be exercised when interpreting clinically derived measures used with normal populations .- A. A. Kramish.

4412. Walton, D. (Winwick Hosp., Warrington, England) A children's apperception test: An investigation of its validity as a test of neuroticism. J. ment. Sci., 1959 (Apr), 105, 359-370.—TAT type stories written by school boys to 11 new plates, 7 having only boys in the pictures and 4 having boys and girls, were scored for presence or absence of 19 characteristics, 9 of which differentiated normal from neurotic boys.—W. L. Wilkins.

4413. Weiner, Irving B. (U. Michigan) The role of diagnosis in a university counseling center. J. counsel. Psychol., 1959, 6, 110-115.—"... we have considered the role of diagnosis in a nonmedical therapeutic agency." Problems of the selection of treatment candidates are discussed and illustrative

cases are presented .- M. M. Reece.

4414. Weitzenhoffer, Andre M., & Weitzenhoffer, G. (Lab. Human Development, Stanford, Calif.) Personalty and hypnotic susceptibility. Amer. J. clin. Hypnosis, 1958 (Oct) 1, 79–82.—200 college students were tested for hypnotic susceptibility in connection with 24 personality factors. It is suggested that the absence of correlation and the general ambiguity which exists in regard to personality correlates of hypnotic susceptibility is perhaps due to the failure to recognize the existence of 2 basically different types of hypnotic Ss and that, in spite of appearances, meaningful relationships may exist between personality and hypnotic susceptibility.—M. V. Kline.

4415. Winkler, E. G., & Train, G. J. Acts of violence with electroencephalographic changes. J. clin. exp. Psychopath., 1959 (Jul-Sep), 20, 223-230.— The electroencephalogram is believed to be a useful diagnostic tool when used in correlation with clinical findings. 4 cases involving violent acts which include electroencephalographic changes are presented.

—S. Kavruck. (See also Abstracts 4528, 4563, 4587, 4652, 4678,

4700, 4703, 4710, 4715) TREATMENT METHODS

4416. Abood, L. G., & Meduna, L. J. (U. Illinois Coll. Medicine) Some effects of a new psychotogen in depressive states. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958 (Dec), 127, 546-550.—A series of 5 cases of psychiatric patients was treated with a group of 3-N-substituted piperidyl benzilate. The results obtained are interpreted.—N. H. Pronko.

4417. Aston, E. E. (6412 Park Ave., West New York, N.J.) Treatment of allergy by suggestion: An experiment. Amer. J. clin. Hypnosis, 1959 (Apr), 1, 163-164.—A case is presented of a single therapeutic session, and the writer reports that, while he has no way of knowing if the allergic condition was organic at its inception, that the retention of the symptoms was emotional has been demonstrated by the fact that the patient has been symptom-free for the 2 years since the session.—M. V. Kline.

4418. Azima, H., & Azima, Fern J. (McGill U., Montreal) Projective group therapy. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Apr.), 9, 176-183.—"The sequential combination of free creation with free association... appears to provide a privileged situation in a group setting for the initiation of the therapeutic movement, and uncovering and reorganization of unconscious processes... The term 'projective group therapy' is proposed for this technique as a substitute for 'group art therapy' because of the esthetically

neutral nature of creative activity as conceptualized here." The technique consists of 1-5 hour and a half sessions a week each divided into periods: a free creation period in which patients make what comes to their minds, and a free association period in which patients say what comes to their minds.—D. Raylesberg.

4419. Ball, J., Klett, C. J., & Gresock, C. J. The Veterans Administration study of prefrontal lobotomy. J. clim. exp. Psychopath., 1959 (Jul-Sep), 20, 209-217.—A 5-year study of lobotomy involving 140 patients is presented. 4 techniques were used: Poppen's standard method, bimedial operation, Scoville's undercutting technique, and the Freeman-Watts transorbital method. A control group of 185 patients provided a base line. Evaluations using rating scales were made periodically. The standard and bimedial patients showed improvement over controls as early as 3 months after operation. Improvement did not show in the undercutting group until the 3rd year. Ataractic drugs were found less effective with lobotomized patients. 31-item bibliog.—S. Kavruck.

4420. Bassin, Alexander, & Smith, Alexander B. (Brooklyn Ass. for the Rehabilitation of Offenders) Group psychotherapy with adult offenders on probation and parole. Group Psychother., 1959 (Mar), 12, 52-57.—Group therapy is used at the Baro Civic Center, which is the only full time, duly licensed, privately endowed mental health clinic devoted entirely to the treatment of adult offenders under psychiatric auspices in the United States. The authors point out that from the beginning (the clinic has been in existence barely 10 years) they were disappointed with the use of the "traditional diagnostic and individual treatment approach" and began the "group interaction" type of treatment.—S. Kasman.

4421. Beukenkamp, Cornelius, Jr. Fortunate strangers. New York: Rinehart & Company, 1958. 269 p. \$3.50.—A narrative account of an initial psychotherapy group by a leading exponent of group psychotherapy. Major emphasis is on the patient interaction and the role of the therapist in structuring group activity and the way in which patients tend to be helped in this form of treatment. This is a nontechnical publication designed essentially for the interested layman, though it offers some meaningful material for undergraduate students.—M. V. Kline.

4422. Bieber, Toby B. The individual and the group. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Jul), 13, 635-650.—Theoretical considerations supporting a rationale for combined group and individual therapy are presented. The influence of group dynamics theories on group psychotherapy and the difference between therapy groups and social or task groups are discussed.—L. N. Solomon.

4423. Bloch, Gottfried. Remarks on psychotherapeutic activities in Israel. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959(Jul), 9, 303-307.—In Israel, psychotherapy is developing according to modern methods.—M. J. Vargas.

4424. Blum, Lucille Hollander. (Postgraduate Center Psychotherapy, NYC) Sterility and the magic power of the maternal figure. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (May), 128, 401-408.—Psychotherapy of a young married woman who became pregnant after decision to adopt a child is described. The case is

related to the larger problem of individuals on a mature level who may resort to prelogic or infantile ways of thinking as well as to the dynamics involved in the problem of sterility.—N. H. Pronko.

4425. Bonica, John J. (Tacoma General Hosp., Wash.) Management of chronic pain in general practice. J. Lancet, 1959 (Jan), 79, 33-42.—The nature of pain, its characteristics and pathways, need for psychological support in its treatment, and medical means for relief are reviewed.—G. K. Morlan.

4426. Brant, Henry. Values of self-government on a psychiatric ward. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Jul), 9, 322-325.—Self-government has facilitated maturity of patients and decreased the distance between staff members.—M. J. Vargas.

4427. Bräutigam, W. Gemeinschaftsfaktoren in der Behandlung von Alkoholsüchtigen. [Group factors in treatment of alcoholics.] Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 9, 146-147.—Considered are all groups with a nonjudgmental orientation, from AA to modern group therapy. Beneficial effects are achieved by catharsis, insight, and acceptance of the need for mutual abstinence and of responsibility for one's problem. The ultimate benefit is derived from identification with other group members and the resulting reciprocal helping process. 20 refs.—E. Schwerin.

4428. Bruch, Hilde. (Columbia U.) Studies in schzophrenia: The various developments in the approach to childhood schizophrenia. Psychotherapy with schizophrenics. Acta psychiat. neurol. Scand., Kbh., 1959, 34, Suppl. 130. 47 p.—A narrative account of Bruch's experiences illustrated by excerpts from case histories, reminiscences, and a discussion of the views and research of several authorities in the field of childhood schizophrenia and early infantile autism.—R. Kaelbling.

4429. Callaway, Enoch. (U. Maryland School Medicine) The influence of amobarbital (amylobarbitone) and methamphetamine on the focus of attention. J. ment. Sci., 1959 (Apr.), 105, 382–392.— Using the Stroop test and Jackson's short form of Witkin's imbedded figures, it was found that methamphetamine narrowed attention while amorbarbital broadened it; an expected relationship with introversion as assessed by the Maudsley inventory was not found.—W. L. Wükins.

4430. Carson, Ira M., & Selesnick, Sheldon T. Ego strengthening aspects of supportive psychotherapy. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Apr.), 13, 298-318.—"Supportive psychotherapy depends on a positive transference and attempts to strengthen defenses. Various techniques of supportive psychotherapy (suggestion, reassurance, environmental manipulation, advice and guidance, persuasion and abreaction) are discussed in terms of how they aid ego functioning and are illustrated by case examples." 30 refs.—L. N. Solomon.

4431. Chantraine, J. (Lierneux, Belgium) Contribution clinique à l'étude du marsilid dans une série d'etats dépressifs. [Clinical contribution of the effect of marsilid in depressive states.] Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg., 1959 (Aug), 59, 966-976.—15 out of 22 depressive patients were distinctly improved; 4 patients remained unchanged. 3 cases cannot be included because they had received a combined

treatment with ECT. Treatment lasted from 6 weeks to 3 months.—V. Sanua.

4432. Chapman, James; Freeman, Thomas, & McGhie, Andrew. Clinical research in schizophrenia: The psychotherapeutic approach. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 32, 75-85.—"... in the course of psychotherapy a wealth of clinical material emerges which can be related to concepts derived from psychoanalysis and from experimental and genetic psychology. Such an approach holds out possibilities for a better understanding of the signs and symptoms of schizophrenia." 15 refs.—C. L. Winder.

4433. Denton, L. R. Psychotherapy with mentally retarded children. Bull. Maritime Psychol. Ass., 1959 (Apr), 8, 20-27.—20 mentally retarded children with a mean IQ of 60.6 were given weekly individual therapy. The mean therapeutic hours per case was 24. Therapeutic success was rated on a scale of A, B, C, or D, using criteria of: freedom from original symptoms leading to commitment, and adjustment to institutional life. High ratings of A were given to 8 cases, B ratings to 8, and C ratings to 4. From the results of this and other experiments the author is optimistic about the value of psychotherapy in cases of mild mental retardation.—J. Buck-

4434. DiCarlo, L. M., Katz, Jack, & Batkin, Stanley. (Hoople Hearing Speech Center, Syracuse, N.Y.) An exploratory investigation of the effect of meprobamate on stuttering behavior. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959(Jun), 128, 558-561.-"Ten stutterers given 600 mg. of meprobamate per day for the first week, 1200 mg. per day for the second week, 1600 mg. per day the third week, and 2000 mg. per day the fourth week showed a reduction in the mean number of stuttered moments. This reduction, while not achieving statistical significance, did show a definite trend and was significant at the .10 level of confidence for the group that received meprobamate. Nonparametric statistics revealed a statistically significant amount of progressive success with each trial for this group. Their own subjective evaluations confirmed the findings. On the basis of these results, further study is indicated."-N. N. Pronko.

4435. DiGiovanni, Philip. (U. Illinois) A comparison between orthodox group psychotherapy and activity-group therapy in the treatment of chronic hospitalized schizophrenics. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3361.—Abstract.

4436. Divry, P., Bobon, J., & Collard, J. (U. Liège) La lévomépromazine dans les cures de sommeil potentialisées et les cures neuroleptiques. [Levomepromazine in potentialized sleep treatment and as an ataractic drug.] Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg., 1959 (Mar), 59, 325-336.—The sleep treatment with levomepromazine was found to be more effective for melancholia with average and slight anxiety than chlorpromazine. Electroshock, however, still remains the best treatment when anxiety is maximal. Furthermore, the incidence of complications with levomepromazine appears to be less serious and frequent. In some cases, the levomepromazine was adequate for a sleep treatment without any barbiturates. —V. Sanua.

4437. Divry, P., Bobon, J., Collard, J., Nols, E., & Pinchard, A. (U. Liége) Essai de chimio-

therapie par l'imipramine des états dépressifs rebelles. [The use of imipramine in refractory depressive states.] Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg., 1959, (Aug), 59, 951-957.—20 patients were treated with imipramine. Results showed that 5 patients had a stable recovery, 4 improved, and 11 failed to show any improvement.—V. Sanua.

4438. Eisner, Betty Grover, & Cohen, Sidney. (Neuropsychiatric Hosp., VA Center, Los Angeles, Calif.) Psychotherapy with lysergic acid diethylamide. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1958 (Dec.), 127, 528–539.—22 patients were treated with LSD-25. The method employed, selection of patients, patient-therapist relationship, mode of action, and potential dangers are presented and discussed. 38 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

4439. Elsässer, G. Das Rollenspiel mit Puppen in der Psychotherapie (bei Erwachsenen und Kindern). [Role playing with dolls in psychotherapy (with adults and children).] Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 9, 140-146.—Doll play in psychotherapy affords emotional release to children and adults and can therefore be applied as an ancillary technique.—E. Schwerin.

4440. Epstein, Carl. (Topeka, Kan.) Psychotherapy at the Menninger Clinic. Menninger Quart., 1959, 13(1), 1-8.—Psychotherapy, narrowly considered, "fills the continuum between counseling on one hand and psychoanalysis at the other extreme." Psychotherapy involves skills and understanding but it is also an attitude: "warmth, kindness, and humility; a willingness to try to understand the patient; sensitivity, objectivity, and flexibility; and lastly intuitiveness."—W. A. Varvel.

4441. Erickson, Milton H., & Erickson, Elizabeth M. (32 W. Cypress St., Phoenix, Ariz.) Further considerations of time distortion: Subjective time condensation as distinct from time expansion. Amer. J. clin. Hypnosis, 1958(Oct), 1, 83-88.—A case history is outlined which demonstrates effectively both the value of the experimental psychological approach in psychotherapy as contrasted to traditional methods, and the efficacy of an alleviation of a symptomatic manifestation when adequate allowance is made for the unknown personality structure and its resistance to therapy. It also discloses clinical and experimental possibilities in the varied utilization of 2 distinct aspects of subjective time distortion.—M. V. Kline.

4442. Feldmesser-Reiss, Ernest E. (St. Lawrence's Hosp., Cornwall, England) The application of triiodothyronine in the treatment of mental disorders. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1958(Dec), 127, 540-545.—10 cases of patients with depression lassitude, somnolence, and irritability were treated with triiodothyronine. The good results obtained are discussed and explained. 17 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

4443. Fisher, Robert A., & Teller, Ernest. Clinical experence with ataractic therapy in tuberculous psychiatric patients. Dis. Chest, 1959, 35, 134—139.—This is a clinical study of the effects of various tranquilizing agents on hospitalized tuberculous patients with coexisting mixed psychotic diagnoses. The following drugs were used singly and in combination: rauwolfia serpentina, reserpine, and chlorpromazine. "... tranquilizing drugs have a beneficial effect on the emotional status as well as somatic con-

dition in N-P tuberculous patients . . . better able to accept institutional care." Best results were achieved with a combination of reserpine and chlorpromazine.

—S. Brotman.

4444. Fisher, Seymour. (Ed.) Child research in psychopharmacology. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas. 1959. xvi, 216 p. \$6.50.—The proceedings of a 1958 conference attended by psychiatrists, psychologists, pharmacologists, and others. The 1st chapter, providing a "synoptic review of psychoactive drugs," is followed by 5 chapters covering various conceptual, methodological, and practical problems of drug research with children. Human operant conditioning techniques, comparative drug-behavior analysis and neuropsychological problems are also considered. A selected 159-item English language reference list of representative and mostly recent studies involving the use of drugs with children is included. Brief annotations are provided for those articles in which the research study of children is the primary aim.—C. M. Franks.

4445. Frank, Jerome D. The dynamics of the psychotherapeutic relationship: Determinants and effects of the therapist's influence. Psychiatry, 1959 (Feb), 22, 17-39 .- All forms of psychotherapy attempt to promote beneficial changes in attitudes and symptoms of the patient through the influence of a close relationship with the therapist. The determinants of the patient's reliance on his therapist, the modes of transmission of the therapist's influence, and the direct effects of favorable expectation on the duration and outcome of psychotherapy are considered. The major sources of material are reports concerning brainwashing, miracle cures, experimental studies of the psychotherapeutic interview, and the placebo effect. Certain mechanisms which may transmit the therapist's expectancies to the patient are described, and some implications of these data for research and practice are discussed.-C. T. Bever.

4446. Franklin, G. H. (New York State Dept. Social Welfare) Group psychotherapy with delinquent boys in a training school setting. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Apr.), 9, 213-218.—The group therapy approach appeared to disrupt and to some degree eradicate highly rejecting attitudes of delinquent adolescent boys towards themselves and others. Really positive self-other attitudes did not develop in the 6 months participation in a therapy group.—D. Raylesberg.

4447. Freed, H., Abrams, J., & Peifer, C. Reading disability: A new therapeutic approach and its implications. J. clin. exp. Psychopath., 1959 (Julsep), 20, 251-259.—In a controlled study of reading instruction and the effects of ataractic drugs on reading disability, the findings were statistically significant. The use of reading instruction combined with chlorpromazine was found to be superior to the results obtained with drug alone. Reading instruction combined with prochlorperazine was significant. 20-item bibliog.—S. Kavruck.

4448. Freedman, Norbert; Warshaw, Leon; Engelhardt, David M., Blumenthal, Irving J., & Hankoff, Leon D. (State U. New York Downstate Medical Center) The effect of various therapies upon fecal incontinence in chronic schizophrenic patients. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (Jun), 128, 562-

565.—3 different types of therapy (play, placebo, and drug) were used in a group of regressed schizophrenic patients. The criterion selected was incidence of fecal incontinence. Results showed that all 3 forms of treatment reduced the incidence of incontinence. These are further analyzed and related to concomitant changes in patients' defensive structures.—N. H. Pronko.

4449. Gedo, John E. Some difficulties of psychotherapeutic practice. AMA Arch. gen. Pyschiat., 1959 (Jul), 1, 3-6.—A psychiatrist documents the role of the therapist's error in quick termination of treatment.—L. A. Pennington.

4450. Ginott, Haim G., Bleck, Libby, & Barnes, Ruby I. A study in nonattendance of initial interviews in a community clinic. Int. J. group, Psychother., 1959 (Jul), 9, 314-321.—300 individuals who had made contact with the clinic and did not follow it up were called by phone to ascertain why they did not continue. The clinic's pre-intake procedures, initial group screening, and a completing of a medical group screening, and a completing of a medical form are effective means of eliminating a large proportion of nonattenders.—M. J. Vargas.

4451. Glassmann, Rebecca; Lipton, H., & Dunstan, P. L. (VA Hosp., Bedford, Mass.) Group discussions with a hospitalized schizophrenic and his family. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Apr.), 9, 204–212.—Family group therapy is suggested as another method of helping hospitalized schizophrenic patients and their families when the patient's return to the family is indicated.—D. Raylesberg.

4452. Glatzer, Henriette T. (Adelphi Coll.) Analysis of masochism in group therapy. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Apr.), 9, 158-166.—"Analysis of the passive, oral, masochistic tie to the 'bad' mother imago has been found to speed up termination of treatment, especially in the cases of stubborn patients who in spite of much treatment and improvement still remain hostilely dependent on their analysis, be it individual or group."—D. Raylesberg.

4453. Goldie, L. Spontaneous traumatic reactions to hypnosis. Brit. 1. med. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 32, 124–132.—Reactions of 10 subjects during hypnosis experiments. "Traumatic experiences occurred spontaneously during a suggested state of insensibility to external surroundings, time and identity. The problem of manageing these sequelae is discussed along with some of the theoretical, practical and ethical issues raised." The study has been designed "to indicate those measures and experimental designs most likely to make possible a physiological definition of emotional changes occurring in the hypnotic state." 20 refs.—C. L. Winder.

4454. Gordon, Jesse E., Martin, Barclay, & Lundy, Richard M. GSRs during repression, suppression, and verbalization in psychotherapeutic interviews. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 243—251.—The effects on anxiety, as measured by GSR recording, of repression, suppression, and verbalization of threatening material were studied. Extinction of the association between cue and anxiety response occurs when anxiety-producing material is verbalized in an accepting atmosphere. There was a consistent increase in conductance throughout the experiment, which is interpreted as a continuous growth in anx-

iety regardless of the order of conditions,—A. A. Kramish.

4455. Grant, J. Douglas, & Grant, Marguerite. (USN Retraining Command, Camp Ellicott, Calif.) A group dynamic approach to the treatment of nonconformists in the Navy. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., 1959 (Mar), 322, 126-135.—"In an attempt to bring about attitudinal and behavioral change in the nonconformist, confinees of a correctional institution for Navy and Marine offenders were placed in small closed communities. Men were selected . . . [by] a scale of interpersonal maturity. Twenty confined men with three supervisors lived in the same quarters; ate together; participated in competitions as a Unit; and shared work, educational and recreational experiences. . . . It was hypothesized that forcing the delinquent to live with and face his interpersonal problems would bring about in him a challenging uncomfortableness which would lead to personality change. . . . The relationship between the man's interpersonal maturity level and his post-institutional success is markedly affected by the nature of his supervision while confined."—M. M. Berkun.

4456. Greenwald, Alan F. Group therapy with naval disciplinary offenders. J. soc. Ther., 1959, 5, 139-141.—A description is given of one of the United States Navy's efforts through nondirective group therapy to reduce infractions of military discipline. The role of the psychologist is set forth.—L. A. Pennington.

4457. Grinberg, L., Langer, M., & Rodrigué, E. Bildung einer Gruppe. [Formation of a group.] Psyche, Heidel., 1959 (Jun), 13, 195–214.—Description of sequence of "basic attitudes" commonly emerging in therapeutic groups. Out of an initially defensive dependency attitude develops a basic attitude of struggle and flight as the group moves a bit nearer to recognition of its own anxiety and aggression. Melanie Klein's schema of early psychic development is of great value for understanding these group developments.—E. W. Eng.

4458. Hallowitz, Emanuel, & Stephens, Bernice. Group therapy with fathers. Soc. Casewk., 1959 (Apr), 40, 183–192.—17 weekly group therapy meetings involving 9 fathers are described, including: the initial reaction of the men, their father problems, the various phases of treatment, and the results. An important principle seems to be that the group therapy leader identify with the participants, aiming toward the restoring of their self-esteem.—L. B. Costim.

4459. Heimbach, Sylvia Russell. (High School Fashion Industries, NYC) Role-playing as an aid in improving reading ability and empathy. Group Psychother., 1959 (Mar), 12, 42-51.—10th- and 11thyear reading groups were used in this experiment. Both experimental and control groups were equated in age, ethnic composition, intelligence scores, and reading grades. The experimental group received training in role playing, but the control group did not. The original group had 247, and of these, 219 completed the experiment (163 girls and 53 boys). The E worked with the group for 2 years (through 10th and 11th grades). The experimental reading classes had I session per week; the control group used the equivalent time for reading library books. The study shows that role playing can be used as a teaching aid and that it can increase emphatic participating and "materially aid in improving reading ability by increasing the power to interpret symbolic meaning on both verbal and non-verbal levels." 16 refs.—S. Kasman.

4460. Horányi, B. Ueber das Schweigen als Heilmittel. [Concerning silence as a therapeutic medium.] Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 9, 155-157.—The author questions the psychoanalytic assumption that the affects associated with conflictful experiences continue to exist in the unconscious, and that they need to be reactivated and re-experienced in therapy for optimal solution of the original conflict. Instead, the author believes that the verbal repetition of the conflict situation may recreate a conflict. Based on the theory of "inactivity atrophy of affects," he advocates silence as a therapeutic medium to avoid recreating particularly those conflict situations which are insoluble for the patient. The simple technique of silence (tried in 400 cases during the past 15 years) can be applied by the patient without help by a therapist.—E. Schwerim.

4461. Igersheimer, W. W. (Yale U. Medical School) Analytically oriented group psychotherapy for patients with psychosomatic illness. Part II. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959(Apr.), 9, 225-238.—(see 34: 3067) "Both from the patients' self-evaluation during group sessions as well as in a study of self-evaluation conducted under the direction of an internist in the medical clinic, it appeared that the large majority of patients felt symptomatically improved at the end of group therapy."—D. Raylesberg.

4462. Ishihara, Shizuko, & Fujita, O. (Tokyo U.) Kaihi hannō no shōkyo ni oyobosu seishin shinkei anteizai no kōka ni tsuite. [On the effect of tranquilizers upon the extinction of the avoidance response.] Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo, 1959, 9, 97-101.—Following 20 trials of an avoidance response in a T maze, 0.4 mg/kg diphenyldiethylamine ethoxycarbomethanol was injected in 10 rats in experimental group and the same quantity of saline to those in control group. Then 20 extinction trials were repeated for 5 days. A faster extinction was found in the experimental group. However, the activity level measured by revolving wheel was also lower in the experimental group. Alternate conclusions were drawn: (a) the drug reduced anxiety, (b) the drug reduced general activity level in the rat. —S. Ohwaki.

4463. Jackson, James, & Grotjahn, Martin. (13137 Hartsook St., Sherman Oaks, Calif.) The re-enactment of the marriage neurosis in group psychotherapy. I. nerv. ment. Dis., 1958 (Dec.), 127, 503-510.—A new variation of group psychotherapy is described in which the marriage partner is temporarily introduced into the group long enough to render the marriage neurosis ineffective as a defense against the patient's treatment. Case material is used to illustrate the technique, and the dynamics are described. 30-item bibliog.—N. H. Pronko.

4464. Kast, Eric C., & Loesch, John. A contribution to the methodology of clinical appraisal of drug action. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1959 (May-Jun), 21, 228-234.—20 patients suffering from an anxiety syndrome with gastrointestinal somatization were the Ss. The study's purpose was to test the efficacy of meprobamate and the antispasmodic agent, tridihexethyl iodide, by presenting to the S a "consistent and

at times deliberately varied attitude of the doctor and observing closely the S's interpretation of this attitude." The drug was given "with enthusiasm" for 6 weeks. A placebo then replaced the drug, and the positive atitude was maintained (5 weeks). In the 3rd phase the drug, differing in physical appearance from the initial phase, was given for 6 weeks with an accompanying "negative attitude" by the physician. The results indicated that the medical environment, including the patient's interpretation of it, "exerted a deep influence" on the efficacy of even a potent drug. A similar influence was noted with the placebo. A critique of the double blind test for the quantification of the effectiveness of a drug or of a placebo is given. The present approach is held to constitute a more adequate test.—L. A. Pennington.

4465. Kemper, W. W. Psychoanalyse und Gruppen-Psychotherapie. [Psychoanalysis and group psychotherapy.] Z. Psychother, med. Psychol., 1959(Jul), 9, 125-133.—Group therapy is the method of choice favored by Freud as a preventive approach. The dynamics inherent in the group are of value only if the therapist can perceive the entire group as the patient, rather than as something composed of a number of individual members.—E.

4466. Kienle, G. Das Märchen in der Psychotherapie [Fairy tales in psychotherapy.] Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1959 (Mar), 9, 47-53.—A technique of psychotherapy, utilizing the structure and content of European fairy tales and applied in cases of adolescent crises, neuroses, and mild schizophrenias, is described. 18 refs.—E. Schwerin.

4467. King, C. H. (Community Service Society, NYC) Activity group therapy with a schizophrenic boy: Follow up two years later. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Apr), 9, 184-194.—"The follow-up study of a schizophrenic boy two and a half years after the conclusion of three years of exclusive treatment in activity group therapy offers some evidence that activity group therapy can serve as an effective treatment measure for some types of childhood schizophrenia. . . . Definite conclusions as to why the schizophrenic process was brought under arrest . . . cannot be delineated at this point. . . One major reconstructive factor seemed to be the welding of the wish to belong [to secure an identity] with some degree of conscious awareness that to remain in the group's good graces required control over more unacceptable forms of behavior."—D. Raylesberg.

4468. Kline, Nathan S. The challenge of the psychopharmaceuticals. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 1959, 103, 455-462.—The effects of the use of the 3 chief psychopharmaceuticals (reserpine and its related derivatives, chlorpromazine and the derivatives of phenothiazine, and iproniazid and other drugs from amine oxidase base) on medical practice. By 1956 increasing use of the drugs had stopped a 175-year increase in hospitalizations. Problems needing research are outlined, especially large-scale problems that would require government support. The effects with the increased use of these drugs on the character of the psychiatrist's practice in his relationships with the medical profession, the resultant changes in the organization of mental hospitals, and the education of the general practitioner in the use of the new drugs are discussed .- E. G. Boring.

4469. Knepler, Abraham E. (Hartford Coll.) Role playing in education: Some problems in its use. Group Psychother., 1959 (Mar), 12, 32-41.—
"... psychodrama and sociodrama can never be truly separated," and the popular use of the term role playing is likely to include both psychodrama and sociodrama. Other points covered are: relative absence of systematic studies of the problems encountered in role playing, overlapping nature of psychodrama and sociodrama, the practical and ethical issues involved when the educator imposes value judgments as the basis of role playing, the problem of audience differentiation, and problems in the demonstration of the nature and uses of role playing to professional audiences.—S. Kasman.

4470. Kopmann, Ernst, & Hughes, Francis W. Potentiating effect of alcohol on tranquilizers and other central depressants. AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat., 1959(Jul), 1, 7-11.—"The extinction of a learned response under shock-avoidance conditions involving a 2-choice visual discrimination situation was studied in rats." It was found that "phenaglycodol, meprobamate, and alcohol decreased anxiety and discrimination and increased the inability to respond. . . When the drugs were combined with alcohol, anxiety was potentiatingly reduced by meprobamate, chlorpromazine, and pentobarbital." Loss of discrimination by alcohol was potentiated by meprobamate, chlorpromazine, phenaglycodol, and pentobarbital. It is concluded that the behavioral functions studied here are affected by various central depressants in different degrees, and that they are potentiated differentially.—L. A. Pennington.

4471. Kraus, Anthony R. Experimental study of the effect of group psychotherapy with chronic psychotic patients. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Jul), 9, 293-302.—An experimental and a control group of 8 patients each were matched on age, sex, education, diagnosis, and previous treatment and compared by objective and by clinical measures on the effects of group psychotherapy. No statistically significant differences were found by the objective measures. The rating scale was judged to be inappropriate. The clinical measures suggest that group psychotherapy is of considerable value.—M. J. Vargas.

4472. Leopold, Harold S. The problem of working through in group psychotherapy. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Jul), 9, 287-292.—An advantage of group psychotherapy is the availability of several channels of communication: patient with therapist, patient with another group member, and patient with group as a whole.—M. J. Vargas.

4473. Levy, Sol. (277 Paulsen Medical & Dental Bldg., Spokane, Wash.) Post-encephalitic behavior disorder—a forgotten entity: A report of 100 cases. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1959 (Jun), 115, 1062–1067.—Excellent results with the use of benzedrine sulfate are reported in a series of 100 cases of post-encephalitic behavior disorder.—N. H. Pronko.

4474. Malan, David. On assessing the results of psychotherapy. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 32, 86-105.—Methods of assessment of the results of psychotherapy previously utilized are discussed and found to be deficient. An alternative involving formulation of a psychodynamic hypothesis regarding the nature of each particular case is proposed.

Detailed assessment of all aspects of each patient's disturbance permits an evaluation of the results of the treatment because the nature of the necessary changes are specified before treatment is started. The method is illustrated by case material. 37 refs.—C. L. Winder.

4475. Mann, John H., & Mann, Carola Honroth. (New York U.) Role playing experience and interpersonal adjustment. J. counsel. Psychol., 1959, 6, 148-152.—The relationship between role playing experience and "interpersonal adjustment" was investigated by means of 6 experimental groups engaging in leaderless role playing and 3 control discussion groups. Data obtained are suggestive of an increase in interpersonal adjustment which is attributed to the role playing.—M. M. Reece.

4476. Marmer, Milton J. (Cedars of Lebanon Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.) Hypnosis as an adjunct to anesthesia in children. AMA J. Dis. Child., 1959 (Mar), 97, 314–317.—Hypnosis can be used to smooth the course of anesthesia, to reduce psychic trauma, and to help eliminate depressing effects of prolonged anesthesia.—G. K. Morlan.

4477. Masterson, James F., Jr. (Cornell U.) Psychotherapy of the adolescent: A comparison with psychotherapy of the adult. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1958 (Dec), 127, 511-517.—The personality structures of the adolescent and the adult are presented, and the derived differences in therapeutic technique are detailed. The use of the mechanism of identification in treating the adolescent is stressed.—N. H. Pronko.

4478. Meller, Robert L. Treatment of mild depressions with deanol para-acetamidobenzoate. J. Lancet, 1959 (Jan), 79, 25-26.—17 patients with mild to moderate depression and without organic illness were treated with deaner. Moderate to pronounced relief was obtained by 13. For severe depressions, electroshock therapy is indicated; but for milder symptoms associated with fatigue and headache, deaner deserves further trial.—G. K. Morlan.

4479. Meyer, John S., Greifenstein, F., & Devault, M. (Wayne U.) A new drug causing symptoms of sensory deprivation. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (Jul), 129, 54-61.—100 individuals treated with sernyl were studied by means of neurological, electroencephalographic, and pharmacological data. The eventual blocking of all sensation and other effects are described, and a theory of action of the drug is offered.—N. H. Pronko.

4480. Moreno, Zerka T. (Beacon, N.Y.) A survey of psychodramatic techniques. Group Psychother., 1959 (Mar), 12, 5-14.—20 psychodramatic techniques are briefly described from among 300 soon to be published. The techniques are as follows: soliloquy technique, therapeutic soliloquy technique, technique of self presentation, technique of self-realization, hallucinatory psychodrama, double technique, multiple double technique, mirror technique, future projection technique, analytic psychodrama, auxiliary world technique, treatment at a distance, warming up technique, technique of spontaneous improvisations, therapeutic community, mirror technique—behind your back, and improvisation of fantasy. These techniques can be traced to rituals and customs of ancient cultures and in the classic writings of world litera-

ture, Moreno has adapted them for psychotherapeutic purposes.—S. Kasman.

4481. Myers, Ruth F. The impact of psychotherapy on the spouse. Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk., 1959 (Jun), 29, 143-167.—Studies the reactions of husbands to the psychotherapeutic treatment received by their wives at a clinic. Most husbands were cooperative and interested in the study. Anger directed at the treatment, jealousy of the wife's regard for the psychotherapist, and guilt feelings were commonly expressed by the husbands.—G. Elias.

4482. Nash, Harvey. (Northwestern U. Medical School) The design and conduct of experiments on the psychological effects of drugs. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959(Feb), 128, 129-147.—Beginning with basic facts and principles of statistics, psychology, and pharmacology, this report details the considerations that influence the structure of experiments on the psychological effects of drugs. 70 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

4483. Paquay, J., Arnould, F., & Burton, P. (Inst. St.-Martin, Dave) Le traitement par le tofranil de la phase dépressive de la psychose maniaco-dépressive. [Treatment by tofranil of the depressive phase of manic depressive psychoses.] Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg., 1959 (Aug.), 59, 958-965.—15 cases with poor prognosis were treated with tofranil. 7 of them were listed as cured, 3 considerably improved, 4 moderately improved, and only 1 as unimproved.—V. Sanua.

4484. Parrish, Marguerite M. (Catholic Social Services, Washtenaw County, Mich.) The effect of short term psychodrama on chronic schizophrenic patients. Group Psychother., 1959(Mar), 12, 15-26.—32 white female patients at Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac, Michigan, were selected for the study of the effects of short term psychodrama. All patients have been ill for 10 years or more. The study lasted 2 months with sessions held 1 hour a week early in the morning. The patients were also placed on trilafon and compazine from the beginning of the study. At the end of the study, 20 patients had improved sufficiently to be released to the community, and the 12 remaining in the hospital had ground privileges,—S. Kasman.

4485. Rapoport, Robert, & Rapoport, Rhona. Permissiveness and treatment in a therapeutic community. Psychiatry, 1959 (Feb), 22, 57-64.— The Belmont Hospital Social Rehabilitation Unit employs permissiveness in treating adult acting-out disorders. Rationales and implementation are presented, and unanticipated consequences and dilemmas of introducing such principles into a psychiatric hospital are described. Characteristic outcomes to these recurring dilemmas are categorized, and abuses of the ideal are discussed. The uses of permissiveness as an organizing principle for a therapeutic community have "limited and qualified" applicability.— C. T. Bever.

4486. Rill, Herbert J. (Temple U.) Effects of sparine and a total-push program on the psychopathological functions of paranoid schizophrenics. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3371.—Abstract.

4487. Scheidlinger, Saul; Douville, Mary; Harrahill, Catherine; King, Charles H., & Minor, John D. Activity group therapy for children in

a family agency. Soc. Casewk., 1959 (Apr), 40, 193-201.—General trends, new developments, and problems occurring during the 1st 10 years of the activity group therapy program of the Community Service Society.—L. B. Costin.

4488. Schlumberger, M., Benassy, M., Lebovici, S., Pasche, F., Fain, M., Diatkine, R., Held, R., Nacht, S., Bouvet, M., & Luquet, P. Colloque sur l'utilisation du matériel onirique en thérapeutique psychanalytique chez l'adulte. [Seminar on the utilization of dream material in psychoanalytic therapy in the adult.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (Jan-Feb), 23, 7-82.—Case examples are cited by several authors to illustrate the therapeutic uses of dream material: how to understand the dream; shall it have special consideration among other behavior elements; what techniques of interpretation to employ; the dreaming and waking ego; why is dream analysis sometimes helpful, sometimes destructive; how does it bear out the analyst's tentative interpretations; the dream as resistance, etc.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4489. Schuster, F. P. (U. Texas Medical Branch) Summary description of multiple impact psychotherapy. Tex. Rep. Biol. Med., 1959, 17, 426-430.— A method of brief intensive psychotherapy utilizing the efforts of a complete orthopsychiatric team is described. Families with disturbed adolescents are seen from a 2- to 2½-day period in a combination of group, multiple therapist, and individual sessions. The philosophy of treatment is that the disturbance in the child is best helped by mobilizing the psychological health in the total family unit.—H. Goolishian.

4490. Selzer, Melvin L., & Waldman, Herbert. (Ypsilanti State Hosp., Mich.) The use of doxylamine in schizophrenia: Pitfalls in the evaluation of a new drug. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1958 (Dec.), 127, 551-554.—A chronic schizophrenic population at a state hospital was treated with doxylamine under a double-blind type of control. "In this small group of chronic psychotic patients, doxylamine did not appear to yield notably positive results."—N. H. Pronko.

4491. Shapiro, M. B., & Ravenette, A. T. (Inst. Psychiatry, London, England) A preliminary experiment on paranoid delusions. J. ment. Sci., 1959 (Apr), 105, 295-312.—With a single, 38-year-old male S, discussions of the rationality of his delusional system were held, with control discussions about the appropriateness of guilt feelings. Before each session, the S sorted self-descriptive statements concerned with depressive, guilty, hostile, and paranoid feelings. The rational discussion of paranoid feelings lessened their strength; the discussion of guilt had no effects on guilty feelings but strengthened persecutory feelings.—W. L. Wilkins.

4492. Silverstein, A. B., & Klee, G. D. The effect of lysergic acid diethylamide on digit span. J. clin. exp. Psychopath., 1960 (Jan-Mar), 21, 11-14.—Dosage with lysergic acid diethylamide significantly impaired memory span for digits. Such impairment may be due to an organic memory defect rather than to anxiety. Spanish and French summaries.—S. Kavruck.

4493. Smith, Philip B. (VA Hosp., Topeka, Kan.) A Sunday with mescaline. Bull. Menninger Clin., 1959 (Jan), 23, 20-27.—A phenomenological ac-

count of mescaline intoxication induced by 200 mgs. of mescaline sulphate.—W. A. Varvel.

4494. Starr, Adaline. (Chicago, Ill.) Psychodrama with a family. Group Psychother., 1959 (Mar), 12, 27-31.—The psychodramatic techniques as applied in working with a family group are described. At the 1st session it is desirable that the whole family is present. In the following sessions only the director and 1 member of the family, or just the parents or staff members (such as the psychiatrist, social worker, or psychologist) are present. point is stressed that the selection of those attending is determined by a diagnosis of the family interaction. Often an auxiliary ego may be used rather than the actual person. This, again, is determined by the director from information gathered. The operational method includes the following steps: the warm-up, searching out the problem, the production, and discussion .- S. Kasman.

4495. Stevenson, Ian. Direct instigation of behavioral changes in psychotherapy. AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat., 1959 (Jul), 1, 99-107.—"21 psychoneurotic patients were treated psychotherapeutically, with the therapist attempting to instigate new behavioral responses on the part of the patient toward persons in his environment. The interviews were focused chiefly on the patient's current relationships." Follow-up study after 8 months indicated 14 of the 21 were "much improved." This approach in treatment is discussed in relation to psychoanalysis and to the need for detailed research study of this and other psychotherapeutic methods.—L. A. Pennington.

4496. Stieper, Donald R., & Wiener, Daniel N. The problem of interminability in outpatient psychotherapy. J. consult. Psychol., 1959(Jun), 23, 237-242.—Long-term therapy shows few, if any, advantages over short-term therapy. Test findings suggested that length of time in therapy does not correlate with improvement. Long-term therapists apparently fail to formulate adequate therapy goals and also fail to impersonalize the therapeutic relationship. The data suggest that eclectic long-term therapy may be neither economical nor beneficial. 17 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

4497. Stokvis, B. Aktive Tonusregulation als Entspannungstherapie. [Active regulation of muscle tonus as a therapy of relaxation.] Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 9, 133–139.—A therapy of relaxation is described. It is applicable to patients with psychosomatic symptoms who are unable to benefit from uncovering types of therapy because of low intelligence or other reasons.—E. Schwerin.

4498. Stranahan, Marion, & Schwartzmann, Cecile. (Girls Service League, NYC) An experiment in reaching asocial adolescents through group therapy. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., 1959 (Mar), 322, 117-125.—An effort was made to reach disturbed, potentially delinquent boys and girls who at adolescence are "unreachable by all the ordinary means available. . . The attitude of the therapist that proved successful . . . had to begin with the first contact. Boys' groups show clearer stages of evolution than the girls'. . . Both boys and girls, once a certain amount of closeness and trust is established, show their need for and accept help outside the group and in their community contacts. . . . The degree of success is not easy to evaluate . . . but there

is a genuine base for considering the experiment successful."— $M.\ M.\ Berkun.$

4499. Suzuki, Kiyoshi; Yamashita, Fumio, & Seki, Nobuo. (Keio U., Tokyo) L'amnésie rétrograde après la cure d'électrochoc. [Retrograde amnesia after electroshock therapy.] Folia psychiat. neurol. Jap., 1959 (Apr.), 13, 95-103.—After electroshock treatment, with subsequent alleviation of schizophrenic symptoms, 3 patients experienced total amnesia for the 8-10 year interval preceding onset of their illnesses. There was no other disturbance of memory, nor attempt at confabulation.—W. A. Wilson, Jr.

4500. Uhlenhuth, E. H., Cantor, Arthur; Neustadt, John O., & Payson, Henry E. (Johns Hopkins U.) The symptomatic relief of anxiety with meprobamate, phenobarbital and placebo. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 115, 905-910.—"Fifty-two psychoneurotic outpatients with anxiety symptoms were treated in a controlled clinical study with meprobamate 400 mg. q.i.d. phenobarbital 16 mg. q.i.d. and placebo q.i.d. The patients were divided into 2 comparable groups of 26, each group treated by a different psychiatrist. In the combined population of 52 patients, no significant differences appeared in the effectiveness of the 3 agents. The data then were analyzed for each psychiatrist's group separately. In one psychiatrist's group, the 3 agents were equally effective. In the other psychiatrist's group, the 2 active drugs were equally effective, but superior to Differences in the expectations of the 2 placebo. psychiatrists are discussed as a possible factor in these results, despite successful operation of the 'double-blind' technique."-N. H. Pronko.

4501. Varley, Barbara K. "Reaching out" therapy with schizophrenic patients. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr), 29, 407-416.—During 5 years of work with 20 hospitalized female schizophrenic patients, the author developed a method of therapy to be used by a psychiatric social worker without dealing directly with deep intrapsychic dynamics. The therapist may reach out to the patients, must express feelings honestly, engage in nonverbal as well as verbal communications, become a specific person in the lives of the patients, and focus interviews on the interpersonal relationship.—R. E. Perl.

4502. Weiner, Hannah B. (Moreno Inst., NYC) A note on role-playing research. Group Psychother., 1959 (Mar), 12, 67-68.—The basic research design for role playing has the following elements: nature of the case, number of cases, method of selection, source of data, method of collecting data, systematization of data collected, extent of participation, time factor, space factor, method of reasoning, setting for collecting data, degree of advance specification of relationships among variables, and control of vari-15 married couples with personal problems were Ss. At the outset, each spouse was given a questionnaire requesting personal data and presenting 8 role playing situations which had to be resolved or solved on the basis of information given and in terms of their own problem-solving methods. The 15 couples were then divided into 3 sets of 5-couple groups who met at the Psychodrama Institute to enact 1 of the problem-solving situations. The participants were then rated on their enactment, and the results were compared to the answers on the previously filled out questionnaires to validate how close the individual couples could predict behavior.—S. Kasman.

4503. Weintraub, Walter; Silverstein, Arthur B., & Klee, Gerald D. (U. Maryland School Medicine, Baltimore) The effect of LSD on the associative processes. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (May), 128, 409-414.—25 LSD Ss were compared with 25 controls and other psychotic and neurotic groups in their reactions to a word association test. Results show that the LSD reaction does not resemble closely the chief psychiatric disorders. The results are related to the framework of modern ego psychology.—N. H. Pronko.

4504. Wolf, Alexander, & Schwartz, Emanuel K. Irrational psychotherapy: An appeal to unreason. Part IV. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959(Apr), 13, 383-400.—(see 33: 8596) Last of a series of critical articles evaluating Whitaker and Malone's The Roots of Psychotherapy (see 28: 2774). Many points of comparison are made between irrational psychotherapy and the authors' suggested more rational alternatives. 48 refs.—L. N. Solomon.

4505. Wolman, Benjamin B. (Coll. of the City of New York) Psychotherapy with latent schizophrenics. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959(Apr.), 13, 343–359.—"This paper deals with the rationale, strategic considerations, and psychotherapeutic techniques developed in work with latent schizophrenics over two decades, with special reference to twenty cases seen in the last seven years. . . this psychotherapy is formed by a theory of schizophrenia which relates schizophrenia to object hyper-cathexis, ego hypocathexis and dysfunction in socio-emotional relationships. It is based on the principles of individualization, prevention of breakdown, estimate of economy, dynamics, and topography of the patient's mind, and active 'participation' by the psychotherapist." 33 refs.—L. N. Solomon.

4506. Zier, Adolfo. Meprobamate (miltown) as an aid to psychotherapy in an outpatient child guidance clinic. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr), 29, 377-382.—In a group of 25 children with behavior disorders characterized by hyperactivity, impulsivity, etc., miltown proved to be an effective aid to psychotherapy in 17 cases.—R. E. Perl.

(See also Abstracts 3691, 4524, 4545, 4553, 4630, 4648, 4650, 4671, 4693, 4707, 4709, 4716, 4729)

CHILD GUIDANCE

4507. Ambrose, Edna, & Miel, Alice. (U. Utah) Children's social learning: Implications of research and expert study. Washington, D.C.: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, 1958. viii, 120. \$1.75.—From an analysis of factors involved in the socialization process, implications are derived to foster social learnings for contemporary living. Uniqueness of the individual child and his learnings are posited as demanding variety in materials, activities, studies, and opportunities for relating to people. To decide how to structure the environment to promote optimal socialization, it is suggested that "the teacher consider (a) the child's needs as a human being, (b) the point he has reached in his development, and (c) his need as a unique child."— E. L. Gaier.

4508. Barbe, Walter B. (U. Chattanooga) Helping gifted children. Gifted child Quart., 1959, 3, 4-9, 16.—Extensional and intensional definitions of giftedness are presented. The operational validity of the IQ is assessed, and problems experienced and adjustments made in school are identified. Some suggestions are made for guiding the gifted.—N. M. Chansky.

4509. Beller, Emanuel K. Observational research with emotionally disturbed children: I. Direct and inferential observations in the study of children. Symposium, 1958, Session II. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 560-573.—The use of inference in observational studies with emotionally disturbed children poses many problems, some of which can be solved. An inferred construct can be defined by linking it consistently to specific behavior. Inferred and untested relationships can be checked by constructing independent observational measures. Assumed relationships between motivation, fantasy, and overt behavior can be investigated by modifying direct observational techniques in relation to selected and controlled environments. Excerpts from clinical observations and observational research studies with emotionally disturbed children are presented for the purpose of illustration.—R. E. Perl.

4510. Crawford, Paul L. (Portsmouth Receiving Hosp., Ohio) The statistical significance of difference in performance on the Leiter Adult Intelligence Scale, the W.A.I.S., and the Porteus Maze by a heterogeneous mental hospital population. Psychol. Serv. Cent. J., 1959, 11, 89-92.—"The Leiter Adult Intelligence Scale, the WAIS, and the Porteus Maze Test were administered in random order to 122 patients. It was demonstrated that these socially insufficient individuals scored significantly lower on performance tests than they did on verbal tests and that the performance section of the WAIS is the most effective unit in the battery for differentiating between socially insufficient individuals and normal individuals."—F. J. Goldstein.

4511. Crecraft, H. James. (Nashville Mental Health Center, Tenn.) Treatment in a child guidance clinic. AMA J. Dis. Child., 1959 (Jul), 98, 11-14.—Treatment of a disturbed child is complicated by the fact that parents invariably are disturbed and frequently more so than the child. Often a child is brought in to save face for a parent who is really seeking help. Parents also may bring the least disturbed child. Clinics are coming to recognize that the family is the patient. "Most children are unable to benefit from therapy until permitted to do so by parents."—G. K. Morlan.

4512. Esman, Aaron H., Kohn, Martin, & Nyman, Lawrence. Parents of schizophrenic children: II. The family of the "schizophrenic" child. Workshop, 1958. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 455-459.—(see 34: 4518) 11 cases of schizophrenic children were selected for treatment in a special project of the Madeleine Borg Child Guidance Institute of the Jewish Board of Guardians. In all cases, the child and both parents were treated. Data is now being analyzed as to: marital relationship, father's role in relation to the family, father's role as provider, mother's relationship to the child, sibling relationships and how they are influenced by the parents, and how the child's relationship to reality

is mediated by the parents. No common pattern of family structure or type of parent has been found.—
R. E. Perl.

4513. Gardner, George E. Observational research with emotionally disturbed children: IV. Discussion. Symposium, 1958, Session II. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959(Jul), 29, 590-591.—(see 34: 4514) 4 main questions are raised by this symposium: How long a period of previous training is necessary for Os to arrive at a common theoretical ground scheme? How are Os selected and trained? Should there be some "laws of inference" in respect to what behavior admits of what inference? Could these observational research methods be applied to youngsters in late latency or early adolescence?—R. E. Perl.

4514. Haeberle, Ann W. Observational research with emotionally disturbed children: III. Qualification of observational data in various stages of research. Symposium, 1958, Session II. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 583-589.—(see 34: 4520) A methodological study of types of observation used in data collection in a project on dependency and aggression in emotionally disturbed pre-school children. In the initial phase, nonqualified but directed observation was used to help to delimit concepts and select variables. In the pilot study, both nonquantified observations and quantified or precoded measures were used. In the last phase, more qualified observations were added, a control was introduced in the nonquantified observations by using 2 Os, and the impressionistic observations of the E were added .- R. E. Perl.

4515. Hartup, Willard W., & Himeno, Yayoi. (Iowa Child Welfare Research Station) Social isolation vs. interaction with adults in relation to aggression in preschool children. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 17-22.—"In an attempt to clarify the effects of social isolation on the motivations of the child, the aggressive behavior of 48 children in a 10-minute modified doll play situation was studied in relation to other experimental conditions of isolation and interaction with adult experimenters, order of conditions, sex of child, and sex of experimenter. The major findings were: (a) the children showed a significantly greater frequency of aggressive behavior in doll play preceded by isolation than in doll play preceded by interaction experience; (b) boys were more aggressive than girls."—G. Frank.

4516. Illing, Hans A. (Norwalk, Calif.) Some aspects of the C.Y.A. "special treatment program." J. crim. Law Criminol. police Sci., 1959 (Jan-Feb), 49, 423-425.—Methods, goals, and achievements of the California Youth Authority are related to the need for improved legal and community relations. The contributions by the clinical psychologist and the social worker to the diagnostic and therapeutic functions are noted.—L. A. Pennington.

4517. Kaufman, Irving; Frank, Thomas; Heims, Lora; Herrick, Joan, & Willer, Lee. Parents of schizophrenic children: III. Four types of defenses in mothers and fathers of schizophrenic children. Workshop, 1958. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959(Jul), 29, 460-472.—(see 34: 4512) The etiology of childhood schizophrenia is associated with an intense pathological parent-child interac-

tion. Parents of schizophrenic children can be subdivided into 4 groups: pseudoneurotic, somatic, pseudodelinquent, and psychotic, the classification depending upon their manifest defense structure.—R. E. Perl.

4518. Klebanoff, Lewis B. Parents of schizophrenic children: I. Parental attitudes of mothers of schizophrenic, brain-injured and retarded, and normal children. Workshop, 1958. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 445-454.—Mothers of schizophrenic children showed less rather than more pathological attitudes than the mothers of brain damaged and retarded children. This casts doubts upon the hypothesis that maternal attitudes cause schizophrenia. 15 mothers of hospitalized schizophrenics, 15 mothers of hospitalized mentally retarded and brain damaged children, and 26 mothers of normal children were compared on the Parental Attitude Research Instrument, a paper and pencil questionnaire.—R. E. Perl.

4519. Levitt, Eugene E., Beiser, Helen R., & Robertson, Raymond E. A follow-up evaluation of cases treated at a community child guidance clinic. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 29, 337-349.—After discussing methodological problems in evaluating psychotherapy, the authors present a statistical study of follow-up of 1006 cases (579 treated and 427 control) drawn from the files of the Institute for Juvenile Research (IJR). After discarding cases for a large variety of pertinent reasons, the treated group was reduced to 192 cases. The data indicate that there was no difference at follow-up between the adjustments made by the treated and control groups of children as measured by 26 outcome variables. The authors warn that these results should not be generalized to clinics which are staffed with experienced, well trained therapists, as opposed to studenttherapists or relatively untrained therapists who largely staff the IJR, nor to the fully trained private practitioner. In the discussion Hyman M. Forstenzer questions whether these results are only applicable to the clinic of the IJR. He emphasizes the need for change in existing clinic practices. 17 refs. -R. E. Perl.

4520. Loomis, Earl A., Jr., & Meyer, Lucile R. Observational research with emotionally disturbed children: II. Observation and recording—a simultaneous process. Symposium, 1958, Session II. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 574-582.-(see 34: 4509) Observational methods should be designed to reflect the population, the frame of reference, and the type of conclusion sought by the study. The play patterns of nonverbal psychotic and retarded young children were viewed by observers sitting behind a 1-way screen in an adjacent room. The interaction of parents and child as well as the introduction of the examiner to the family was recorded by the Os and, as the child and examiner left the waiting room, the Os turned to the playroom which was situated on the opposite side of the Os' room. The Os talked about what they saw, rather than writing it down, giving freedom and affective spontaneity to the observations. Continuous and spontaneous predictions by the Os were used as a means toward cognitive interpretation of ambiguous behavior. The use of trial identifications by the Os was a means of finding elements of centrality amid

gross ego fragmentation or amorphousness. To the Os' dictated protocols were added the examiners' interviews, the Os' postobservational judgments, and conference notes.—R. E. Perl.

4521. Moustakas, Clark E. (Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.) Psychotherapy with children: The living relationship. New York: Harper, 1959. xviii, 324 p. \$5.00.-A description of Moustakas's philosophy of relationship therapy applied to normal, disturbed, creative, and handicapped children. In outlining the essentials of child therapy, the child's discovery of his "real feelings" and the capacity to find his uniqueness as an individual are emphasized. Excerpts from verbatim interviews illustrate the relationship technique and are accompanied by the author's clinical comments. Chapters on counseling with parents and their therapeutic approach to the child further demonstrate the importance of making therapy a living experience. Final sections deal with suggested interactions between the therapist and the school and the therapist supervisor with his students. -B. H. Light.

4522. Myran, Charles, & Simon, Abraham J. Orienting medical students in the holistic approach through integrated teaching: Pediatrics and child psychiatry. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 29, 364-376.—A program of integrated teaching in pediatrics is described which includes the participation of a child psychiatrist in the clinic. 6 cases are presented to illustrate the way in which the child psychiatrist is used.—R. E. Perl.

4523. Rosenthal, M. J., Finkelstein, M., Ni, E., & Robertson, R. E. A study of mother-child relationships in the emotional disorders of children. Genet. psychol. Monogr., 1959 (Aug), 60, 65-116.— An analysis of the records of 450 children referred to the Institute for Juvenile Research resulted in 17 identifiable patterns of mother-child relationships and 29 types of emotional problems in the children. The combination of a particular mother-child relationship and the child problems associated with it was called a syndrome. The cataloging of syndromes is regarded as potentially useful in clinical practice and in personality studies. Although the syndromes overlapped considerably, the greater the difference observed in mother-child relationships, the greater the difference in associated child problems. The patterns of mother-child relationships are regarded as emphasizing primarily maternal defenses, hence the reader is cautioned that the findings are merely "approxi-mations of more penetrating definitive explanations." 98-item bibliog.-G. G. Thompson.

4524. Schauer, Elisabeth. Die Anwendung psychotherapeutischer Erfahrungen im Erziehungsheim für schwererziehbare Jugendliche. [Application of psychotherapeutic methods in an institution for emotionally disturbed youth.] Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 8, 172–180.— The structure and program of an in-residence treatment center for boys is described. Group therapy is the preferred method of treatment.—E. Schwerin.

4525. Schwidder, Werner. Amerikanische Kinderpsychiatrie. II. Teil. [American child psychiatry. Part II.] Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 8, 81–88.—Part of the survey (see Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie, 1959, 8, 33–42) continues with discussions on training, ad-

mission procedures, diagnosis, and treatment methods of emotionally disturbed children, and a description of research methods. 83 refs.—E. Schwerin.

4526. Specht, Friedrich. (U. Göttingen, Germany) Überlegungen zum socialpsychologischen Aspekt der Kinderpsychiatrie. [Considerations on social psychological aspects of child psychiatry.] Nervenarzt, 1959 (Apr.), 30, 170-174.—The domain of the child psychiatrist can be delimited only with difficulty from the educational task of the parents. Using references from the German literature, the social psychological implications are pointed out in the situation where the child psychiatrist assumes some of the parental functions.—M. Kaelbling.

4527. Waldfogel, Samuel; Tessman, Ellen, & Hahn, Pauline B. Learning problems: III. A program for early intervention in school phobia. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 29, 324–332.— (see 34: 4792) An exploratory program was undertaken to find cases of school phobia at their inception, to differentiate them on the basis of severity of underlying personality disturbance, to develop methods of emergency treatment within the school, and to refer for intensive treatment those in whom the symptom appeared to represent a more widespread personality disturbance. Follow-up evaluation indicates the success of the program in finding cases and in forestalling severe chronic problems.—R. E. Perl.

4528. Weidemann, Jurgen. Vergleichende Untersuchungen zur diagnostischen Erfassbarkeit der kindlichen Soziabilität. [Comparative investigations on the diagnostic determination of socialization of the child.] Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 8, 94–96.—Certain projective tests, standardized upon a German population, were found to be more useful than others in diagnosing behavior problems in children, and in structuring a course of treatment.—E. Schwerin.

4529. Wittenberg, Rudolph M. Adolescence and discipline: A mental hygiene primer. New York: Association Press, 1959. xi, 318 p. \$4.95.—Adolescence is conceptualized in terms of the individual's ego development and difficulties, his relationship to significant peers, and society's impact on development. This attempt to understand adolescence better is used as a background for a critical examination of techniques of discipline used by parents and others who supervise adolescents. Concrete suggestions are offered on how to support the ego, the utilization of outside community resources when necessary, discipline in the classroom, and the general problem of setting limits.—L. S. Blackman.

(See also Abstracts 4333, 4487, 4506, 4547, 4616, 4651(a), 4676)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

4530. Beach, Lee. Rorschach variables and vocational choice. Bull. Marit. Psychol. Ass., 1959 (Apr), 8, 28-33.—The group Rorschach, the Dynamic Personality Inventory (DPI), and the ACE exam for college freshmen were given to 50 senior art majors and engineering majors. The experimental hypotheses did not significantly differentiate the 2 groups with the exception of the Ac scale of the DPI on which art majors were significantly higher. However, 13 other scales of the DPI showed sig-

nificant differences, 2 of them to the .01 level.—J. Bucklew.

4531. Chatterjee, R. G., & Kundu, Ramanath. An analysis of motives for the choice of the teaching profession. J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda, 1959 (Jul), 17(2), 88-95.—Teaching is a noble profession, and it is necessary that the suitability of the teachers be considered. A 21-item questionnaire was sent to 98 college teachers. Some of the answer sheets were not considered as they showed improper responses to most of the items. "In analyzing the replies of 85 teachers, the 'yes' and 'no' responses of each individual with respect to each motive were tabulated." The most important motives were: "this line affords much time to continue undisturbed studies," and "to get some scope for having free imagination and thinking."—D. Lebo.

4532. Delay, J., & Lemaire, J. G. Psychopathologie des mathématiciens. [Psychopathology of mathematicians.] Encephale, 1959, 48, 97-127.—A considerable role is played in the development of mathematical thought by nonrational, affective, and even pathological factors. In addition to conscious, concrete, and social motivations which direct a S to mathematics, there are also less conscious and often neurotic motives which "overdetermine" the mathematician's calling. The absolute certitude obtained in mathematics provides an unconscious protection against anxiety. Mathematics also has a therapeutic value, as a process of psychic liberation, akin to artistic expression.—W. W. Meissner.

4533. DeRath, Gilbert, & Carp, Frances M. (Trinity U.) The Picture-Choice Test as an indirect measure of attitudes. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 12-15.—A modified Flyer's Picture-Choice Test was given 227 male students and scored for the halo effect of "liking" on judgment of occupation. Significant differences appeared between college majors.—M. York.

4534. Duchapt, H. L'habileté manuelle chez les jeunes ruraux en vue de leur adaptation à d'autres métiers que celui de l'agriculture. [Manual ability of rural youth with a view to adapting them to occupations other than agriculture.] Enfance, 1959 (Jan-Feb), No. 1, 49-63.-Rural youth grow up with the expectation of becoming farmers. What else can they do if, for health reasons, they cannot do so? This question prompted a survey of samples of youth from 2 rural cantons. Intelligence and motor test results were compared with urbanderived norms or with the theoretical probability distribution. In general, motor development is relatively slow, and verbal abilities are inferior but nonverbal abilities are not. Rhythm in manipulations is slow and, above all, the Ss are slow in getting started on tasks. Their inferiority is greater on tests of short duration than on tests allowing or requiring more time.—S. S. Marzolf.

4535. French, Wendell L. (U. Washington) Can a man's occupation be predicted? J. counsel. Psychol., 1959, 6, 95-101.—Investigating the relationship between various measures on 232 undergraduates and their occupations in later years led to the conclusion that occupational membership can be predicted. "Ability in using mathematical and verbal symbols, the economic status of the family, interests as meas-

ured by the Strong, Sheldon's body-build and personality components, and measures of neuroticism as shown by the Rorschach appear to be highly important factors.—M. M. Reece.

4536. Gitlin, Sidney. (Temple U.) A study of the interrelationships of parents' measured interest patterns and those of their children. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3352.—Abstract.

4537. Hargreaves, G. R. (U. Leeds, England) The psychological significance of work. Ment. Hlth., Lond., 1959, 18, 44-50.—The assumption that work is undertaken only at the pressure of reward or punishment is open to doubt. Satisfactions implicit in the performance of a task, as well as in the role of having function or a value in society are significant. Forces such as illness, economic unemployment, and retirement are seen as psychological hazards. Patterns of work organization of British mental hospitals are examined in the light of Elton Mayo's experiments and the studies of the climate of children's work groups.—R. A. Hagin.

4538. Jaques, Elliott. Psycho-pathology in industrial life. Ment. Hlth., Lond., 1959, 18, 50-55.— Assumptions that the pressure and tempo of work should be blamed for the increase in emotional disorders in recent years are doubted. It is unlikely that any significant amount of mental illness is caused directly by the pressure of work. Industrial life does influence emotional health by playing into existing neuroses in individuals and allowing each to act out the disturbed part of his personality in work. A method of plotting "earning growth curves for workers" is proposed in order that remuneration consistent with level of work can be awarded to each person. This method would encourage a sense of satisfaction and peace of mind among workers.—R. A. Hagin.

4539. Mahone, Charles Henry. (U. Michigan) Fear of failure and unrealistic vocational aspiration. Dissertation Abstr., 1959(Jun), 19, 3368.—Abstract.

4540. Marsh, Leo B. (Ed.) The fifth North American Shared Conference. Counseling, 1959 (Oct), 17(3), 1-4.—A report of the proceedings of the YMCA sponsored conference in Colorado. A report is also included by Marshall of a Vocational Implications Conference held in Delaware.—S. Kavruck.

4541. Rodger, Alec. Comment nous devrions concevoir les "intéréts" en psychologie professionnelle. [How should we think about "interests" in occupational psychology?] Bull. Ass. Int. Psychol. Appl., 1959 [Jan-Jun), 8(1), 2-9.—Factor analysis of the difficulties and distastes actually experienced by people in many kinds and levels of occupation is recommended.—H. B. English.

4542. Stewart, Lawrence H. Mother-son identification and vocational interest. Genet. psychol. Monogr., 1959 (Aug), 60, 31-63.—Data were collected from 92 adolescent boys and their mothers to investigate the general hypothesis that adolescent boys' scores on the Strong Vocational Interest Blank are related to the degree to which they identify with their mothers. Measures of identification were secured by administering a specially constructed Q sort of 76 items to the boys under 3 conditions: as they thought they were, as they would like to be, and as they

thought their mothers would like them to be; to the mothers with instructions to describe their sons as they were actually perceived, and as they would like their sons to be. The findings are interpreted as giving general support to the original hypothesis since the number of significant relationships exceeded the number which could reasonably be expected at the .05 level. However, some of the findings were difficult to interpret within the theory. "More information is needed before the relationship between mother-son identification and interest development can become a reliable objective datum in successful counseling." 29 refs.-G. G. Thompson.

4543. Warren, Phyllis Ann. (American School Japan, Tokyo) Vocational interests and the occupational adjustment of college women. J. counsel. Psychol., 1959, 6, 140-147.—It was hypothesized "that the Strong VIB for Women will differentiate among groups of college women, and that undergraduate factors will relate to present occupation and measured interests." The results are interpreted as support for these hypotheses.-M. M. Reece.

4544. Wolk, William P. (Columbia U.) Some correlates of vocational planning in ninth grade boys. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3376-3377.

(See also Abstracts 4211, 4805)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

4545. Aungle, P. G. (Royal Dundee Mental Hosp., The care and treatment of psychopathic offenders in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. J. ment. Sci., 1959 (Apr.), 105, 428-439.-All 3 countries have special institutions for treatment, but only Denmark's has a psychiatrist involved in the daily management of the patient.—W. L. Wilkins.

4546. Baumgarten-Tramer, Franziska. str. 35, Bern, Switzerland) Typologie der Unfäller. [Typology of accident proneness.] Z. Praventivmed., 1959, 7, 228-237.—One can distinguish between different types of accident-prone individuals in terms of the underlying cause. Several types are briefly de-

scribed .- L. Goldberger.

4547. Bender, Lauretta. The concept of pseudopsychopathic schizophrenia in adolescents. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 491-512.-The dynamic processes at work in childhood schizophrenics as they pass through adolescence are illustrated by several case histories of boys who have been studied intensively and longitudinally from early childhood into adolescence and adulthood. Many disturbed adolescents look like psychopathic personalities, whether they are basically schizophrenic, mildly brain damaged, or emotionally underprivileged. However, in schizophrenic boys these behavior pat-terns represent "pseudopsychopathic" defenses. Dis-cussion by Samuel J. Beck who remarks that Bender's paper is a good clinical description but does not go far enough to resynthesize the data into consistent clinical patterns. 33 refs.—R. E. Perl.

4548. Brewster, Henry H. Twin-like behavior in non-twins: A clinical report of two poliomyelitis patients. Psychosom. Med., 1959 (May-Jun), 21, 193-203.—A clinical record of 2 married women, strangers previous to their hospitalizations for poliomyelitis, who demonstrated the psychological attributes of identical twins during the 6 month period of The observations are interpreted as a "unique method of the ego to master the physical and psychological helplessness created for each patient by the disease."-L. A. Pennington.

4549. Brodsky, Bernard. The self-representation, anality, and the fear of dying. J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass., 1959 (Jan), 7, 95-108.—Fear of death is derived not only from castration anxiety and separation anxiety but also is related to memory traces of states in which the self-image is extinguished. In the anal phase the equation of feces and the dead body shapes the fear of death into the dread of turning into feces. 3 clinical examples are presented. 24-item

bibliog.—D. Prager.

4550. Bullard, Dexter M. (Ed.) (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) Psychoanalysis and psychotherapy: Selected papers of Frieda Fromm-Reichmann. Chicago, Ill.: Univer. Chicago Press, 1959. xiv, 350 p. \$7.50.—A selection of 23 of Fromm-Reichmann's papers published between 1935 and 1959 treats: (a) the philosophy of mental disorder and the history and philosophy of psychotherapy; (b) the problems and advances in psychoanalysis and psychotherapy with psychotics; (c) the psychodynamics and therapy of schizophrenia; (d) the dynamics and therapy of manic-depressive psychosis; (e) general psychiatric problems concerning hostility, psychogenesis of migraine, the mother role, and anxiety; (f) the psychiatric problems of loneliness. A bibliography of Fromm-Reichmann's papers in German is included .- A. E. Wessman.

4551. Eitinger, Leo. (University Hosp., Oslo, Norway) The incidence of mental disease among refugees in Norway. J. ment. Sci., 1959 (Apr), 105, 326-338.-All admissions from 1946 to 1955 showed 60 psychotics who were refugees, which suggests a higher incidence of psychosis than among the native population, with premorbid personality being the probable factor of most importance. What selection is involved in persons who will not return to their native land but prefer to remain refugees is a question.-W. L. Wilkins.

4552. Ey, Henri. La part des facteurs physiques et mentaux dans la production des troubles mentaux. [The role of physical and mental factors in the production of mental illness.] Hyg. ment., 1959, 48, 149-159.—The historical evolution of the concept of mental illness and its etiological factors is discussed. Beside the physiological dimension, we have become increasingly aware of the function of psy-chological and sociological factors in the etiology of mental disorders. Mental illness represents a defect in maturation, a lack of evolutive psychic potential, a regression, or a dissolution of superior forms of integration.—W. W. Meissner.

4553. Fromm-Reichmann, Frieda. Loneliness. Psychiatry, 1959 (Feb), 22, 1-15.—Real loneliness, one of the least satisfactorily conceptualized psychological phenomena, plays an essential role in the genesis of mental disorder. Nonconstructive loneliness has much in common with such states as panic and anxiety. Descriptions of loneliness by poets, patients, and philosophers are reported and discussed. Different types of enforced and experimental isolation, physical loneliness, and the problems of psychotherapy with the lonely are considered.—C. T. Bever.

4554. Goolker, Paul. (Hillside Hosp., Glen Oaks, N.Y.) The tolerance of illness and psychopathology. J. Hillside Hosp., 1959 (Jan-Apr), 8, 65-73.—Familiarity with conflicts and illness breeds self-acceptance hence "tolerance of psychopathology merely contributes to a functioning equilibrium" and is therapeutically useful in that it helps "the patient to work through painful material." The mechanism of denial is viewed in the same frame of reference. "Tolerance to pathology is seen as a variable psychological adaptation to illness both in the premorbid and morbid stages. It is often a progressive adaptation. The aim of this paper was to stress the role of tolerance in adjustment both in life and in therapy."—G. Y. Kenyon.

4555. Harms, Ernest. An attempt to formulate a system of psychotherapy in 1818. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Apr), 13, 269–282.—Heinroth's Disturbances of the Mind, published in 1818, contains a systematic section on psychotherapy divided into 3 headings: technical methodology, survey of medicinal treatment, and practical psychotherapy.—L. N. Solo-

mon.

4556. Janzarik, Werner. (Mainz, Germany) Zur Differentialtypologie der Wahnphanomene. [On differential typology of delusional phenomena.] Nervenarat, 1959 (Apr.), 30, 153–159.—The view ascribed to Kraepelin that distinction of psychopathological behavior must follow the pattern prescribed by the nosological entities is rejected for its converse. —M. Kaelbling.

4557. Jessner, Lucie, & Pavenstedt, Eleanor. (Eds.) (U. North Carolina) Dynamic psychopathology in childhood. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1959. xi, 315 p. \$8.75.-12 papers by the Stratton, 1959. x1, 313 p. so. s. see presented. All editors and 15 other contributors are presented. The the authors are psychoanalytically oriented. papers are examples of clinical observations of children which have led to theoretical formulations or "to more controlled systematic research." Subject matter ranges from prediction, psychopathological theory, and several other methodological topics through more specific psychopathological manifestations in childhood (rheumatoid arthritis, rumination, antisocial behavior, deviate sexual behavior, "symbiosis," hospitalization) to the therapeutic process, analysis of play, and countertransference phenomena in the treatment of children .- D. F. Mindlin.

4558. Klein, Melanie. Die psychoanalytische Spieltechnik: ihre Geschichte und Bedeutung. [The history and significance of psychoanalytic play technique.] Psyche, Heidel., 1959 (Feb), 12, 687-705.—German translation of the introductory chapter to New Directions in Psychoanalysis (see 31: 3265).—E. W. Eng.

4559. Klink, Thomas W. (Topeka State Hosp.) How the minister can recognize serious mental illness. Pastoral Psychol., 1959, 10(94), 43-48.— Describes some signs of mental illness and suggests ways for the clergyman to get help for the sick person.—A. Eglash.

4560. Knopf, Irwin J., & Fager, Robert E. (State U. Iowa) Differences in gradients of stimulus generalization as a function of psychiatric dis-

order. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959(Jul), 59, 73-76 .- On the basis of the "Dollard and Miller . principle that 'increasing the strength of the drive raises the entire gradient of generalization . . . that] . . . such emotional states as fear, anxiety, and guilt can acquire the properties of a drive. . . . The present research investigates the hypotheses that there are differences in the shape of the SG gradients among psychotic, neurotic, and control Ss. . . . The results indicate that (a) the psychotics showed more generalization than the nonpsychotics; (b) the neurotics showed less . . . than the psychotics, but did not differ from the controls; and (c) the brain-damaged Ss showed more generalization than the nonpsychotics, but they did net differ from the psychotics."-G. Frank.

4561. Kogan, Leonard S., & Brown, Benjamin H. Case reapplications and reopenings after first closing. Soc. Casewk., 1959(Apr), 40, 213-220.— A study of the characteristics of clients who break off their relationships with social agencies and then reopen the case later.—L. B. Costin.

4562. Korkes, Lenore. (New York U.) The impact of mentally ill children upon their families. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3392-3393.

—Abstract.

4563. Kratter, Frederick Edward. (U. North Carolina) The pseudo-mental-deficiency syndrome. J. ment. Sci., 1959 (Apr), 105, 406-420.— Some of the neuroses, psychoses, and central nervous system diseases can appear to be mental deficiency, and early environmental deprivation of an affective sort may be crucial. Diagnostic problems are reviewed:—W. L. Wilkins.

4564. Lehrman, Samuel R. (Long Island Jewish Hosp., N.Y.) The role of the voluntary general hospital in the care of psychiatric patients. J. Hilliside Hosp., 1959 (Jan-Apr), 8, 94-108.—A brief historical summary of institutional psychiatric services and comparison of medical and surgical problems with those called psychiatric. Since psychiatry is no longer isolated from medicine, a summary of the roles and functions of psychiatry in a general hospital setting is offered. "... a general hospital psychiatric service can handle adequately most psychiatric problems, and is especially well suited for the management of acute psychiatric emergencies and psychosomatic problems." 3 cases are presented. 18 refs.—G. Y. Kenyon.

4565. Lewis, Helen Block. Organization of the self as reflected in manifest dreams. Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev., 1959, 46(2), 21-35.—Clinical material from 3 female patients in a 1-year period of analytic work. Between 30 and 50 dreams were collected from each. The ego was quite regressed in all 3. The libidinal and aggressive connections to cathected persons were very primitive. All 3 found it difficult to tolerate separation from love objects. Therapy had to show how the failure of individuation led to maintaining an early-established dependency.—D. Prager.

4566. Luquet, C. J. La place du mouvement masochique dans l'évolution de la femme. [The place of masochistic movement in the evolution of woman.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (May-Jun), 23, 305-352.—Is the normally developed adult woman

masochistic? Feminine masochistic movement is defined as, the inflective movement of active and aggressive drives in relation to the paternal libidinal object which appears central in the establishment of the positive Oedipal relationship and consequently primordial for the future of femininity. The author considers other types of masochism and other theories of feminine evolution.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4567. Murray, Edward J. (Walter Reed Army Inst. Research) Conflict and repression during sleep deprivation. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 95-101.—"A series of three TAT cards representing a continuum of low, medium, and high sleep suggestions was selected on the basis of rankings by 10 psychologists and 10 lay people. These three cards were administered... to 24 experimental Ss after about 86 hours of sleep deprivation, as well as to 24 control subjects... [On these TAT cards] the sleep-deprived group gave fewer sleep themes than did the control group... The results... were interpreted as indicating that the subjects were avoiding thoughts or verbal responses which might arouse overpowering sleepiness... An analysis of these phenomena in terms of the Dollard-Miller theory of repression was made." 23 refs.—G. Frank.

4568. Nice, Richard W. (Arizona State U., Tempe) A handbook of abnormal psychology. New York: Philosophical Library, 1959. ix, 245 p. \$6.00.—The book presents an introductory chapter which includes historic and contemperory data about mental illness and its treatment, a chapter reviewing 4 theories of personality, one on diagnostic methods, 8 chapters on abnormal behavior including case histories, and a 12-page glossary of over 150 terms. "It is not meant as a reference book for the practicing physician or psychologist, rather it is aimed at the first year college student and layman."—G. Frank.

4569. Parker, Seymour. Disorganization on a psychiatric ward: The natural history of a crisis. Psychiatry, 1959 (Feb), 22, 65-79.—A 2-year study of the informal social organization among the patients in one ward of the Belmont Hospital Social Rehabilitation Unit, by methods of participant observation, interviews, and sociometric techniques. Therapeutic implications of group processes.—C. T. Bever.

4570. Rosenthal, L., & Apaka, W. (Jewish Board of Guardians, NYC) The group psychotherapy literature, 1958. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Apr), 9, 239-256.—The following headings are reviewed: theory, nonpsychotic adults, psychotic adults, children and adolescents, other language reports. 112

refs .-- D. Raylesberg.

4571. Spiegel, E. A. (Ed.) Progress in neurology and psychiatry. An annual review. Vol. XIV. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1959. xiv, 656 p. \$12.00.—(see 33: 6517) A review of the world literature in neurology and psychiatry, condensed from over 4000 references, is organized according to the following 4 categories: neurology, neurosurgery (2 parts), and psychiatry. "Recent progress in the basic sciences has been perhaps more conspicuous than in the clinical disciplines of neurology and psychiatry. . . . Of biennially reviewed subjects, the present volume contains biochemical aspects of general neurophysiology and neuro-ophthalmology. There is also a short chapter on neuro-orthopedics."—N. H. Pronko.

4572. Steiner, U. Schizophrene Symptomatik bei Epilepsie. [Schizophrenic symptomatology in epilepsy.] Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1959 (May), 11, 141-147.—Schizophrenic symptoms of 51 adult epileptics are presented and discussed. Statistical study fails to reveal mutual exclusiveness of epilepsy and schizophrenia. Auditory hallucinations, somatic delusions, and nonsystematized delusional ideas were found. Russian summary. 19 refs.—C. T. Bever.

4573. Winokur, George; Guze, Samuel B., & Pfeiffer, Eric. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Developmental and sexual factors in women: A comparison between control, neurotic and psychotic groups. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1959 (Jun), 115, 1097-1100.—"Comparison of groups of controls, neurotics, and psychotics were made by means of a structured interview. Developmental symptoms (enuresis and somnambulism) were not noted to be harbingers of psychiatric disease. Menopausal symptoms, dysmenorrhea, dyspareunia, frequency of orgasms and enjoyment of coitus did not differentiate the groups. A higher incidence of miscarriages was noted in psychotic patients and a lower incidence of somnambulism was seen in the psychoses. A significantly higher percent of psychotics had intercourse infrequently, although in other sexual areas as noted above the psychotic group was like the others."-N. H. Pronko.

(See also Abstracts 4393, 4478, 4503, 4509, 4513, 4514, 4517, 4518, 4520)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

4574. Abraham, Willard. (Arizona State Coll.) Barbara: A prologue. New York: Rinehart, 1958. 94 p. \$2.00.—The father of a mongoloid child tells of her birth and death. In addition he draws on his background as a professional worker in the field of special education to clarify problems of causation, diagnosis, prognosis and research for parents of retarded children.—S. L. Ornstein.

4575. Alvin, Juliette. (Fuller School, San Leandro, Calif.) The response of severely retarded children to music. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959, 63, 988-996.—A report of an experiment at the Fuller School is described. Music proved to be a means of communication with each of the children. The response to music among these severely retarded children was, physical, through rhythmical or imitative movements, verbal, and emotional. Some development in sense perception and increase in span of attention was noted. In each of the 3 groups studied social integration occurred.—V. M. Staudt.

4576. Aronson, Stanley E., Aronson, Betty E., & Volk, Bruno O. (State U. New York, Coll. Medicine) A genetic profile of infantile amaurotic family idiocy. AMA J. Dis. Child., 1959 (Jul), 98, 50–65.—"One hundred thirty-one confirmed cases of infantile amaurotic family idiocy were statistically evaluated in regard to nature of birth, time and manner of inaugurating abnormalities, duration, family background (illnesses, places of origin, religion, consanguinity), and familial and sex incidence."—G. K. Morlan.

4577. Auld, Richard M., Pommer, Alfred M., Houck, John C., & Burke, Frederick G. (Georgetown U. Medical Center) Vitamin A absorption in mongoloid children. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959 (May), 63, 1010-1013.—On the basis of analysis of 20 mongoloid children, it appears that mongoloid children do have a lower absorptive capacity of Vitamin A. The mongoloid children were compared with 17 controls who were mainly brain damaged retarded children and in good general health.—V. M. Staudt.

4578. Craft, Michael. (Royal West Counties Hosp., Starcross, Devon) The place of the mental deficiency hospital in a community care programme. Ment. Hith., Lond., 1959, 18, 60-64.—100 admissions to a mental deficiency hospital between November, 1956 and August, 1957 were analyzed. A trend away from admission except for special objectives was identified. Outpatient counseling, occupational centers, grants to parents, foster homes, and short term residential care were found to be important where family care was breaking down.—R. A. Hagin.

4579. Delp, Harold A. (Training School, Vineland, N.J.) Inter-disciplinary approach and diagnosis in mental retardation: The training school plan. Train. sch. Bull., 1959 (May), 56, 3-7.—The system employed at Vineland for diagnosis and program planning is discussed. "Observations in life situations, program planning as a part of diagnosis, and the team approach in all areas of working with the mentally retarded seem to be necessary components of any adequate program of complete diagnosis." —V. M. Staudt.

4580. FitzPatrick, F. K. (Botleys Park Hosp., Chertsey, Surrey, England) The use of rhythm in training severely subnormal patients. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959 (May), 63, 981-987.-"Two experiments were undertaken in order to probe the possibilities of utilizing rhythm in the training of patients of severely limited intelligence. In the first, a laboratory task involving a folding movement, a metronome supplied the rhythm. The subjects were twenty young male imbeciles of low grade, ten of whom were mongols and ten of other types. There was no significant difference in output between the two groups either with or without the metronome. The mongols, who are generally supposed to have a good sense of rhythm, were rather less consistent in output than the others when performing to the metronome. . . . The second experiment involved an industrial project, the folding of large sheets of polythene. The subjects were again patients of low grade, fifteen young males who had been excluded from occupational therapy and three elderly females, all of whom had been declared virtually unemployable. Their output was timed under three modes of presentation, in their own time, to music, and to chanted instructions. The last of these produced the best results."-Author abstract.

4581. Gardner, W. I., Cromwell, R. L., & Foshee, J. G. (George Peabody Coll. Teachers) Studies in activity level: II. Effects of distal visual stimulation in organics, familials, hyperactives, and hypoactives. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959, 63, 1028-1033.—(see 33: 6535) "The activity levels of four groups of mental defectives (24 organics, 24 familials, 22 hyperactives, 22 hypoactives) were examined under increased and reduced distal visual

stimulation conditions. All groups showed significantly less activity under increased than under reduced visual stimulation. The matched organic and familial Ss did not differ from each other in activity. The hyperactives had a significantly greater discrepancy in activity from one condition to the other than did the hypoactives. No differences were found as a function of the order of presentation of the stimulus conditions. Several factors possibly related to these findings were suggested."—Author abstract.

4582. Goldstein, Kurt. (1148 Fifth Ave., NYC) Abnormal mental conditions in infancy. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (Jun), 128, 538-557.—An analysis is offered of certain abnormal conditions observed in infants, particularly through the work of Kanner, Spitz, Mahler, Elkisch, and others. The report continues previous research on the Moro response, the "idiot savant," and rigidity observed in feeble-minded children.—N. H. Pronko.

4583. Harris, Lucy M., & Sievers, Dorothy J. (Columbus State School, O.) A study to measure changes in behavior of aggressive mentally retarded adolescent girls in a permissive classroom. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959 (May), 63, 975–980.— "The behavior of 18 adolescent mentally retarded girls with aggressive behavior problems was studied in a permissive classroom at Columbus State School. It was found that positive behavior tended to increase and negative behavior tended to decrease in the school room over the one to two year period for this particular group of adolescent girls."—Author abstract.

4584. Heber, Rick. (AAMD Technical Planning Project, Columbus, Ohio) Promising areas for psychological research in mental retardation. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959 (May), 63, 1014-1019.— Research psychologists in mental retardation should give greater consideration to the significance and usefulness of their research endeavors. A gradual integration of knowledge about mental retardation into a theoretical framework needs to be effected. Those of us who must deal with the applied problems of retardation have a tremendous need for more adequate delineation, through research, of both the behavioral and situational variables critically related to the ultimate adjustment of retarded persons. When we have delineated these important parameters, psychologists shall be in a position to develop assessment techniques with the degree of predictive utility we desire, while educators and others will be better able to devise and evaluate educational programs and procedures that will best accomplish for the mentally retarded a maximum level of social adequacy."-V. M. Staudt.

4585. Jervis, George A. (Letchworth Village, Thiells, N.Y.) Juvenile amaurotic idiocy. AMA J. Dis. Child., 1959 (May), 97, 663-667.—Incidence and genetic, clinical, and pathological aspects of amaurotic idiocy are discussed.—G. K. Morlan.

4586. Laing, J. K. (Darenth Park Hosp., England) Some aspects of placing defectives in work. Ment. Hlth., Lond., 1959, 18, 56-59.—Incidents in the work placement of mental defectives trained at one British institution during the period 1939-53 are described. "In spite of all efforts, no universally applicable formula has emerged, and it is still necessary to proceed by trial and error."—R. A. Hagin.

4587. Lipman, R. S. (Edward R. Johnstone Training & Research Center, Bordentown, N.J.) Some test correlates of behavioral aggression in institutionalized retardates with particular reference to the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959, 63, 1038-1045.- "Two groups of retardates, differing markedly in overt aggressiveness, were selected and matched for age, sex, race, IQ, and sociocultural background. The Children's Form of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, a highly frustrating mirror drawing task, and the Children's Form of the Manifest Anxiety Scale were individually administered to the 50 Ss included in the study. The analyses of direction of aggression, type of aggression, and trends in these categories derived from the Rosenzweig P-F Study were found to have little or no relationship to behavioral aggression. The more frustrating mirror drawing task, however, significantly differentiated the groups. No relationship was found between the CMAS and overt aggressiveness. The theoretical implications of these findings are discussed." 29 refs.—Author abstract.

4588. Mullen, Frances A., Itkin, W., & Brauer, I. (Chicago Board of Education) Personality and social background factors related to the achievement and adjustment of educable mentally handicapped children: A report on a preliminary study. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959, 63, 1046-1058.—A report on findings from a preliminary study of pupils diagnosed as educable mentally handicapped is presented.

-V. M. Staudt.

4589. Murray, (Mrs.) Max. (Virginia Ass. Retarded Children) Needs of parents of mentally retarded children. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959 (May), 63, 1078-1088.—Chief problems of parents of the mentally retarded are: (a) acceptance of the child's retardation, (b) wise use of income in relation to the retarded child within total family needs, (c) learning to live with the problem, (d) resolution of theological conflicts arising relative to the birth of the defective child, (e) deciding on lifetime care of child, (f) using professional advice judiciously. The greatest need of parents of the retarded is constructive professional counseling at the various stages of the child's life to help them cope with individual problems. Parents want professionals who give them help to be honest, understanding, and free from petty professional jealousies.-V. M. Staudt.

4590. Riello, Achille. (New York U.) Articulatory proficiency of the mentally retarded child: An investigation to determine the relationship between articulatory proficiency and the I.Q. of educable public school children of retarded mental development. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19,

3387.—Abstract.

4591. Simmel, Marianne L. (Duke U.) Phantom experiences in mental defective amputees. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959(Jul), 59, 128-130.—The assumption that mental defectives do not experience the phenomenon of "phantom limb" was tested. The results rejected the assumption.—G. Frank.

4592. Slobody, L. B., & Scanlan, J. B. (New York Medical Coll.) Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959 (May), 63, 971-974.—Early placement of a retarded child in an institution can and far too often does have unexpected and unfavorable consequences for the child and the family. The decision relative to place-

ment is complex. Often a long period is required to work through parental emotional reactions. The authors state that, "Our experiences bear out the validity of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee on the Mentally Subnormal Child of the World Health Organization, that (a) home care of the retarded is to be advised unless serious problems will arise as a result of it; (b) even severely handicapped children can be cared for at home by parents of reasonable mental health and competence with the help of available community facilities; (c) the best institution is no substitute for the parent-child relationship; and (d) that early placement often intensifies parental guilt feelings and their sense of having rejected the child."—V. M. Staudt.

4593. Trippe, Mathew J., McCaffrey, Isabel; Dempsey, Paul, & Downing, Joseph J. The school-excluded mentally retarded child. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959 (May), 63, 1005-1009,—"Psychological evaluations and parent interviews were conducted for 83 children of school age in Onondaga County who were not enrolled in a regular school as of March 1, 1953. The interviews and examinations were made two years later in 1955 when the children had reached ages ranging from 8 to 18 years. Mental retardation was a common characteristic of these children. In six instances, the mental retardation was adjudged to be secondary to other conditions, most of which were primary behavior disorders. A large proportion of the remaining 77 children, however, also presented multiple problems. These problems included severe motor handicaps, speech defects, blindness, deafness, epilepsy, secondary emotional problems, hyperactivity and difficult behavior. Some form of social experiences outside the home seemed to be indicated for three out of four of the total number of children examined. . . . In general, the statements of the parents indicated that they preferred to provide for their children at home as long as possible. . The expressed desire to maintain these children at home with provisions for the development of their self-sufficiency and independence . . . suggests that some provision for individual family assistance may constitute a real need at the community level. Such assistance might include parent counseling, housekeeping service, nursing service, nursery schools, or some form of service equivalent to 'baby sitting.' "-Author abstract.

4594. Tudor, Richard B. What to tell parents of a retarded child. J. Lancet, 1959 (May), 79, 196-198.—"In the physician's interview with the parents, avoidance of such words as feebleminded, defective, idiot, imbecile, and moron, usually make the diagnosis much easier for the parents to accept." Except for the spastic, the aggressive, or the child with severely injured brain, it is preferable for the child to remain in his home. Parents should be encouraged to treat him as normal, and to discuss the child freely with friends and relatives. "If the reverse is done, many inhibitions, mental depressions, anxieties and feelings of shame and guilt soon develop." Methods for manging mental deficiency are summarized.—G. K. Morlan.

4595. Vatsuro, É. G. (Sechenov Inst. Evolutionary Physiology) Sravnitel'noe izuchenie refleksa na otnoshenie u normal'nykh dete' i oligofrenov. [Comparative study of the reflex to relation in normal'nykh dete' i oligofrenov.

mal children and oligophrenics.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 140-145.—Utilizing 14 normal children (9-14 years) and 14 oligophrenics (11-15 years) and relational experimental setups involving either various geometric figures of different sizes or varying background brightnesses, it was established that the relational sense in normal children increases with age and reaches its maximum at 11-12 years. In the case of mentally retarded children even at a more advanced age (15 years) failure to respond to the relational aspect of things remains quite frequent.—I. D. London.

4596. Windle, Charles D., & Dingman, Harvey. (Pacific State Hosp., Pomona, Calif.) The front and back doors of a hospital for mental defectives. Train. sch. Bull., 1959 (May), 56, 8-14.-"The hypotheses that patients leaving a hospital for mental defectives in different release programs will be similar in prognoses and in several general personal characteristics were tested in a cohort of 209 released patients. Both hypotheses were rejected." The following results are reported: (a) Those taking unauthorized absences tend to be male, young, and to have had previous unauthorized absences. Generally these absences end quickly in return to the hospital. The prognosis for this group is not good. A greater proportion of patients taking such absences than of those released in other ways are imprisoned. (b) Work leave patients tend to be older, female, to have had a longer hospitalization and to have a relatively good prognosis. (c) Home leave patients fall in between the unauthorized absent patients and the work leave patients .- V. M. Staudt.

(See also Abstracts 4433, 4802)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

4597. Amado, Georges. (15, rue de Presles, Paris, France) Des enfants préalcooliques? [Pre-alcoholic children?] Evolut. psychiat., 1959 (Jan-Mar), 1, 133-153.—According to considerable research, true alcoholism does not exist in children. Among many studies cited, 2 include large populations: one involved 1000 children, another 2000. Psychoanalytic analysis has revealed the following predisposing syndrome in adolescents: (a) frustration linked to rejection by mother; (b) profound need for love and security combined with an oral attachment to the mother; (c) fixation at a passive, narcissistic stage, combined with a need to receive nourishment and warmth; (d) unconscious homosexual attachment to the father. 8 case histories.—L. A. Ostlund.

4598. Arndt, George W. (VA Hosp., Tomah, Wis.) Community reactions to a horrifying event. Bull. Menninger Clin., 1959 (May), 23, 106-111.—The people of a small community in Wisconsin reacted with horror to the Ed Gein incident. Through the mechanism of humor, the horror was repressed, then released by those who were near but not personally involved in the situation. Joking was so common that it could be regarded as a mass repetition compulsion. Examples are classified under the categories of cannibalism, sexual perversion, and combinations of the 2.—W. A. Varvel.

4599. Bacon, Selden D. The interrelatedness of alcoholism and marital conflict: I. Alcoholism—a definition and a note on the background research.

Symposium, 1958. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 513-518.—A descriptive definition of alcoholism includes 3 signs: (a) the individual regularly ingests more and in different ways from his appropriate associates; (b) he has problems of behavior, and feelings and physiological ills related to the deviant and excessive ingestion of alcohol; and (c) he has a growing loss of control over ingestion (impulsivity and compulsivity).—R. E. Perl.

pulsivity and compulsivity).—R. E. Perl. 4600. Ballard, Robert G. The interrelatedness of alcoholism and marital conflict: III. The interaction between marital conflict and alcoholism as seen through MMPI's of marriage partners. Symposium, 1958. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 528-546.—(see 34: 4603) The MMPI was given to marriage partners who were undergoing counseling around problems of marital conflict. They were divided into an experimental group where the husband was an alcoholic and the wife not, and a control group in which neither partner was alcoholic. Although differing in degree, all groups showed characterological resemblance to clinical samples in which psychopathic behavior emerges, or to normals who are irresponsible. However, both the drinking and the conflict have unconscious meaning for both partners that tend to make the couples with alcoholic husbands less amenable to change by therapeutic intervention. Both husband and wife have an appreciable stake in maintaining the status quo. 25 refs .-R. E. Perl.

4601. Becker, A. M. (U. Vienna, Austria) Zur Typengliederung der Psychopathie. [Classification of types of psychopathy.] Nervenarzt, 1959 (Apr.), 30, 159-170.—Quantitative deviations from complete or clear psychopathy serve as criteria. Uniform "dilution" in all areas of disturbance results in mitigated, "latent" psychopathy. Uneven mitigation with isolated strength of adaptation to reality leads to the "successful, or adapted type." The extent of impulsivity and "agility" serves to distinguish 2 more types.—M. Kaelbling.

4602. Bergler, Edmund. 1000 homosexuals: Conspiracy of silence, or curing and deglamorizing homosexuals? Paterson, N.J.: Pageant Books, 1959. ix, 249 p. \$4.95.—"The homosexual is unconsciously a masochistic injustice collector who has shifted the 'power to mistreat' from woman to man." Using numerous examples and case histories, together with an analysis of Hamlet and D. H. Lawrence's The Fox, the author maintains that homosexuality is a disease and is curable. However, the present attitude "endows it with the masochistic allure of 'glamor plus danger'" thereby proselytising more teenagers. Deglamorizing is the only way of coping with homosexuality; this can be done by removing the "policy of silence" prevalent in the press, by instituting a widespread publicity campaign, and by providing adequate therapeutic facilities.-H. D. Arbitman.

4603. Bullock, Samuel C., & Mudd, Emily H. The interrelatedness of alcoholism and marital conflict: II. The interaction of alcoholic husbands and their nonalcoholic wives during counseling. Symposium, 1958. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 519-527.—(see 34: 4599) On the basis of a study of 20 couples in which the husband is alcoholic and the wife is not, the authors conclude that both partners present pictures of difficult family back-

grounds and emotional problems. In the treatment of alcoholics it is essential to recognize the possibility of personality difficulties in the marriage partner and to offer help to the spouse. Health authorities should consider foster home placement of children who are chronically exposed to this type of severe pathology in their parents' home.—R. E. Perl.

4604. Coirault, R. (Paris, France) L'insomnie, maladie du siècle? [Insomnia, the illness of our times?] Hyg. ment., 1959, 48, 160-181.—The biological and neurophysiological bases of sleep are summarized, and the causes of insomnia, internal and external, are described. Some consequences of insomnia are: (a) alteration of normal consciousness by insomniac anxiety, (b) interruption of vagotonic relaxation in sleep, (c) disruption of metabolic and electrolytic processes under control of cortico-suprarenal secretions (indicated by inhibition of cortico-sterodogenesis in anxiety, insomnia, and fatigue), (d) modification of neuromuscular excitability. Suggested therapy involves diminution of hyperexcitability or augmentation of hypoexcitability.—W. W. Meissner.

4605. de Savitsch, E. Homosexuality, transvestism and change of sex. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1958. 120 p. \$3.50.—Written in answer to "numerous enquiries about the so-called 'change of sex' operation." In addition to chapters on the medical, surgical, and legal aspects of "change of sex," there are brief discussions of homosexuality ("in the vast majority of cases, homosexuals are born, not made"), male and female transvestism, the Wolfenden Report on Homosexuality and Prostitution, and a case history of a male who underwent "change of sex." 33 refs.—D. G. Brown.

4606. Franchini, Aldo. Aspetti medico-legali e sociali del suicidio. [Medicolegal and social aspects of suicide.] Difesa soc., 1959, 38(1), 20-43.—Theoretical discussion and actuarial comparison of rates of suicide in various countries.—L. L'Abate.

4607. Gibbs, Jack P., & Martin, Walter T. (U. California, Berkeley) On status integration and suicide rates in Tulsa. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1959 (Jun), 24, 392-396.—A commentary on a previous piece of research (see 33: 6583).—G. Frank.

4608. Goldstein, Norman P., & Giffin, Mary E. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) Psychogenic hypersomnia. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 115, 922-928.—"The 12 cases presented depict the problems of patients with psychogenic hypersomnolence. The sleep disturbance can be separated descriptively from that seen in narcolepsy, and psychiatric inquiry permits the patient to focus on interpersonal and intrapsychic problems of importance. Drug therapy is not the treatment of choice. Rather, environmental manipulation, short-term goal-directed therapy or intensive interpretive psychotherapy should be recommended, dependent upon the psychopathologic constellations present in each individual case."—N. H. Pronko.

4609. Greeley, Arthur V. (Cornell U.) Emotional factors in spontaneous abortion. J. Lancet, 1959 (May), 79, 199-202.—Emotional immaturity due to faulty mother-daughter or father-daughter relationships is often found in cases of habitual abortion.

Such prospective mothers need help in adjusting to the new job of childbearing.—G. K. Morlan.

4610. Greenberg, Nahman H., Loesch, John G., & Lakin, Martin. (U. Illinois) Life situations associated with the onset of pregnancy: I. The role of separation in a group of unmarried pregnant women. Psychosom. Med., 1959 (Jul-Aug), 21, 296-310.—31 women were studied by the clinical interview method. The findings point up the presence of object loss with attendant depressive reactions occurring prior to conception. "[These] pregnancies . . . appear to us to partially represent attempts at reinternalization of an equivalent to the object lost or some substitute."—L. A. Pennington.

4611. Lacombe, P. Du rôle de la peau dans l'attachement mère-enfant. [Role of the skin in mother-child attachment.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (Jan-Feb), 23, 83-101.—A severely neurotic female patient manifesting depression, violent behavior, and neurodermatosis, is analyzed in terms of mother fixation. Loss of mother equals loss of ego; loss of the maternal skin as point of contact reappears in the patient as weeping skin areas. The identification of the patient's pet dog with her mistress results in the animal's skin problems. The patient-mother relation is duplicated in mother-grandmother and patient-daughter relation. The ego is perception of bodily self; what one knows and feels of the body is the skin.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4612. Lukianowicz, N. (Bristol Mental Hosp., England) Survey of various aspects of transvestism in the light of our present knowledge. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (Jan), 128, 36-64.—The aim is "to give a brief survey of various aspects of transvestism in the light of our present knowledge of this phenomenon, with a particular consideration of its etiology and symptomatology, and its cultural, social and legal implications." 104 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

4613. Mindlin, Dorothee F. (Alcoholic Rehabilitation Clinic, Washington, D.C.) Causes and treatment of alcoholism: Some theoretical considerations. Z. Praventivmed., 1959, 3, 100–106.—A brief discussion of the causes of alcoholism and some factors to be considered in rehabilitation work.—L. Goldberger.

4614. Mitchell, Howard E. The interrelatedness of alcoholism and marital conflict: IV. Interpersonal perception theory applied to conflicted marriages in which alcoholism is and is not a problem. Symposium, 1958. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 547-559.—(see 34: 4600) 17 personality traits were rated for self and for spouse by marriage pairs in which the husband's alcoholism is a problem and by marriage pairs in conflict but without alcoholism. The distinctive character of marital conflict in alcoholic marriages includes the alcoholic's self-view of possessing a sensitive nature which his spouse does not appreciate, and his perception of her need to control and dominate which she minimizes in herself. 21 refs.—R. E. Perl.

4615. Müller-Braunschweig, Carl. Die erste Objektbesetzung des Mädchens in ihrer Bedeutung für Penisneid und Weiblichkeit. [The girl's first object cathexis in relation to penis envy and femininity.] Psyche, Heidel., 1959 (Apr.), 13, 1-24.—Assuming a genital component among the pregenital

tendencies of the infant, the baby girl, unlike the baby boy, experiences her initial genital relation to an inadequate sexual object, the mother. With the emerging sense of her sexual inadequacy with the mother comes the disappointment of not having the penis that would fulfill this relation with the mother. Hence, defensive penis phantasies and feelings of having been castrated. Passing through this phase, turning to the father, the older girl moves in the direction of active vaginal acceptance.—E. W. Eng.

4616. Newman, Ruth G. The assessment of progress in the treatment of hyperaggressive children with learning disturbances within a school setting. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 633-643.—A random sample of school incidents were analyzed in the cases of 6 severely disturbed, hyperaggressive boys living as inpatients in a locked ward at the Clinical Center, Child Research Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health. 872 incidents taken from daily group school and individual tutoring sessions were analyzed to determine whether change in the direction of greater learning and adjustment had occurred. The incidents were then reanalyzed to investigate the causes of significant changes.—R. E. Perl.

4617. Paivio, Allan, & Lambert, Wallace E. Measures and correlates of audience anxiety ("stage fright"). J. Pers., 1959 (Mar), 27, 1-17.-The operational identification of audience anxiety and sensitivity was investigated. Measures of audience anxiety were derived from imaginative stories written by students about 4 pictures portraying audience situations. Indicators of audience sensitivity, autonomic activity under stress and neutral conditions, and past experiences with audiences were also obtained. Results indicated higher audience anxiety content in stories written by males under stress conditions, positive correlations between Palmar Sweat Index and audience sensitivity scores, and a negative relationship between sensitivity and frequency of rewarded past experiences in audience situations. 27 refs .- A. Rosen.

4618. Parker, Frederick B. (U. Delaware) A comparison of the sex temperament of alcoholics and moderate drinkers. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1959 (Jun), 24, 366–374.—"The present study, first, attempts to determine whether male alcoholics and moderate drinkers differ with respect to 'sex temperment,' defined in terms of performance on a psychometric test; second, considers the implications of the findings for the etiology of alcoholism; and, third, establishes, in so far as the data permit, some of the correlates or possible causes of the varying degrees of masculinity and feminity." 41 refs.—G. Frank.

4619. Pogády, J., & Ciger, J. (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) Die akute alkoholische Halluzinose und ihre wiederholte Unterbrechung bei Selbstmordversuchen mit Leuchtgas. [The acute alcoholic hallucinosis and its repeated cessation on suicidal attempts with illuminating gas.] Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1959 (May), 11, 148–150.—The case of a 50-year-old occasional drinker is presented. During acute intoxications, severe psychic traumata resulted in states of alcoholic hallucinosis which ceased after suicidal attempts. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

4620. Rubenstein, Ben O. (Wayne State U. Medical School) Some comments about stuttering for teachers. Educ. Admin. Superv., 1959 (May), 45, 162-168.—Stuttering is traced to "a disturbance within the mental structure in which the speaking apparatus unconsciously and in a distorted way gives expression to originally repressed impulses." cording to the author, pleasure with regard to retention during the anal stage predisposes one to stuttering in cases in which retention means expression of aggression without retaliation. Because of the deep-seated nature of stuttering, teachers are told that they should not feel it is their fault if a child continues to stutter. Some suggestions to teachers include: (a) they should examine their own unconscious aggression, (b) the stutterer should be subtly notified that teachers have no personal stake in him, (c) when the child blocks, the idea should be conveyed to him that "we have no need for the words if he is not ready."—N. M. Chansky.

4621. Sarason, Irwin G. (U. Washington) Relationships of measures of anxiety and experimental instructions to word association test performance. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 37-42.—The performance of Ss of differing anxiety levels on a word association task under 2 instructional conditions was questioned. The two sets of instructions used . . . differed in that one set informed S, prior to the word association task, he was about to take a personality test, whereas the other set of instructions was neutral. These instructions and the anxiety measures were then related (a) to S's ability to remember word associations he had given and (b) to the agreement of S's responses with those of normative group. . . . The results were discussed in terms of an interfering response interpretation of anxiety." 15 refs .- G. Frank.

4622. Socarides, Charles W. Measuring and content of a pedophiliac perversion. J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass., 1959 (Jan), 7, 84-94.—"Early severe libidinal frustration and the consequent overpowering aggression played a crucial role in the genesis of the fully developed pedophiliac perversion." In this patient a splitting of the ego and of the object were conditions necessary for the enactment of the perversion. The perversion succeeded in interrupting the progression toward a psychosis and was a prophylactic device.—D. Prager.

4623. Sperling, Melitta. (State U. New York Downstate Medical Center) Equivalents of depression in children. J. Hillside Hosp., 1959 (Jan-Apr), 8, 138-148.—"... there is a high incidence of depression in children of all ages—contrary to the common belief... the young child tends to express depression in somatic equivalents," e.g., sleep disturbances, pruritis, migrainous type headaches, motor retardation, and disturbed food intake. "... the predominantly somatic nature under which a depression manifests itself in childhood is retained and revived in certain depressions of adults... treatment... must be directed primarily toward the child's reaction to the feeling of loss of his love object." 37 refs.—G. Y. Kenyon.

4624. Stauder, K. H. (Pettenkoferstr. 18, Munich, Germany) Studien zur Psychologie und Psychotherapie der Fettsüchtigen. [Studies in the psychology and psychotherapy of the obese.] Psyche,

Heidel., 1959 (Feb), 12, 641-686.—Survey of the literature and case material from the author's practice, shows how numerous and varied the effective factors in obesity may be. There are, for example, cases of late obesity without evidence of early oral trauma just as there are cases in which the psychogenetic factors are conscious. Treatment of obesity requires close collaboration among internist, psychotherapist, and neurologist. 49 refs.—E. W. Eng.

4625. Stunkard, Albert. (U. Pennsylvania) Obesity and the denial of hunger. Psychosom. Med., 1959 (Jul-Aug), 21, 281–289.—17 obese and 18 nonobese women were studied by the standard Cannon and Carlson procedures for the measurement of gastric motility in association with introspective reports relative to hunger sensations. Patterns of gastric motility were for the 2 groups indistinguishable. The 17 obese Ss, however, reported fewer accompanying hunger sensations. 8 of the 17 were found to suffer from "the night eating syndrome." Clinical study of the Ss suggested that the denial of hunger in the obese is "related to social pressures" whereas the association between denial and the night eating syndrome "suggests" a neurotic involvement. A group of obese men gave no statements indicative of denial of hunger.—L. A. Pennington.

4626. Thorne, Frederick C. The etiology of sociopathic reactions. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Apr), 13, 319-330.—"... an hypothetical model of the etiology of sociopathic reactions as style of life disorders. A survey of the literature on sociopathic or psychopathic behavior results in the collection of a list of symptoms which must be explained by any valid theory. The typical pattern of development of the sociopathic life style is outlined in an hypothetical case summarizing the salient features of the syndrome. A plan of requirements for effective therapy with sociopaths is presented."—L. N. Solomon.

4627. Ungerleider, J. Thomas. (University Hosp., Cleveland, O.) Alcohol, convulsions and tranquilizers: A clinical and electroencephalographic study. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1958 (Dec), 127, 518-527.—"Clinical and electroencephalographic observations were made on a patient with 'rum fits' who had also convulsed several hours after receiving an oral dose of chlorpromazine for 'impending' delirium tremens. These observations were made after the experimental administration of alcohol and a tranquilizer (chlorpromazine, promazine, reserpine), alone and in combination." No EEG abnormalities or changes in clinical status were noted. Theoretical implications are discussed. 50 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

4628. Vogel, Muriel. (Alcoholic Research Foundation, Toronto) Alcohol, alcoholism, and introversion-extraversion. Canad. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 13, 76-83.—The implications for research on alcoholism of Eysenck's introversive-extraversive dimension and of Frank's studies of conditioning are developed. Specific hypotheses are proposed relating alcohol and alcoholism to introversion-extraversion and learning. The investigation of some of these hypotheses is planned. 17 refs.—R. S. Davidon.

4629. Wallace, Anthony F. C. Cultural determinants of response to hallucinatory experience. AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat., 1959 (Jul), 1, 58-69.—An anthropologist examines the "range of cultural variation in conditions inducing, interpretations of,

and responses to, hallucinatory experience." The conclusion is reached that a culture's definition of hallucination has a marked effect on the responses both of the mentally ill and of normal persons.—L. A. Pennington.

4630. Wallinga, Jack V. Separation anxiety: School phobia. J. Lancet, 1959 (Jun), 79, 258-260.

—Mothers need to become aware of their reluctance to let their children grow up and leave home. Fathers can help by giving the wife more emotional support and by playing more adequately their paternal role. The therapist aids the child by enabling him to ventilate his fears about leaving home.—G. K. Morlan.

4631. Werczberger, A. Zur Katamnase der Enuresis Nocturna. [Concerning the catamnesis of nocturnal enuresis.] Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1959(Feb-Mar), 8, 42-52.—The case discussion of enuretics and former enuretics is continued (see 34: 1737). The results indicate that 3 types of enuretics are distinguishable in the present study: enuretics for whom bedwetting is the primary symptom and who are showing "constitutionally abnormal" features; those who show spontaneous recovery from the symptom, most frequently in early childhood or during the 1st school years, and who show no further disturbance in other areas; and the 3rd group, which does show neurotic disturbance after cessation of the symptom. It was found that the later recovery from the enuresis occurred, the more neurotic symptoms tended to persist. The study points up the need for early treatment of enuresis by milieu analysis to prevent development of a neurosis. 52 refs.-E. Schwerin.

4632. Wiener, Gerald. The interaction among anxiety, stress instructions, and difficulty. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 324-328.—The similarity of individuals with high test anxiety (HA) and low test anxiety (LA) in manifesting similar overt behavior is associated with the nature of the dynamics. HA stress Ss have difficulty with external problems due to anxiety. LA nonstress Ss lack motivation in dealing with external problem situations. Performance on projective tasks may be viewed as problem solving situations.—A. A. Kramish.

4633. Winsemius, W. (Nederlands Inst. Praeventieve Geneeskunde, Leiden). Op weg naar een wetenschap der veiligheid. III. [On the way to a science of safety. Part III.] Mens Onderneming, 1959 (Mar), 13, 107-114.—(see 34: 2341) Previous research on the human factor in accident causation consists of a rather extensive set of hypotheses of greater and less likelihood. Further research would be aided by an ordering and synthesis of this previous research. 3 dependent factors are involved: the degree of risk, the degree of danger, and the frequency of occurrence of particular accident. These factors can only be detected by an analysis of a large number of accidents in which it is determined: (a) whether human conduct entered into cause of the accident; (b) if so, what this conduct consisted of: (c) was this conduct unsafe and, if so, what alternative procedures were available; (d) whether safer procedures are practicable; (e) what factors are present in the avoidance of accidents by others in the same situation; (f) what physical and organizational factors were involved. Previous research has tended to be

more concerned with attaching blame than with the delimitation of the above factors,—S. Duker.

4634. Winsemius, W. (Nederlands Inst., Praeventieve Geneeskunde, Leiden) Op weg naar een wetenschap der veiligheid. IV. [On the way to a science of safety. Part IV.] Mens Onderneming, 1959 (May), 13, 165-173.—(see 34: 4633) Accidents are not due solely to personal characteristics. The "signal" may: (a) become less distinct, (b) become more complex, (c) have several meanings, (d) conflict with other signals, (e) conflict with the normally expected situation, (f) change its nature, (g) be variable, (h) be undependable.—S. Duker.

4635. Wylie, Howard Lee, & Delgado, Rafael A. A pattern of mother-son relationship involving the absence of the father. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 644-649.—A case history is presented to illustrate the common features found in 20 selected cases of boys whose fathers are absent and whose mothers cannot control their aggression. In most of the cases the fathers are looked upon by the mothers as being bad, the boys are viewed as being just like their fathers, and the relationship between mother and son is intense, highly sexualized, and full of hostility. The mothers come for help only under external pressure and leave quickly.—R. E. Perl.

4636. Zulliger, Hans. Eine "Deckerinnerung." [A screen memory.] Psyche, Heidel., 1959 (Apr), 13, 37-48.—Description of the penetration of a screen memory of a 50-year-old man through his self-analysis of 2 dreams during a single night.—E. W. Eng.

(See also Abstracts 4335, 4374, 4375, 4378, 4400, 4424, 4427, 4454, 4563, 4743)

SPEECH DISORDERS

4637. Brook, Franklin. Stammering and its treatment. London, England: Pitman Medical Publishing Co., 1957. ix, 134. 21s.—Chapters: "Aetiology" (including discussion on left-handedness and neuromuscular incoordination), "Primary Stammering and its Treatment," "Secondary Stammering," "Relaxation," "Differential Relaxation and Effortless Speech," "The Stammerer in a Passive Role," "Reducing the Stammer by Degrees," "Supportive Therapy," "Rehabilitation," "The Stammerer in Schools," "Conclusion." 45-item bibliog.—R. F. Wagner.

4638. Bryngelson, Bryng; Chapman, Myfanwy E., & Hansen, Orvetta K. (U. Minnesota) Know yourself: A workbook for those who stutter. (3rd ed.) Minneapolis, Minn.: Burgess Publishing, 1958. iii, 151 p. \$2.50.—(see 25: 2572) A guide for students working under the direction of a clinician for the purpose of adjusting to a handicap (with major emphasis upon stuttering). Contents include exercises for achieving an objective attitude, class activity and home assignments specifically related to stuttering, and an appendix of additional assignments and suggestions for adapting the materials of the book to liabilities other than stuttering.—L. N. Solomon.

4639. FitzSimons, Ruth. (Warwick School Dept., R.I.) Developmental psychosocial, and educational factors in children with nonorganic articulation problems. Child Develpm., 1958 (Dec.), 29, 481-489.—Data (biographic, CAT, Metropolitan Reading Readiness Test, Metropolitan Achievement Test, and Vineland Social Maturity Scale) on 70

children with normal speech and 70 with diffuse nonorganic articulatory problems. The speech problem group showed more deviation in the developmental, psychosocial, and educational variables. The relation between nonorganic speech disorders and psychosocial factors is discussed. The efficacy of symptomatic treatment to such speech problems is questioned. —B, Champ.

4640. House, Arthur S. (Syracuse U.) A note on optimal vocal frequency. J. speech hear. Res., 1959, 2, 55-60.—Description of a physical characteristic of vowel production which is sufficient to accomplish systematic variations in over-all vowel level as a function of vocal frequency. Traditional methods advocated for locating optimum pitch levels were not adequate.—M. F. Palmer.

4641. Knott, John R., Correll, Robert E., & Shepherd, Jean Nicholson. (U. Iowa) Frequency analysis of electroencephalograms of stutterers and nonstrutterers. J. speech hear. Res., 1959, 2, 74-80.—3 groups of 63 Ss were studied for frequency analysis of their EEGs. Group 1 consisted of 19 stutterers, Group 2 of 20 normals, and Group 3 of 24 stutterers selected in about 2 years from the same population as the 1st group. Resting EEGs were compared. There were neurophysiological differences between the 2 groups of stutterers and the comparison group of nonstutterers, using Ulett measures. In 1 stuttering group there was a difference in alpha band activity which seemed to follow the Ulett anxiety-prone group. This was not true for the other stuttering group. Both stuttering groups differed from the nonstuttering groups differing more extensively from each other than from nonstuttering group.—M. F. Palmer.

4642. Spriestersbach, Duane C., & Powers, Gene R. (U. Iowa) Nasality in isolated vowels and connected speech of cleft palate speakers. J. speech hear. Res., 1959, 2, 40-45.—Recordings were made of 7 isolated vowels and of connected speech produced by 50 children with cleft palates and scaled for severity of nasality by 30 judges. Severity of nasality in connected speech is related to severity of nasality for each isolated vowel studied, with correlation coefficients ranging from 47 to .60. High vowels are in general more nasal than low vowels. Front vowels are more nasal than back vowels for equal tongue heights. Some individuals deviated markedly from the group trend.—M. F. Palmer.

(See also Abstracts 4434, 4750, 4754, 4772)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

4643. Bando, Fumio. Frustration tolerance of delinquents. Shikoku Corr. Bul., 1958, 13, 19-25.—Resistance curve, amount of response and latency time of GSR, is significantly different between stable group and unstable group of institutionalized delinquents.—K. Mizushima.

4644. Berman, Sidney. Antisocial character disorder: Its etiology and relationship to delinquency. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 612-621.—Antisocial character disorder develops as a result of a series of experiences in which the child is often cared for in an overdetermined way for the 1st year of life and then, as intense oral sadism and

motor patterns of behavior require integration, the mother-child relationship fails the child. This results in the most intense hate against the mother, a hate which is defended against by denial and projection. Treatment may require a long period of time and an incorruptible, benevolent, objective relationship with the therapist. Guidance and treatment must be brought into the homes of these families, and the parents, especially the mother, must be supported in the process of socializing these children.—R. E. Perl.

4645. Central Council of Juvenile Problem (Japan). Annual report of juveniles. Tokyo, Japan: Printing Bureau, Ministry of Justice, 1958. 447 p. 500 Yen.—Ecologies and treatments on every kind of Japanese juvenile problem are described with recent statistical data and various kinds of case studies. Treatment and preventive activities are studied in detail.—K. Misushima.

4646. de la Vega, Gabriel. Crime as the dramatization of a masturbation fantasy. Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev., 1959, 46(2), 3-20.—Criminal acts convey an element of the enactment of a bisexual fantasy. Solitude, secrecy, the forbidden, punishment, retribution, masochism, and autoerotism are common to both crime and masturbation. Criminal acts and rituals are integrated with the total personality as in the compulsive. The criminal shows autism, concrete thinking, and primary mode thinking as seen in the schizophrenic. "The criminal act can be understood as a tentative psychic restitution, perhaps intermediate between hallucination and delusion." 22 refs.—D. Prager.

4647. Eller, H., & Weber, A. Zur Frage des Schulschwänzens. [Concerning the problem of truancy.] Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 8, 170-172.—A case of a 12½-year-old boy, whose truancy from school increased from short intermittent to unusually prolonged periods, is presented. This was found to be related to a special symptom reaction in a schizoid personality.—E. Schwerin.

4648. Gadpaille, Warren J. Observations on the sequence of resistances in groups of adolescent delinquents. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Jul), 9, 275-286.—Adolescent delinquents in group therapy display a sequence of resistances to therapy, directed first toward the environment, later toward inner dangers. The sequence and the direction are related to the nucleus conflict of these adolescents.—M. J. Vargas.

4649. Galvin, James A. V., & MacDonald, John M. (Colorado Psychopathic Hosp., Denver) Psychiatric study of a mass murderer. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1959 (Jun), 115, 1057-1061.—The family and personal history and dynamic formulation are presented and discussed in the case of a 23-year-old man who confessed to placing a time bomb in a plane, thus killing 44 people including his mother.—N. H. Promba

4650. Gold, Leo. (Riverside Hosp., NYC) Toward an understanding of adolescent drug addiction. Fed. Probation, 1957, 22(3), 42-48.—The teen age drug addict comes from a rejecting environment and family which produced deep feelings of insecurity. "The adolescent addict is geared for failure rather than success." He grew up on the periphery of the

social world as a "withdrawn, somewhat isolated individual who seemed more of an inactive observer of life than a direct participant in it." The crucial problem in the psychotherapy of these people is in establishing an adequate rapport. The addict is unwilling to give up the known gratification of his drug for an unknown relationship with the therapist. Numerous hospitalizations and readdictions are common. "The hospital must serve as a protected community where the adolescent can learn the basic nature of social relatedness."—R. W. Deming.

4651. Gottfried, Nathan Wolf. (Ohio State U.) Psychological needs and verbally expressed aggression of adolescent delinquent boys. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3352-3353.—Abstract.

4652. Kvaraceus, William C. Prediction of maladjustive behavior. Proc. 1958 ETS Invit. Conf. Test. Probl., 1959, 26–34.—Factors which tend to raise or to lower the reliability and validity of currently available instruments for making such predictions are emphasized. The basic premises of prediction methodology are discussed, and some special construction and validation problems are reviewed.—R. L. McCornack.

4653. Kvaraceus, William C. (National Education Ass.) Some cultural aspects of delinquency. Fed. Probation, 1959, 23(1), 8-12.—7 common cultural determinants of juvenile delinquency are: solving personal-social problems through violence, the cult of pleasure and self-indulgence, anonymity of modern living, adult attitudes toward youth—a romantic but surplus commodity, nature of the adult imitative example to which youth are exposed, accent on sociability and popularity, and the urgency to succeed.—R. W. Deming.

4654. Nishimura, Hideo. Characteristics of delinquents in TAT. Jap. J. case Stud., 1958, 3, 29–48.

—Records of TAT with 50 delinquents (aged 14–20) in Yokohama Juvenile Classification Center were studied in comparison with those of normal controls. Rejection of parents and other environmental pressures were projected more frequently as well as compensatory activities. On some cards, descriptions of sexual activities of parents or siblings appeared directly, which is very rare in the normal controls.—K. Mizushima.

4655. Rexford, Eveoleen N. (Thom Clinic, Boston, Mass.) Some meanings of aggressive behavior in children. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., 1959 (Mar), 322, 10-18.—"Over-activity and aggressive, destructive behavior in children are often regarded as precursors of juvenile delinquency. This symptomatology is nonspecific for diagnosis or causation. Review of typical cases shows the wide range of meanings such behavior may have and the varied backgrounds, in a causal sense, from which such children may come. If delinquency is to be reduced or prevented, more will have to be learned scientifically about this whole subject. Both clinical workers and the general public will have to revise their attitudes toward and their ways of dealing with aggressive children."—M. M. Berkun.

4656. Rose, Arnold M., & Weber, George H. Predicting the population in institutions for delinquent children and youth. J. crim. Law Criminol. police Sci., 1959 (Jul-Aug), 50, 124-131.—Mathematical manipulation of current vital statistics sug-

gests a doubling of needs and costs by 1970 in the United States.—L. A. Pennington.

4657. Rosenfeld, Eva. (Jewish Board Guardians, NYC) A research-based proposal for a community program for delinquency prevention. Ann. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. Soc. Sci., 1959 (Mar), 322, 136-145.—"Delinquent behavior among juveniles is a response to a real difficulty in achieving commonly desired goals through conventional, law-abiding behavior; delinquency is also, especially among the more 'sick,' a way of handling inner strain and anxiety. A community program to reduce delinquency must provide encouragement and opportunities for legitimate success for those delinquents who can profit thereby."—M. M. Berkun.

4658. Saksida, Stane. Motivation mechanisms and frustration stereotypes. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959(Jul), 29, 599-611.—According to this report from Yugoslavia, there are 2 different dynamics at work in delinquent youth. (a) Motivation mechanisms directed toward a specific goal; the structure of these offenses include a span between wish and reality and a strengthening of the motive by inefficient mechanisms regulating the relationship toward authority, a morally negative environment, and circumstances favorable to the act. (b) Frustration stereotype is the basic cause for delinquency in 67% of the cases; in these individuals there are typical somatic conditions leading to frustration, objective family conditions which frustrate, and a higher average of personality traits affected by frustration. In these people the punishable acts do not have a real goal, but are an escape from emotional tension or environmental pressure.-R. E. Perl.

4659. Savitz, Leonard D. (U. Pennsylvania) Automobile theft. J. crim. Law Criminol. police Sci., 1959 (Jul-Aug), 50, 132-143.—A sociological analysis of the "auto thief" is given along with suggestions for additional study by psychologists.—L. A. Pennington.

4660. Siegel, Nathaniel Harold. (New York U.) Relation of social psychological factors to treatment and outcome in two correctional facilities. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3394.—Abstract.

4661. Steininger, Edward Henry. (Michigan State U.) Changes in the MMPI profiles of first prison offenders during their first year of imprisonment. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3394-3395.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 4170, 4420, 4455, 4498, 4516, 4547)

PSYCHOSES

4662. Anderson, E. W., Trethowan, W. H., & Kenna, J. C. (U. Manchester) An experimental investigation of simulation and pseudo-dementia. Acta psychiat. neurol. Scand., Kbh., 1959, 34, Suppl. No. 132. 42 p.—18 normal Ss were asked to simulate mental disorder, following which each was submitted to a standardized psychiatric examination. The results were contrasted with those of a normal non-simulating group, a group of patients with organic dementia, and a group exhibiting pseudodementia. In relation to the number and quality of errors made, certain differences are demonstrable. The pertinent

world literature is discussed on the basis of a 65item bibliography.—R. Kaelbling.

4663. Arazi, Shifra. (New York U.) Distortion in perceptual recall in schizophrenia. Dissertation Abstr., 1959(Jun), 19, 3359-3360.—Abstract.

4664. Arieti, Silvano. Schizophrenic thought. Amer. J. Psychother., 1959(Jul), 13, 537-552.—Schizophrenic cognition is seen as a form of teleologic regression, a regression that has the purpose of solving conflicts either by denying them or by transforming them in a more acceptable way. A theoretic presentation of some of the problems involved in this point of view are presented together with a case history to illustrate some of the points made.—L. N. Solomon.

4665. Bolzani, L. Delirio di negazione, idee d'immortalita e delirio di enormita. [Delirium of negation, ideas of immortality, and delirium of expansiveness.] Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat., 1958 (Sep-Dec), 19, 453-476.—Case presentation, review of the literature, and discussion. English, French, German and Italian summaries.—D. A. Santora.

4666. Cappon, Daniel. Morphology and other parameters of phantasy in the schizophrenias: A phenomenological and statistical approach to dreams and other works of the imagination as they occur in the natural history of schizophrenic illness. AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat., 1959(Jul), 1, 17-34.—Reports of phantasy content gave important clues to the early diagnosis, history, prognosis, and pathology of schizophrenia. The method for identifying and measuring the level of the illness through the use of phantasy content is described. Such a "dream profile" is "a surer method than the scoring of projective techniques."—L. A. Pennington.

4667. de Mille, Richard. (U. Southern California) Learning theory and schizophrenia: A comment. Psychol. Bull., 1959 (Jul), 56, 313-314.—In a recent paper by Mednick (see 33: 10749), concerned with a learning theory explanation of schizophrenia, some confusion with respect to the use of the concept "generalization" exists. Pointing out the inconsistencies, it is suggested that further theoretical articulation is required.—W. J. Meyer.

4668. Fattovich, Giovanni. Considerazioni su alcuni aspetti medico-sociali della demenza senile. [Considerations on some medicosocial aspects of senile dementia.] Difesa soc., 1959, 38(1), 44-58.—Senile dementia is not only a psychiatric problem but a medicosocial problem as well. Statistical data and individual cases are presented.—L. L'Abate.

4669. Feldstein, Aaron; Hoagland, Hudson, & Freeman, Harry. (Worcester State Hosp., Mass.) Blood and urinary serotonin and 5-hydroxyindole acetic acid levels in schizophrenic patients and normal subjects. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959(Jul), 129, 62-68.—"The mean concentration of blood serotonin in normal non-psychotic male subjects was found to be 0.19 ug/ml, in chronic schizophrenic male patients, 0.17 ug/ml, and in acute psychotic male patients, 0.12 ug/ml. The mean urinary excretion rate of 5-HIAA in normal male subjects was found to be 203 ug/hr, in chronic schizophrenic male patients, 225 ug/hr, and in acute psychotic male patients, 332 ug/hr. The results do not indicate a metabolic defect

in serotonin metabolism and therefore do not support the hypothesis of a causal relationship between serotonin metabolism and acute or chronic schizophrenia." —N. H. Pronko,

4670. Fine, Harold J., & Zimet, Carl N. (VA, Bridgeport, Conn.) Process-reactive schizophrenia and genetic levels of perception. J. abnorm, soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 83–85.—"An attempt was made to evaluate the degree of perceptual regression, as defined by Rorschach responses, in reactive and process schizophrenics. The hypothesis that process schizophrenics show a preponderance of gentically lower responses than reactive schizophrenics was confirmed. The data indicate grosser perceptual immaturity within the process schizophrenic group and more adequate and integrated perceptual functioning within the reactive group. Several possible interpretations of these findings are presented."—G. Frank.

4671. Fisher, Seymour, & Cleveland, Sidney E. (Baylor Coll. Medicine, Houston, Tex.) Right-left body reactivity patterns in disorganized states. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (May), 128, 396-400.—The hypothesis was tested that schizophrenics or individuals under the influence of LSD would show regressive and immature right-left reactivity patterns as a disruption of body image integration. Results secured with 41 male schizophrenics and 10 normal Ss supported the hypothesis.—N. H. Pronko.

4672. Fiume, S. Concetti e limiti della schizofrenia. [Concepts and limitations of schizophrenia.] Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat., 1958 (Sep-Dec), 19, 478-496.—The varieties of opinion on the etiology of schizophrenia seem related to personal bias on the part of many European authors discussing the problem. Noted is the trend for some coming together of those oriented toward organic factors and those leaning toward psychogenic explanations. There is more of a tendency to approach schizophrenia as a syndrome rather than as a specific disease. The limits of schizophrenia seem largely undefined; some see them as very large and others as being more restricted. Italian, French, English, and German summaries.—D. A. Santora.

4673. Gal, Paul. (Fairfield State Hosp., Newtown, Conn.) Mental disorders of advanced years. Geriatrics, 1959 (Apr), 14, 224–228.—Macroscopic and microscopic autopsy study of the brains of 104 geriatric patients were related to clinical manifestations of behavior disorder. "The weight of the brain did not correlate with mental function. Changes of brain tissue per se did not necessarily produce and give the characteristics of a psychosis. The hereditary-constitutional, personal and social factors played an important etiologic and precipitating role in the development of a psychosis."—D. T. Herman.

4674. Gibson, Robert W., Cohen, Mabel B., & Cohen, Robert A. (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) On the dynamics of the manic-depressive personality. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1959 (Jun), 115, 1101-1107.

—The findings of 2 studies are summarized, and their theoretical and therapeutic implications are discussed. Questions for further research are raised.—N. H. Prombo.

4675. Glick, Burton S. (State U. New York Downstate Medical Center) Homosexual panic: Clinical and theoretical considerations. J. nerv.

ment. Dis., 1959(Jul), 129, 20-28.—An attempt to clarify the concept of homosexual panic, which has had so many meanings attached to it. The term should be used to refer to an acute episodic schizophrenic reaction accompanied by intense terror based on the patient's unconscious wish to present himself as a homosexual object with the expectation of dire consequences.—N. H. Pronko.

4676. Goldfarb, William; Braunstein, Patricia, & Scholl, Hannah. An approach to the investigation of childhood schizophrenia: The speech of schizophrenic children and their mothers. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 481-490.—A study of speech disorders of schizophrenic children is presented as a sample of the research program at the Ittleson Center for Child Research, which is investigating many functional systems of these children. The center considers the diagnosis of childhood schizophrenia as an awkward signal for an etiologically nonspecific, profound deficiency in essential adaptive functions—a conspicuous deviation from normal in quality of ego functioning.—R. E. Perl.

4677. Goldstein, Kurt. (NYC) Concerning the concreteness in schizophrenia. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 146-148.—In a previously published paper (see 33: 8329), Cavanaugh "concluded that schizophrenic patients are suffering from decreased motivation. He states that his results speak against my concept of schizopenia, assuming that I consider the concreteness of the schizophrenic to be a result of an organic defect of the brain, similar to the impairment of abstraction in organic patients. He has apparently overlooked the fact that the author has denied such an intepretation. . . . I hope that this discussion may eliminate forever the wrong assumption that I consider the abnormal concreteness in schizophrenics as an effect of an organic deficit. . . "—G. Frank.

4678. Gross, Leonard R. MMPI L-F-K relationships with criteria of behavioral disturbance and social adjustment in a schizophrenic population. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug), 23, 319-323.

—Significant differences were noted between good social adjustment and severe behavioral disturbance in males and females. Females admit freely to pathology and act out symptomatology. Males show conscious and unconscious denial and constriction of behavior.—A. A. Kramish.

4679. Hermann, Imre. Das schöpferische und das schizoidfehlerfreie Denken, erläutert an Johann Bolyais mathematischen Abhandlungen. [Creative thinking and correct schizoid thinking, as illustrated in the mathematical treatises of Johann Bolyai.] Psyche, Heidel., 1958 (Feb), 12, 706-718.—It is well established that Bolyai, founder of absolute geometry, suffered from schizophrenia during his productive period. It is possible to show psychotic preoccupations in the actual course of his creative mathematical work. Thus a correct form of schizoid thinking can accompany an erroneous form of schizoid thinking. This correct form of schizoid thought is characterized by system building, visualization, abstraction, sign character, efforts to find proofs of freedom from contradictions, emergence of dualities, independence of thoughts, overgeneralization, and working through of world destruction phantasies.—
E. W. Eng.

4680. Hozier, Ann. (Mendota State Hosp., Madison, Wis.) On the breakdown of the sense of reality: A study of spatial perception in schizophrenia. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 185-194.—The Ss were 25 hospitalized schizophrenic women and the same number of nonhospitalized women as controls. The problem concerned the perception of spatial relationships by schizophrenics as directly related to the problem of bodily self. The schizophrenic group made significantly more errors and was more variable on the tasks. Disturbances in spatial perception in reference to the body, and to the body and the world, were found. The breakdown of the bodily self is interpreted to be a consequence of a diminution of narcissistic cathexis of the body. 19 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

4681. Johannsen, Walter James. (U. Wisconsin) Responsiveness of schizophrenics and normals to social and non-social feedback. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3366.—Abstract.

4682. Kral, V. A., Grad, B., & Hunzinger, W. (McGill U., Montreal, Canada) Diurnal variation patterns of circulating eosinophil counts and salivary NA/K in psychiatric patients. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (Jul), 129, 69-75.—N. H. Pronko.

4683. Lasky, Julian J., Hover, Gerald L., Smith, Philip A., Bostian, David W., Duffendack, Stanley C., & Nord, Charles L. Post-hospital adjustment as predicted by psychiatric patients and by their staff. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 213–218.—Predischarge ratings were used by a group of psychiatric patients to predict rehospitalization and work, family, and health adjustment for a period of 2 years following hospitalization. Predictions were derived from human interactions and not from psychological tests. Patients could not make predictions.—A. A. Kramish.

4684. Lomas, Peter. The husband-wife relationship in cases of puerperal breakdown. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 32, 117-123.—Clinical impressions based on treatment of mothers are presented. In many cases, there was little contact between present and past generations. Conventional masculine-feminine characteristics were less marked than is usual. These women were deviant in the direction of sexual frigidity and were dominating in relationship toward the husband. Meeting the demands of the baby was difficult for these women who held high standards for themselves. The husbands had apparently permitted themselves to be dominated and could provide little support after the birth of the baby. Case illustrations are presented.—C. L. Winder.

4685. Magary, Louise. Severe disturbances in young women reflecting damaging mother-daughter relationships. Soc. Casewok., 1959(Apr), 40, 202-207.—An analysis of casework carried out with 7 adolescent or early postadolescent girls, all of whom had pathological personalities as a result of severely damaging relationships with their mothers. The kind of mother-daughter relationship observed is a prognostication of mental illness in the daughter.—L. B. Costin.

4686. Maurel, Henri. Le monologue. [The monologue.] Evolut. psychiat., 1959 (Jan-Mar), 1, 51-85.—A historical resumé of research concerning psychotic monologues is followed by an examination

of the gals and the intentions of the monologue. The monologue always expresses a dominant aspect of psychoses—the deceptiveness of false words. A psychotic monologue is neither a genuine dialogue nor a true soliloquy, but a distortion in interpersonal relations which manifests itself in a perverted play of language. 33-item bibliog.—L. A. Ostlund.

4687. Mednick, Sarnoff A. (U. California) Learning theory and schizophrenia: A reply to a comment. Psychol. Bull., 1959 (Jul), 56, 315–316.— In reply to de Mille's (see 34: 4667) criticisms, studies are discussed which support the author's theoretical position. Concession is made that some confusion is possible in the use of "generalization." A clarification is offered.—W. J. Meyer.

4688. Müller, Detlef. (Leipzig, Germany) Beitrag zum Problem des induzierten Irreseins. [Contribution to the problem of folie à deux.] Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1959 (Jan), 11, 18-23. —The causal relationship between the 2 illnesses is presented as consisting of the gradual induction of a distortion in the relationship of the 2nd patient to the environment. The illness of the 1st patient is the main cause of the psychopathology in the 2nd. The long-contested disagreement about the presence of psychosis in the 2nd patient, is resolved in favor of conceding psychosis-character and justifying the presence of a folie communiquée. 2 cases are reviewed. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

4689. Nicoletti, I., & Magherini, G. Richerche fattoriali sulle sindromi schizophreniche. [Factorial analysis in the schizophrenic syndromes.] Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat., 1958 (Sep-Dec), 19, 433-450.—From the records of 64 hospitalized schizophrenic women are noted the following: years of illness, hereditary neuropsychiatric disease, behavior and tidiness, affective condition, eidetic capacity, and various other pathological symptoms. The 3 factors resulting from factorial analysis are seen as wholly similar to the catatonic, hebephrenic, and paranoid schizophrenic syndromes described by Kraepelin. English, German, French, and Italian summaries.—D. A. Santora.

4690. O'Connor, N., & Rawnsley, K. Incentives with paranoid and non-paranoid schizophrenics in a workshop. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 32, 133-143.—Samples of paranoid and of nonparanoid schizophrenics were each divided into an experimental and a control group. All Ss worked, packing industrial products, over a period of 40 days, receiving pay for this work. The experimental Ss were also given personal encouragement and attention. There was no demonstrable effect of the experimental condition on performance, but among paranoids it was accompanied by some increase in symptomatic behavior. noids tended to improve at a slow but steady rate. Nonparanoids were characterized by a negatively accelerated curve and may have performed better as a group than the paranoids. Improvement in performance was great over the whole of the training period. -C. L. Winder.

4691. Oles, M. (Karl Marx U.) Schizoforme Psychosen bei Erschöpfungzuständen. [Schizoform psychoses in exhaustion states.] Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1959(Apr), 11, 112-116.
—Schizophrenic states due to nervous exhaustion are described and differentiated from process schizo-

phrenias. The necessity for care in the differential diagnosis is stressed. 33 refs.—C. T. Bever.

4692. Payne, R., & Guthrie, G. M. (Pennsylvania State U.) Symptom syndromes among psychiatric patients. J. Geroni., 1959, 14, 473-476.—
The Lorr Multidimensional Scale for Rating Psychiatric Patients (MSRPP) was applied to 20 female Ss who were psychiatric hospital patients with a mean age of 70 yrs. An inverse factor analysis indicated 4 factors which did not coincide with the diagnoses.—J. Botwinick.

4693. Resnik, S. Une crise de négativisme catatonique. [A crisis of catatonic negativism.] Rev. Franc. Psychanal., 1959 (Jan-Feb), 23, 103-115.—A psychotic's refusal to eat is met on the level anterior to the level of speech. Each case in treatment requires flexibility and the use of many approaches, yet maintaining global and psychodynamic understanding. In this way, there is no opposition between the procedures in psychiatry and psychoanalysis; on the contrary, there must be a functional correlation between the two.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4694. Rioch, David M. Problems of "perception" and "communication" in mental illness. AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat., 1959 (Jul), 1, 81–92.—
"One cannot operationally differentiate between 'perceptions' and their 'communication.' " This selected review of recent literature portrays the roles of these 2 functions in the psychotherapeutic relationship. Case reports, describing verbal and gestural transactions by the schizophrenic patient, are used to document.—L. A. Pennington.

4695. Rosenthal, David. (National Institute Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) Some factors associated with concordance and discordance with respect to schizophrenia in monozygotic twins. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959(Jul), 129, 1-10.—An analysis of Slater's data on 37 monozygotic twin pairs to test the following hypotheses: (a) typical schizophrenia would be found more frequently among concordant pairs, and atypical, more frequently among discordant pairs, and typical, more frequently among discordant pairs, and (c) a history of schizophrenia would be found more frequently in families of concordant than discordant twin pairs. "... biologically speaking, at least two broad groups of schizophrenia are differentiated by this method of analysis: in one, the genetic contribution is absent or minimal; in the other, the genetic contribution is probably considerable."—N. H. Pronko.

4696. Rubin, Leonard S. (Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Inst.) Recent advances in the chemistry of psychotic disorders. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1959 (Sep), 56, 375-383.—Empirical evidence suggests "that schizophrenia is characterized by some disordered metabolic response to stress which in turn is dependent upon a neurohumoral or enzymatic defect." Current theory is derived from certain assumptions concerning the chemical and pharmacological properties of psychotomimetic agents. Sufficient research is not yet available by which these assumptions may be evaluated. 27 refs.—W. J. Meyer.

4697. Rychoff, Irving; Day, Juliana, & Wynne, Lyman C. Maintenance of stereotyped roles in the families of schizophrenics. AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat., 1959 (Jul), 1, 93-98.—In such family units,

family roles are posited as grossly condensed and stereotyped; expectations and experience are reduced to a series of simplified formulas. The rigid organization of the family's conception of itself is reinforced by each member enforcing adherence to these roles. Change in this rigid patterning is by case report a factor in the release of powerful repressive forces sometimes noted in the schizophrenic breakdown. This is 1 of a series of studies dealing with the psychodynamics in the family units of schizophrenic patients.—L. A. Pennington.

4698. Schwartz, Daniel P. The integrative effect of participation. Psychiatry, 1959 (Feb), 22, 81-86.—Variations in the degree of disorganization in the behavior of a hospitalized chronic schizophrenic patient are examined in relation to her interaction with others. The patient's behavior became more organized when participation was facilitated, and more disorganized when she was excluded. Factors promoting isolation and facilitating participation are described.—C. T. Bever.

4699. Schwarz, H. (U. Klinik Greifswald, Germany) Circumscripte Hypochondrien, Dermatozoenwahn oder taktile Halluzinose? [Circumscript hypochondria: Delusion of skin-infestation, or tactile hallucinosis.] Nervenarzt, 1959 (May), 5, 203–211.—A case history of a 70-year-old patient, who had several episodes in which she imagined parasitical infestation. Similar cases from some 25 German references are discussed. The author gives his reasons for discarding other proposed diagnoses and suggests a classification of the syndrome with manic depressive illness.—M. Kaelbling.

4700. Smith, Aaron, & Kinder, Elaine F. (Rockland State Hosp., Orangeburg, N.Y.) Changes in psychological test performances of brain-operated schizophrenics after 8 years. Science, 1959 (Jan), 129, 149-150.—"In 1957, after a postoperative interval of 8 years, 28 operated and 24 nonoperated subjects of the original New York State Brain Research Project were retested with the same psychological instruments." A table of significant differencesinvolving comparisons on subtests of the Wechsler-Bellevue, Form I, as well as on the Porteus Maze and Capps Homographs-and a composite score are presented. "Longterm effects of topectomy showed statistically significant losses not present shortly after psychosurgery in eight of 14 psychological test measures. Site of operation, length of postoperative interval, age, and nature of the measure were factors determining the effects of brain damage."-S. J. Lachman.

4701. Stauffacher, James C., & Anderson, Clifford L. (VA Hosp., American Lake, Wash.) The performance of schizophrenics on the Kuder Preference Record. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1959, 19, 253–257.—Significant differences were obtained from the norm group in mean scores on half of the scoring categories for the Kuder CH for a group of 100 schizophrenics compared to the norms. In a previous study, Klugman (see 32: 5730) had found a difference on the mechanical score only using a mixed group of psychotics.—W. Coleman.

4702. Victor, Maurice; Talland, George A., & Adams, Raymond D. (Harvard Medical School) Psychological studies of Korsakoff's psychosis: I. General intellectual functions. J. nerv. ment. Dis.,

1959(Jun), 128, 528-537.—2 standard tests, one for memory and one for intelligence, were administered to a group of patients with the Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome. A brief description of the clinical features of this syndrome is presented.—N. H. Fronko.

4703. Vinson, David B. Responses to the Rorschach test that identify schizophrenic thinking, feeling, and behavior. J. clin. exp. Psychopath., 1960 (Jan-Mar), 21, 34-40.—Rorschach scores discriminated significantly between 30 schizophrenic patients and 30 normal controls. Because of the complexity of factors which comprise a patient population, the experiment should be repeated in many settings. French and Spanish summaries.—S. Kavruck.

4704. von Bertalanffy, Ludwig. Some biological considerations on the problem of mental illness. Bull. Menninger Clin., 1959 (Mar), 23, 41-51.—A biological approach to mental illness must comprehend its many-sidedness and view it not as a number of separate diseases but as a systemic disorder. The unitary concept of mental illness represents "a major breakthrough which may lead to a basic reorientation in theory and clinical practice." Man is an intrinsically active, psychophysical organism and an animal symbolicum. There is a drive toward self-realization with respect "both to gratification of biological needs and those arising within a symbolic system of values characteristic of a certain social and cultural framework." Psychopathology "means disturbances not only at the biological and physiological but above all at the symbolic level." Examples are given with particular reference to schizophrenia. 22 refs.—W. A. Varvel.

4705. Weiss, J. M. A., Rommel, Lois, A., & Schaie, K. W. (Washington U.) The presenting problems of older patients referred to a psychiatric clinic. J. Geront., 1959, 14, 477–481.—"The aim of this study was to investigate and analyze the presenting problems of older outpatients referred to a psychiatric clinic, and to relate these problems to pertinent demographic and clinical variables." Complaints were classified within 35 categories and analyzed with respect to sex, diagnosis, age, and several of their interactions.—J. Botwinick.

4706. Werkman, Sidney L. Present trends in schizophrenia research: Implications for childhood schizophrenia. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 29, 473-480.—Some recent studies in the etiology of adult schizophrenia are reviewed in order to appraise their usefulness in directing research in childhood schizophrenia. Very few present-day writers postulate a single cause. Most of the organic studies share the assumption that the operative disorder is a biochemical one. In the discussion, Manuel Furer commends the emphasis put upon the idea of a basic defect in schizophrenia, one that can be stated in biological terms, in physicochemical terms, or in psychological terms as an ego defect. 20 refs.—R. E.

4707. Wittington, H. G. (U. Kansas) Change of pattern in a case of cyclic psychosis. Bull. Menninger Clin., 1959 (Mar), 23, 57-68.—In 1953 a case was reported (see 28: 1343) in which the patient's illness followed a definite cyclic course with predictable patterns of behavior during 3 years of hospitalization. 5 additional years of observation are here presented. Electroconvulsive therapy was fol-

lowed by treatment with chlorpromazine and later with reserpine. Certain changes have occurred in the clinical picture. Questions are raised concerning the concept of periodic psychosis as an intermittent disease. Karl Menninger's concepts of "psychological homeostasis, schematized as a hierarchy of regulatory devices employed in the face of mounting stress or continuing unresolved stress" offer a productive approach to the study of episodic mental disturbance. 50-item bibliog.—W. A. Varvel.

4708. Wolf, I., Sacks, J. M., & Mason, A. S. (Boston U.) A research treatment program for geriatric mental patients. J. Geront., 1959, 14, 469-472.—"In general, the findings indicate that when qualified personnel were selected, when their interest and involvement were consistently reinforced . . . and when their resistances were dealth with . . . increased positive effort was generated" which had "positive effects even upon a group of extreme chronic and regressed mental patients."—J. Botwinick.

4709. Wolff, Gunther E. (Camarillo State Hosp., Calif.) Geriatric mental patients and how we can help them. Geriatrics, 1959 (Feb), 14, 94-98.— Based on recent findings that mental illness in the aged is more frequently functional than had been presumed, an active program of treatment was instituted. This included psychotherapy, and drug and electroconvulsive therapy. Emphasis is given to the satisfactory results of electroconvulsive treatment.—D. T. Herman

4710. Zuckerman, Marvin, & Grosz, Hanus J. (Indiana U.) Contradictory results using the mecholyl test to differentiate process and reactive schizophrenia. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 59, 145–146.—Replication of a previous research (see G. F. King, Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1958, 56, 160–164), without a replication of the results. The present research did not find a significant difference between groups on the basis of reaction to the drug.—G. Frank.

(See also Abstracts 3997, 4037, 4236, 4260, 4374, 4384, 4387, 4428, 4432, 4448, 4486, 4491, 4501, 4505, 4512, 4560, 4573, 4752)

PSYCHONEUROSES

4711. Adler, Gerhard. (28, Welbeck St., London, England) Ich-Integration und Urbilder der Conjunctio. [Ego integration and primordial images of "conjunctio."] Psyche, Heidel., 1959 (Jun), 13, 185-193.—Description of the Jungian analysis of a middle-aged woman suffering from agoraphobia. In the course of her therapy ego integration and individuation developed through realizations of the conjunction of contraries as relationships of man and woman, ego and nonego.—E. W. Eng.

4712. Chapman, A. H. (U. Kansas) The concept of nemesis in psychoneurosis. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (Jul), 129, 29-34.—2 illustrative case histories are employed to demonstrate various features of the feeling designated as nemesis in which the patient has a conviction that he is destined to follow a life pattern like the one which the patient precipitated in his parent during the patient's childhood. Its proper handling in therapy is indicated.—N. H. Pronko.

4713. Chapman, A. H. Obsessions of infanticide. AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat., 1959 (Jul), 1, 12-16.—The psychopathology, suggested psychodynamics, and prognosis are set forth. This obsession is usually associated with an obsessive fear of insanity and often represents a displacement of affect from parents to children. It is "often amenable to help by psychotherapy."—L. A. Pennington.

4714. Dracoulides, N. N. (27, rue Hipirou, thens, Greece) Le méchanisme défensif de la Athens, Greece) "victimisation." [The defense mechanism of "victimization."] Encephale, 1959, 48, 161-168.—"Victimization" is a defense mechanism, sometimes active, sometimes passive, which tries to provoke another's pity or culpability with the purpose of procuring for the "victimized" S: elimination of fear of punishment and guilt feelings, securing of affective or material rights, and satisfaction of egocentric desires. The "victimized" is not masochistic, but only a simulator. The mechanism can be conscious or unconscious. The unconscious form derives from a permanent fear of punishment. Its etiology involves oral frustrations of feelings of proprietorship, affective abandonment, and superego fixation. It is amenable to psychoanalytic therapy.—W. W. Meissner.

4715. Foulds, G. A., & Caine, T. M. (Runwell Hosp., Wickford, England) Symptom clusters and personality types among psychoneurotic men compared with women. J. ment. Sci., 1959 (Apr.), 105, 469-475.—Cutting scores of diagnostic significance are different for men and women on a number of scores derived from psychological tests such as Porteus Mazes, MMPI, Progressive Matrices, and case history items.—W. L. Wilkins.

4716. Menninger, R. W. (Peter Bent Brigham Hosp., Boston) Observations on absences of member patients in group psychotherapy. Int. J. group Psychother., 1959 (Apr.), 9, 195-203.—Absence appears to be a defensive maneuver and an expression of neurotic anxieties provoked by the group situation. It also appears to be a defense directed against the intensification of ambivalent relationships with members of the group and particularly with the leader. Absence from group sessions is symptomatic of the unsuccessful resolution of a group-wide core issue.—D. Raylesberg.

4717. Nash, John. (University Hosp., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan) Some thoughts on the question of neurosis. Bull. Maritime Psychol. Ass., 1959 (Apr), 8, 9-19.—Dynamic psychiatric theory treats behavior disturbances as symptoms of a "neurosis" that lies behind them. However, from available evidence it seems plausible to regard symptoms as responses acquired according to learning principles, making the concept of neurosis unnecessary. In place of neurotic behavior the author distinguishes 2 classes of behavior: a negatively valued behavior acquired by learning (e.g., a tic), and a failure to acquire a behavior considered proper (as in enuresis). 16 refs.—I. Bucklew.

4718. Neïmark, E. Z. Vliianie dlitel'nogo otdykha i peremeny obstanovki na techenie éksperimental'nykh nevrozov. [Effect of prolonged rest and change of surroundings on the course of experimental neuroses.) Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 92-98.—A stable experimental neurosis was de-

veloped in 4 dogs with various types of nervous systems. After a rest of over a year and change of experimental chamber, experimental hours, etc., it was found that neurotic symptoms continued in dogs with a weaker type of nervous system—food rejection, reduced conditioned salivary reflexes, passive defensive reaction, and failure of restoration of the conditioned stereotype. In dogs with a stronger type of nervous system, rapid restoration of conditioned reflexes was observed after rest as well as a complete restoration of the stereotype and food acceptance. The differences noted are accounted for by the greater difficulty in extinguishing conditioned connections between the experimental conditions and the pathological state of the cerebral cortex in dogs with a weaker type of nervous system.—I. D. London.

4719. Savitt, Robert A. (Hillside Hosp., Glen aks, N.Y.) The analysis of an occupational in-Oaks, N.Y.) hibition. J. Hillside Hosp., 1959 (Jan-Apr), 8, 131-137.—"A dentist came to analysis because of an inhibition in the practice of his profession. His occupation had become a sexualized and aggressivized function. Because of an earlier failure in sublimation his work became a battleground in which he acted out his pregenital partial instinctual aims of oral eroticism, oral sadism, anal sadism, and scoptophilia. The mouth was a highly erotized area with oral, anal, and vaginal representation. But its primary significance was that of a castrating organ equated with the vagina dentata. Psychoanalytic treatment successfully unmasked the reasons for his inhibition so that eventually he was able to resume adequate functioning in his professional and sexual spheres."-G. Y. Kenyon.

4720. Seidenberg, Robert. An unusual oral symptom-complex. Psychosom. Med., 1959 (May-Jun), 21, 247-254.—A case report of a middle aged woman with oral lesions, anorexia, and ataxia. Clinical study suggested that her symptoms represented a "pantomine on her part of 'contemptuous' people of a social class from which she had elevated herself." This pantomine, through the oral lesions and the hysteroid staggering gait, stood for their indulgent orality, especially drinking and smoking. All symptoms disappeared when seen by specialists "with whom she almost instantaneously identified." The case report is considered an illustration of the "acting in" defense. The author also reviews oral "habits"

with particular reference to psychoanalytic significances.—L. A. Pennington.

4721. Silverberg, William V. Clinical aspects of adult therapy: III. Discussion. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 29, 402-406.—There are many different types of response to preoedipal frustration. The 1st discussed in this series (see 34: 4337) was the ego device of negation, which may evolve into a character trait, a symptom, or a schizoid maneuver. The other (see 34: 4335) was the fantasy of the purposely depriving parent, which Silverberg interprets to mean that the person so afflicted is attempting at long last somehow to manipulate a frustrating person into being one who will gratify him.—R. E. Perl.

4722. Sinha, A. K. P., & Sinha, S. N. An experimental study of reversible perspective and neuroticism. J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda, 1959 (Jul), 17(2), 83-87.—Rigidity of behavior is an important

mark of neuroticism; change in perceptions will be less frequent among neurotics than in normals. 21 college students were divided into high and low neuroticism groups on the basis of the Maudsley Personality Inventory and were administered the Necker Cube Test of perspective reversal. A "t" ratio confirmed the hypothesis by indicating a significant difference for mean perspective reversals of the 2 groups. —D. Lebo.

4723. Stern, Max M. (State U. New York Downstate Medical Center) Hysterical spells. J. Hillside Hosp., 1959 (Jan-Apr), 8, 162-175.—A case report to illustrate "the application of the concept of pavor nocturnus [resulting from masturbation fantasies] as being the representative of the traumatic character of the infantile oedipal experiences," leading to hysterical spells can be understood as the precursors of all kinds of phobias . . . as well as other conditions like perversion and fetishism. This bears out Freud's contention that the masturbation fantasy is at the core of all neurotic symptoms."—G. Y. Kenyon.

4724. Zverev, A. T. Analiz nekotorykh mekhanizmov eksperimental'nogo nevroza s chertami naviazchivogo (stereotipnogo) dvigateľ nogo vozbuzhdeniia. [Analysis of some mechanisms of experimental neurosis with characteristics of persistent (stereotyped) motor excitation.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 85-91.—As a result of "chronic overstrain of the process of internal inhibition," a neurosis characterized by "persistent motor excitation" was developed in a dog with higher nervous activity of the "intermediate type." The neurosis underwent several phases each lasting several weeks or months. Such prolonged phasic development of the neurotic state indicates that the neurosis is a "dynamically developing state of the nervous system, which under certain conditions gradually changes in one or another direction." It seems likely, therefore, that one can choose the most appropriate treatment for each particular case of neurosis, if study of the functional disturbance of higher nervous activity takes account of the stage of development of the neurosis .-I. D. London.

(See also Abstracts 4335, 4337, 4495, 4527, 4560, 4573, 4647)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

4725. Alexander, Richard P. Contribution to the psychological understanding of pruritus ani: Report of a case. Psychosom. Med., 1959 (May-Jun), 21, 182-192.—A case of 7 years duration is described consequent to the author's psychoanalytic treatment of the patient for 4 years. 15 refs—L. A. Pennington.

4726. Brady, Joseph V. (Walter Reed Army Inst. Research, Washington, D.C.) Ulcers in "executive" monkeys. Scient. Amer., 1958, 199(3), 95–104.—A series of experiments designed to discover ment of gastrointestinal lesions. Pairs of monkeys were placed in "yoked chairs" where they could be presented brief shocks on the feet at regular intervals (e.g., every 20 secs.). By pressing a lever at least once within the period, the "executive" monkey could avoid the shock for both. Each was subjected to the same physical stress (shocks at the same time and

frequency) but only one was under the psychological stress to press the lever. Various training schedules were used (e.g., alternate 6-hour periods of shockavoidance and rest); some such as this one, led to death with evidence of gastrointestinal abnormality for the "executive." Investigation of gastric processes during conditioning revealed maximum acid secretion during rest periods.—I. S. Wolf.

4727. Daniels, Robert S. (U. Chicago) Late adolescence in a juvenile diabetic: A case report. J. clin. exp. Psychopath., 1959(Jul-Sep), 20, 231–234.—Emotional and diabetic instability, often seen late in adolescence, are demonstrated in a case of juvenile diabetes mellitus. Diabetic control may again be instituted if conflicts are partially resolved.—S. Kavruck.

4728. Draspa, Leon J. Psychological factors in muscular pain. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 32, 106-116.—"An investigation of covert behavior as the causative factor in producing muscular tension, described clinically as muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, etc., was undertaken and a highly significant correlation found between these two. . . The conclusion is that the most effective approach used in the treatment of muscular pains was . . . combination of simple psychotherapy and physiotherapy."—C. L. Winder.

4729. Enke, H. Pathogenetische Faktoren bei Colitis ulcerosa. [Pathogenetic factors in colitis ulcerosa.] Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1959 (Mar), 9, 54-65.—3 patients with ulcerative colitis (males 17 and 19 years, respectively, and female 21 years) were treated with psychotherapy. In all 3 a general constitutional and psychogenic factor, and in 2 an additional local facilitating factor, were found to be contributory to the condition. 28 refs.—E. Schwerin.

4730. Fischer, J. L., Fischer, Ann, & Mahony, Frank. (Harvard U.) Totemism and allergy. Int. J. soc. Psychiat., 1959, 5, 33-40.—Guilt about violating prohibitions established by one's parents on sexual and aggressive behavior in the United States appears to be involved in producing physical symptoms resembling allergies in a fair proportion of those Ponapeans who violate totemic food taboos. Increases in hostile feelings might bring out both an increased tendency to eat forbidden foods and an increased tendency to react to them. Thus, some allergists feel that true food allergies are rare in adults, and that both in the United States and in the island of Ponape, food allergies are caused by emotional disturbances resulting from engaging in tabooed activity.—R. M. Frumkin.

4731. Fitzelle, George T. Personality factors and certain attitudes toward child rearing among parents of asthmatic children. Psychosom. Med., 1959 (May-Jun), 21, 208-217.—Matched samples of 138 parents of asthmatic children and 138 parents of children suffering from other ailments were given the MMPI, the USC Parent Attitude Survey, and a personal interview. It was hypothesized that the experimental group "would possess distinctive personality attributes and attitudes toward child rearing to a significant degree." No significant differences in the hypothesized direction were found other than for the elevated Pd (Psychopathic) scores of the mothers of asthmatic children. The conclusion is reached that both physical and psychological factors are operative in the development of asthma. The findings are dis-

cussed in relation to studies reporting specific psychological profiles in asthmatic children and adults.

16 refs .- L. A. Pennington.

4732. Giovacchini, Peter L. The ego and the psychosomatic state: Report of two cases. Psychosom. Med., 1959 (May-Jun), 21, 218-227.—Study of the transference neuroses of 2 patients undergoing psychoanalysis made possible "a temporal correlation between the state of ego integration and the appearance or remission of a somatic symptom. Migraine, hypertension, and peptic ulcer were seen to be associated with a well defended state of psychic equilibrium, whereas asthma occurred when the ego seemed to have lost its unity and organization." The thesis is defened that frustration from failure of "higher ego systems to achieve instinctual gratification in relation to objects, led to the development of libidinal and aggressive tensions that disrupted the integration of the lower, visceral, ego systems and contributed to the somatic syndrome." These clinical findings are discussed in relation to Alexander's theory of specificity in psychosomatic functions. 18 refs .- L. A. Pennington.

4733. Greenfield, Norman S., Roessler, Robert, & Crosley, Archer P., Jr. (U. Wisconsin) Ego strength and length of recovery from infectious mononucleosis. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (Feb), 128, 125-128.—Using 38 patients with infectious mononucleosis as Ss, the hypothesis was tested that there is a positive relationship between psychological health and length of recovery from disease. 2 MMPI scales administered about 6 months after recovery differentiated the "long-recovery group" from the "short-recovery group," confirming the hypothesis statistically at the usual levels of confidence.—N. H.

Pronko.

4734. Imboden, John B., Canter, Arthur; Cluff, Leighton E., & Trever, Robert W. (Johns Hopkins Hosp.) Brucellosis: III. Psychologic aspects of delayed convalescence. AMA Arch.intern. Med., 1959 (Mar), 103, 406–414.—16 patients with chronic brucellosis and 8 patients who had recovered from the illness were given a battery of psychological tests. Intellectual functioning did not differentiae the 2 groups. The MMPI together with independent psychiatric interviews revealed emotional disturbance, especially depression, in the chronically ill. The emotional disturbance seems to be related more to the pre-illness personality structure than to the stress of the illness. The continuation of the chronic syndrome gives the patients self-esteem afforded by somatic symptoms as an alternative to recognition of psychological difficulties.—V. Sanua.

4735. Kaplan, Harold I., & Kaplan, Helen S. (New York Medical Coll.) Current theoretical concepts in psychosomatic medicine. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1959 (Jun), 115, 1091–1096.—Lack of agreement in psychosomatic theory is indicated, and reasons for same are offered. 3 groups of current theoretical psychosomatic approaches are described and evaluated. 21 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

4736. Krasnoff, Alan. (Washington U., St. Louis) Psychological variables and human cancer: A cross-validation study. Psychosom. Med., 1959 (Jul-Aug), 21, 291–295.—A series of studies in 1954 (see 29: 4522) reported the prognostic values of specified psychological criteria in the detection of

"slow" and "fast" growing cancers. Krasnoff, using another sample, along with the Rorschach and the MMPI, reports that his results "failed to confirm previously reported findings."—L. A. Pennington.

4737. Philippopoulos, G. S. (U. Athens, Greece) Thyrotoxicosis and its psychosomatic approach. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1959 (May), 128, 415-424.—The psychosomatic approach to thyrotoxicosis is presented by a review of the literature, physiopathology of the disease, observations that include both the psychopathology and psychodynamics of the syndrome, and the results as well as observations from research on this problem in Greece.—N. H. Pronko.

4738. Rees, Linford. (Maudsley, Hosp., London) An evaluation of the role of emotional factors in miner's nystagmus. J. psychosom. Res., 1959 (May), 3, 291-302.—A psychiatrist and ophthalmologist using social worker's case history made 7 point ratings about the clinical status of N Welsh miners with eyeball oscillations, 50 appendectomy and herniotomy patients of similar age distribution were controls. Experimental evidence is cited to explain nystagmus as usage of the rods in diminished illumination. The miners continue to work despite this condition and associated headaches and dizziness. They report it only when fears arise of accidents or blindness along with psychiatric disorder. Emotional problems only enter the picture to cause reporting the disorder. Evidence against the condition being hysterical is cited. The miners seemed no more predisposed to neurotic breakdown than the controls. 30 refs.-W. G. Shipman.

4739. Schwabacher, Elsbeth Dennenberg. (Berkeley, Calif.) Interpersonal factors in rampant dental caries. J. Amer. Soc. Psychosom. Dent., 1959 (Jan), 6(1), 20-33.—A 6th part (see 33: 10846) of Schwabacher's Master's Degree Thesis, presenting Chapter V (a discussion of the pertinent factors of each case) and Chapter VI (the summary). All 10 high caries incidence cases showed high carbohydrate intake and lactobacillus frequency, and a "temporal relationship between onset and exacerbation of caries and situations of stress." Personality structures showed similarities: middle class, foreign background, early childhood disturbances, aggressive with open hostility expression, highly emotional but with conscious efforts toward emotional suppression. 50-item bibliog.—J. H. Manhold, Jr.

4740. Staal, Murray. (New York U.) An attempt to determine whether a person factor analysis yields primary type-factors which correspond to certain psychosomatic type theories. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3375.—Abstract.

4741. Walton, D., & Black, D. A. (Winwich Hosp., Lancaster, England) The application of modern learning theory to the treatment of chronic hysterical aphonia. J. psychosom. Res., 1959 (May), 3, 303-311.—Chronic hysterical aphonia is formulated as a conditioned avoidance response. A treatment plan is deduced and an application to a specific case is described.—W. G. Shipman.

(See also Abstracts 4464, 4497, 4548)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

4742. Abe, Teruo. EEG of delinquents. Shi-koku Corr. Bul., 1958, 10, 9-11.—Those who have

passionate and explosive tendency in offense and those who have low IQ showed frequent abnormality in EEG.—K. Mizushima.

4743. Boles, Glen. Personality factors in mothers of cerebral palsied children. Genet. psychol. Monogr., 1959 (May), 59, 159-218.—It was hypothesized that mothers of cerebral palsied children are more anxious, guilty, overprotective, rejecting, un-realistic, maritally conflicted, and socially withdrawn than mothers of nonhandicapped children. Self-administered questionnaires in the foregoing 7 areas of personality adjustment were responded to by 60 experimental and 60 control mothers equated by the matched-group procedure on 10 variables. groups were proportionately stratified on religious affiliation and age of child. Raw scores from the questionnaires were compared by a triple analysis of variance. It was found that mothers of cerebral palsied children are significantly more overprotective and maritally conflicted than mothers of nonhandicapped children. The age of the child and the religious affiliation of the mother were found to be significantly correlated with the personality characteristics of mothers in both groups. 51 refs.-G. G. Thompson.

4744. Clarke, Edwin, & Laidlaw, John. Silent hydrocephalus. Neurology, 1958 (May), 8, 382-385.—A case report of a man with chronic hydrocephalus where few mental, physical, or electroencephalographic abnormalities were detected despite severe brain deformities. It is emphasized that a chronically distorted brain may still function as an integrated whole.—R. Gunter.

4745. Gastaut, H. Colloque sur les relations entre les variables électroencéphalographiques et celles exprimant la personnalité et les fonctions sensorimotrices. [Colloquy on the relations between EEG variables and those expressing personality and the sensory-motor functions.] Psychol. Franc., 1959 (Jul), 4, 215-233.—Abstracts of papers include: EEG methods (J. Bert), psychological methods (J. B. Garin), statistical methods (F. Bacher), correlations among EEG variables (A. Roger), correlations among psychological variables (J. B. Garin), correlations between EEG and psychometric variables (H. Gastaut), aptitudes and personality as a function of the multiple variable structures of EEG (M. L. van Goethem), relations between EEG and the speed of visual perception (P. Fraisse), EEG correlations with motor activity (A. Fessard), and EEG data on the mentally ill (H. Collomb).—C. J. Adkins.

4746. Gorbatsevich, L. I. O razvitii likhora-dochnoï reaktsii pri nekotorykh narusheniiakh vysshel nervnol deiatel'nosti u sobak. [On development of fever reaction during some disturbances in higher nervous activity in dogs.] Zh, vyssh, nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 99-106.-A study, utilizing conditioned alimentary reflexes, was made of the development and course of fever reaction during various disturbances of higher nervous activity in chronic experiments on 3 dogs. Breakdowns of higher nervous activity with respect to inhibition and elaboration of retarded conditioned reflexes are accompanied by suppression or even complete disappearance of fever as well as by the development of a hypothermic phase of fever reaction. The suppression of fever is viewed as due to the spread of the inhibitory process, developing in the cerebral cortex as a result of the

breakdown of higher nervous activity, to the subcortical formations and the hypothalamus.—I. D. London.

4747. Gostant, H., Meyer, A., Naquet, R., & Cavanagh, J. B. Experimental psychomotor epilepsy in the cat: Electro-clinical and anatomopathological correlations. J. Neuropath. exp. Neurol., 1959, 18, 270-293.—Spontaneous psychomotor seizures were observed in 9 out of 14 cats following alumina cream injection directed stereotactically toward the amygdaloid complex. Although the exact area responsible for the seizures was not determined, extensive lesions of Ammon's horn and pyriform cortex were found in all animals. Generally, damage to the rhinencephalic centers is believed to be responsible for psychomotor seizures. The exact pathogenesis is not known, although transient episodes of raised intracranial pressure seem to be important.—A. H. Urmer.

4748. Huber, E. G. Trichotillomania als Leerlaufmechanismus. [Trichotillomania as stereotyped activity.] Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1959 (Mar), 9, 77-81.—The case of a 4-year-old boy, who has torn his hair during sleep and waking for the past 2 years, is described. The EEG showed the characteristic pattern of petit mal. The trichotillomania was found to be a stereotyped activity related to epilepsy.—E. Schwerin.

4749. Kennard, Margaret A. (Mental Health Research Inst., Fort Steilacoom, Wash.) The characteristics of thought disturbances as related to electroencephalographic findings in children and adolescents. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1959(Apr), 115, 911-921.—In an effort to distinguish between thinking disorders due to psychogenic factors and those resulting from brain injury, an investigation was made of 200 children and adolescents aged 7-16 admitted to a mental hospital during the preceding 2 years. 6 research units, psychiatry, psychology, neurophysiology, biochemistry, EEG, and social work were involved.—N. H. Pronko.

4750. Kok, E. P. Issledovanie protsessa obobshcheniia u bol'nykh s motornol i senzornol afaziel. [Study of the process of generalization in motor and sensory aphasics.] Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel., 1959, 9, 14-21.—Generalization in certain aphasics was studied, utilizing eyelid and conditioned motor reflex methods with verbal reinforcement. Positive reflexes were elaborated to one series of geometrical figures and diagrams, having some features in common, and differentiations were elaborated to another series. Rate and stability of the generalized reactions to new stimuli were recorded. Motor and sensory aphasics were capable of "abstracting elementary indices and generalizing figures and diagrams by color, shape, size, etc." No disturbance was found in the ability to single out a complicated generalized element in the figures. Depth of speech disorders did not affect generalization. Inadequate verbal reactions of sensory aphasics did not change the course of generalized reactions .- I. D. London.

4751. Lansing, Robert W., Schwartz, Edward, & Lindsley, Donald B. Reaction time and EEG activation under alerted and nonalerted conditions. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 58, 1-7.—Reaction time means and SDs did not differ for 3 nonalert (no warning signal) conditions, but were re-

markedly reduced when the warning signal produced alpha blocking prior to the visual reaction stimulus. The reduction of RT as a function of the length of the foreperiod interval followed precisely the same time course as the curve showing the degree of alpha blocking as a function of the foreperiod interval. Discussion in terms of function of ascending reticular activating system. 22 refs.—J. Arbit.

4752. Lelord, G., & Agaton, M. Etude de la réactivité électroencéphalographique et des postimages au cours du conditionnement son-lumière. [Study of the electroencephalographic reactivity and of the post-images in the course of sound-light conditioning.] Psychol. Franc., 1959 (Jul), 4, 212–214.—Comparisons are made between the responses of 25 normal adult Ss and those of 10 hebephrenics aged 13–18 during 4 conditioning sessions. The groups differed significantly on several major criteria. This method has proven useful with other groups and is recommended for the study of psychopathological mechanisms.—C. J. Adkins.

4753. Orbach, J. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) "Functions" of striate cortex and the problem of massed action. Psychol. Bull., 1959 (Jul), 56, 271-292.—Studies concerned with the "massed action" vs. "specific" effects of cortical ablation on behavior have, until the last decade, been concentrated on the rat and clinical reports on humans. Comparative data are presented on the effects of ablation of striate cortex in the rat and other infraprimate species, monkey, and man, in an effort to demonstrate that theoretical neurological issues cannot be settled by merely examining species differences in the functional organization of cortical tissue. Based upon the studies reviewed and his own research efforts the author argues for the careful specification of the behavior function under consideration. "A major advance is neuropsychological theory will come when we begin to understand the nature and significance of global and unitary functions." 90 refs.-W. J. Meyer.

4754. Pollock, Miriam S. (Pollock School Inc., Brookline, Mass.) Releasing the true intellectual capacities of a young aphasic child through the unfettering of emotional bonds. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959 (May), 63, 954-966.—A detailed case study of a young aphasic child is presented. The author cites this case as proof of her contentions that: (a) intense effort must be exerted by educators to reach aphasic children prior to age 6 years when lack of speech or sounds of any kind is observed by parents; (b) educators have a special role to play for these children in addition to the efforts of parents and pediatricians; (c) when the child is able to speak, a better evaluation of his intellectual capacities is possible; (d) scribbling and drawings are useful to the educator in evaluating what the child has observed during his period of silence. From his graphic expressions clues to his intelligence can be obtained .-V. M. Staudt.

4755. Reynolds, Glenn G., & Brunnstrom, Signe. (Washington Sanitarium Hosp., Takoma Park, Md.) Problems of sensorimotor learning in the evaluation and treatment of the adult hemiplegic patient. Rehabilit. Lit., 1959(Jun), 20, 163-171.—An effective testing device is described in which therapeutic

effectiveness is evaluated in testing hemiplegic patients. A review is given on the possible causes and functions leading to abnormal neuromuscular physiology of the hemiplegic. Neuromuscular facilitation is suggested as the desired physical therapeutic procedure. A reproduction is made of the "Hemiplegia—Classification and Progress Record." 18 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

4756. Taylor, Edith Meyer. (Harvard Medical School) Psychological appraisal of children with cerebral defects. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univer. Press, 1959. xvii, 499 p. \$8.50.—A detailed exposition of the author's methods of evaluating children with cerebral defects is presented in terms of longitudinal studies of 4 fictional and 3 actual cases and a systematic discussion of the varied techniques and their modifications that can be employed in such evaluations.—R. Kaelbling.

4757. Whatmore, George B., & Ellis, Richard M., Jr. Some neurophysiologic aspects of depressed states: An electromyographic study.

AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat., 1959 (Jul), 1, 70-80.—

2 groups of depressed patients and a control group were studied electromyographically during periods of relaxation. 4 motor regions used for measurement were: the forehead, jaw-tongue, forearm, and leg. "Invisible residual motor activity" in both groups of patients ran significantly higher than that for the control group in all 4 motor areas. All depressed patients, from the mute to the barely retarded, showed an elevation of jaw-tongue motor activity at "the greatest level of significance statistically." These and other findings are discussed in relation to the concept of "hyperponesis" (neuronal hyperactivity) as a possible factor in the development of depressions.—L. A. Pennington.

4758. Williams, Harold L., Lubin, Ardie, & Gieseking, Charles F. Direct measurement of cognitive deficit in brain-injured patients. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Aug.), 23, 300-305.—On the Army Classification Battery, verbal tests were more sensitive than the spatial tests. However, the differences proved to be insignificant. 16 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

4759. Zeman, Wolfgang, & King, Frederick A. (Ohio State U.) Tumors of the septum pellucidum and adjacent structures with abnormal affective behavior: An anterior midline structure syndrome. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1958 (Dec), 127, 490-502.—4 clinical cases of tumors of the septum pellucidum and adjacent structures are presented and related to the authors' hypothesis that a clinical syndrome of hyperemotionality may be psychodynamically associated with such tumors. 20 refs.—N. H. Pronko.

(See also Abstracts 3626, 3745, 4372, 4560, 4718, 4724)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

4760. Butler, Robert A., & Galloway, F. Thomas. (U. Chicago) Performance of normal-hearing and hard-of-hearing persons on the delayed feedback test. J. speech hear. Res., 1959, 2, 84-90.—48 persons with normal hearing and 60 persons with mild to moderate hearing losses could be distinguished by means of the reaction to delayed auditory feedback presented at moderate intensity level. At high levels, no significant group differences occur.—M. F. Palmer.

4761. Eames, Thomas H. (Boston U.) Visual handicaps to reading. J. Educ., 1959(Feb), 141(3), 35 p.—An introductory section on the physiology of seeing to read is followed by a section on eye handicaps to reading and the educational implications of the conditions reported. A list of publishers of textbooks for partially seeing children is included with a discussion of the blind or partially seeing child in school. Data of a comparative study of eye conditions among reading failures and unselected pupils, collected from 3500 records, are presented in summary with a selected bibliography of previous reports made by Eames. Considerations of classroom help for the child with eye difficulties and of the eye screening test conclude the journal.—G. F. Wooster.

4762. Faisan, M., Patin, J., Roussel, J., & Simon, F. La reéducation des diminués physiques: Le devenir professionnel après plusieurs années, des anciens stagiaires des centres specialisés. [The re-education of the physically handicapped: The vocational outcome of trainees of specialized centers after many years.] Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech., 1959(Jul-Sep), 8, 191-291.—This follow-up survey was conducted at the request of the French Ministry of Labor. 95% of 3095 trainees were interviewed by means of a standardized questionnaire. 3 out of 4 of the trainees were working 21/2 years after they left the centers. Half of them practiced the craft they had learned in a center. Employers were genuinely satisfied with these workers. Reasons given by the unemployed for not working were: state of health, influence of the family, age, and additional income such as pensions. Shifting towards clerical occupations, return to former occupations, rise in occupational skills were some of the trends. Trainees who were administered psychological testing and who attended regularly their training sessions were vocationally more successful.-V. Sanua.

4763. Gibbs, Norah. Zum Verständnis des gebrechlichen Kindes. [Toward understanding the physically handicapped child.] Heilpadag. Werkbl., 1959 (Mar-May), 28, 50-54.—Each physically handicapped child represents a unique case. Therefore, measures to help must be individualized according to the case. Development toward adequate maturity can be interfered with by restriction of movement, by continued physical dependence, and by the parents' anxieties about the child's future. Some easily overlooked practical problems and ways of dealing with them are outlined. The aim of aiding the physically handicapped is always ultimate acceptance and treatment of them by society as equals.—D. F. Mindlin.

4764. Gordon, Jesse E. (Montana State U.) Relationships among mothers' n Achievement, independence training attitudes, and handicapped children's performance. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jum), 23, 207-212.—3 sets of variables were studied: (a) maternal independence training attitudes toward the deaf child, (b) selectivity in such attitudes on the basis of the hearing handicap, and (c) mothers' achievement needs. The data suggest that the more important influences on the handicapped child are not the maternal attitudes toward the handicap but, rather, toward children in general. "Mothers with low achievement needs tended to be moderate in their independence training attitudes toward normal children, while high n Achievement mothers tended to-

ward the extreme positions of favoring very early or very late independence. High n Achievement mothers favored significantly later independence in deaf children."—A. A. Kramish.

4765. Gruhnwald, Eva, & Uhlich, Eberhard. (U. Munich) Uber die Anwendung des Arbeitsversuches bei psychisch Beeinträchtigten unter besonderer Berücksichtigung einer Untersuchung an taubstummen Jugendlichen. [On the applicability of the addition test to psychologically handicapped persons with special emphasis on a study with deaf-mute adolescents.] Z. exp. angew. Psychol., 1959 (Apr-Jun), 6, 274-292.—A review of the results of the Pauli Test with problem children and neurotic and psychotic persons introduces the study with deaf-mutes. Methodological difficulties and results far below the normal range indicate that it is of little value to use the test with deaf-mutes.—W. J. Koppitz.

4766. Kanno, Yasuo, & Ohwaki, Yoshikazu. Formation of the Charpentier illusion of weight in the blind. Tohoku psychol. Folia, 1959, 17, 21-49.—In the successive comparison of 2 weights, the blind S demonstrates the Charpentier illusion when he has experienced in advance the difference between 2 objects through touch or kinaesthesia. This hypothesis is tested according to variables of sound, place, age at supervention of blindness, intelligence, etc.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4767. Köng, Elsbeth. Hilfsmöglichkeiten für das cerebral glähmte Kind. [Ways of helping the child with cerebral paralysis.] Heilpadag. Werkbl., 1959 (Mar-May), 28, 63-69.—An explanation of the term cerebral paralysis and a discussion of some of the characteristic forms and their symptoms as well as causes of cerebral lesions are enumerated. The most important way of helping is adequate instruction of the parents on how to deal with and help their handicapped child. The treatment centers in Switzerland for various types of children with cerebral paralysis are listed. Early recognition and treatment are urged.—D. F. Mindlin.

4768. O'Neill, John J., & Stephens, Mary C. (Ohio State U.) Relationships among three filmed lip-reading tests. J. speech hear. Res., 1959, 2, 61-65.—Relationships among sets of scores obtained from 26 hard of hearing Ss on 3 silent motion-picture film tests (Mason; Utley, I and III; and Morkovin) and relationships between teacher ratings of lipreading ability and scores achieved on each 3 of the tests were studied. Test scores based on the Mason film test correlated significantly with those of the Utley and Morkovin films. Utley film test scores were not correlated significantly with those of the Utley and Morkovin films. Utley film test scores were not correlated significantly with the Morkovin test scores. Teacher ratings of lipreading ability on a 5-point scale correlated significantly with test scores on each of the 3 film tests of lipreading. However, teacher ranking of the S with regard to lipreading proficiency correlated significantly with test scores in only 5 out of 12 comparisons.—M. F. Palmer.

4769. Ruess, A. L., Dally, Anne, & Lis, Edward F. (U. Illinois) The Gesell Developmental Schedules and the physically handicapped child. Amer. J. occup. Ther., 1959 (May-Jun), 13, 117-124, 135.—The theoretical implications of Gesell's concepts of development and their application in the use of the

Gesell Developmental Schedules in the assessment of handicapped children undergoing the rehabilitation process. The use of such a behavioral scale applied to handicapped child calls for interpretation that recognizes the effect of impairment, not only in the specific sensory or motor organs involved, but in the total adaptation of the child to his environment, It is therefore important to keep in mind that "a handicap can affect, often to an unknown and unpredictable degree, the child's behavior at any age." Problems connected with the use of the scale for this purpose are discussed. In spite of these limitations the schedule provides a useful guide to the assessment of change resulting from treatment as well as the progress of development in the child with handicaps. 20 refs.-M. A. Scidenfeld.

4770. Safian, Murray Z. (New York U.) A study of certain psychological factors in the rehabilitation of potentially employable homebound adults. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3372.—Abstract.

4771. Saul, Sidney R. (Guild for Jewish Blind, NYC) Serving the blind child in the neighborhood community center: A professional challenge. J. Jewish communal Serv., 1959, 35, 285-292.-The establishment of the blind child as a functionally active participant in the sighted community calls for provision of learning experiences and opportunities for integration into his milieu. The Guild for the Jewish Blind provided a program of this type at a neighborhood community center in which an integrated summer day camp program was evolved. The provision of suitable leaders resulted in an effective program for both blind and sighted children without the need for altering the basic program or operation of the camp. This provides a good example of what can be done for blind and other handicapped children in any community that has the courage to tackle this problem.-M. A. Seidenfeld.

4772. Schlegelmilch, Marianne. Schreihals lacht, spricht, steht und läuft: Hemiplegia infantilis spastica. [Crybaby laughs, talks, stands and walks: Spastic infantile hemiplegia.] Heilpadag. Werkbl., 1959 (Mar-May), 28, 55-61.—A 3-year-old boy with unilateral spastic paralysis and minor impairment of the speech center was placed in a small home for handicapped children. The handling, psychological interactions, and eventual development of the child are described in detail with emphasis on the problems and on the needed maternal love and patients.—D. F. Mindlin.

4773. Simmel, Marianne L. (Duke U.) Phantoms, phantom pain and "denial." Amer. J. Psychother., 1959 (Jul), 13, 603-613.—The psychoanalytic theory that denial of the loss of the limb is the basic process in the amputee's phantom experience is challenged. Instead, the phantom is seen as the focus of the denial.—L. N. Solomon.

4774. Van den Horst, A. P. J. M. Over de toepassing van de S.O.N. op slechthorende kinderen. [On the application of the S.O.N. to partly deaf children.] Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1959, 14, 232-240.—A report on research with the S.O.N. (a Dutch non-verbal intelligence test intended for use with deaf and deaf-mute Ss) in partly deaf children. In using the S.O.N. with children with hearing difficulties the

norms for the hearing and not for the deaf-mute should be applied.—R. H. Houwink.

(See also Abstract 4591)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

4775. Chabassol, D. J. (U. Alberta, Canada) Correlates of academic underachievement in male adolescents. Alberta J. educ. Res., 1959 (Jun), 5, 130-146.—Detailed case studies of 35 underachieving male students in Grade 10 were analyzed to find the extent to which they could be characterized by particular patterns of adjustment, study habits, interests, and school and family relations. 33 refs.—G. M. Della-Piana.

4776. Davis, Frederick B. (Hunter Coll. NYC) Use of correction for chance success in test scoring. J. educ. Res., 1959 (Mar), 52, 279-280.—Mead and Smith administered 148 difficult true-false items to 100 college students, who indicated for each item they marked whether they did so: (a) with confidence that they knew the correct answer, (b) with some doubt that their answers were correct, (c) with no confidence on the basis of guessing. Of the 3594 responses made with confidence on the part of the examinees that their answers were correct, 1271 (or 35.4%) were actually wrong. According to the examinees, guessing did not enter into their marking of these responses. Errors must, therefore, be ascribed to misinformation.—F. Goldsmith.

4777. Heinberg, Paul. (State U. Iowa) An experimental investigation of measuring diction. J. educ. Res., 1959(Apr), 52, 303-306.—To obtain improvement in diction a teacher must have a tool that measures diction reliably and economically. Such a tool would seem to be some type of verbal test. 91 nonspeech-defective freshmen students at Oklahoma State University were selected at random. Each completed a battery of 7 tests and gave a 3 min. speech on the topic, "Why I feel I need a college education." Correlations obtained in this experiment indicated that abilities measured by Educational Testing Service's Verbal Knowledge Test V-4 and the experimenter's Synonym Differentiation Test A were closely related to diction.—F. Goldsmith.

4778. Melton, Arthur W. (U. Michigan) The science of learning and the technology of educational methods. Harvard educ. Rev., 1959, 29, 96-106.—Education is firmly rooted in the behavioral sciences and all kinds of behavior or behavioral capability properly belong within the scope of the science of learning. Therefore, the science of learning and the technology of education must once again become mutually supportive and integrated.—C. M. Franks.

4779. Orowan, Egon. (Massachusetts Inst. Technology) Our universities and scientific creativity. Bull. atom. Scient., 1959, 6, 236-239.—Small differences in educational procedure can have repercussions "on a historic scale." Scientific adventuring cannot thrive in colleges where staff and students have little time and energy beyond routine requirements, after the latter have been extended to guarantee a maximum of programed activity. A system of values transfered from business life to the operation of American universities, rather than any quantitative or qualitative deficiency in personnel, may be

responsible for a shocking waste of talents. The need for a "great statesman of higher education" is urgent in America today.—R. F. Creegan.

4780. Smith, D. D. (McGill U.) Traits and college achievement. Canad. J. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 13, 93-101.—The Kuder-Preference Record, Nelson-Denney Reading Test, Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes, Gordon Personal Profile, and 3 of the Differential Aptitude Tests were administered to 255 college students, and a factor analysis performed. 8 factors were identified as traits. "There were significant differences in trait scores between students registered in different faculties, and there were significant relations between trait scores and achievement in the first year of college studies."—R. S. Davidon.

4781. Spence, Kenneth W. (State U. Iowa) The relation of learning theory to the technology of education. Harvard educ. Rev., 1959, 29, 84–95.

—Although contemporary learning theories offer little that is immediately applicable to the practical problems of the educationalist, the laws governing human behavior are sufficiently developed to permit prediction and control under certain circumstances. Skinner's use of the principle of reinforcement provides a striking example of the application of a law of learning to the development of an effective teaching machine.—C. M. Franks.

4782. Underwood, Benton J. (Northwestern U.) Verbal learning in the educative processes. Harvard educ. Rev., 1959, 29, 107–117.—The role played by frequency in verbal learning is analyzed as an illustration of how laboratory studies might contribute to an understanding of learning in the school. Similar analyses of other variables might lead to classroom experiments and an eventual effective application of laboratory principles to the real life situation. —C. M. Franks.

4783. Zhulidova, N. A. Opyt issledovaniia uchebnykh prakticheskikh umenii. [An experimental study of practical school skills.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 107-116.—Skill is understood as an acquired capacity for performing some action consisting of several components. 3 levels of skills can be distinguished, skills based on knowledge of: (a) spatial relations visually perceived, (b) necessary order of a series of operations, and (c) causal relations. Correct orientation in space and time is sufficient for elementary practical skills and may be achieved by visual perception of the actions of others and by committal to memory of some scheme or verbal prescription regarding the ordered course of operations. The formation of more complicated practical skills depends on the understanding of causal relations.—I. D. London.

(See also Abstract 4761)

SCHOOL LEARNING

4784. Blekher, F. N. K voprosu ob osnovnoĭ operatsii v usvoenii det'mi elementarnykh arifmetcheskikh poniatiĭ. [On a basic operation in the learning of elementary arithmetic concepts by children.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 64-74.—A method to enable young children to grasp the concept of counting and that of number of objects is discussed. The importance of the "last number of a set of natural

numbers in sequence" is stressed and also that of the operation of "adding yet another one." These 2 concepts, when applied to the learning efforts of young children, facilitate greatly their mastery of counting and the notion of number of objects.—I. D. London.

4785. Bloomer, Richard H. (State U. New York Teachers Coll., Geneseo) Level of abstraction as a function of modifier load. J. educ. Res., 1959 (Mar), 52, 269-272.—The hypothesis is tested that reading difficulty is related to the modifier load, length of the modifiers, and their discriminability. Modifiers are defined as adjectives and adverbs. 3 reading samples were selected randomly from 23 commercial readers-primer level to Grade 6. The data indicate: (a) the number of modifiers increases as reading grade level increases; (b) modifiers get more difficult to discriminate as the reading grade level increases; (c) as written material becomes more abstract, it tends to become more specific. These data suggest that reading difficulty of material is a function of the familiarity and the specificity of the concept. The more mature a person, the more concerned he is with the specifics in a given area.—F. Goldsmith.

4786. Easton, Judith. (Nova Scotia Hosp., Dartmouth) Some personality traits of underachieving and achieving high school students of superior ability. Bull. Maritime Psychol. Ass., 1959 (Apr), 8, 34-39.—It was hypothesized that underachievers of superior ability would show less satisfactory parental relationships, more insecurity and felt inferiority, more egocentricity, and less achievement drive than good achievers of the same ability level. 2 groups of 20 underachievers and 20 achievers were compared on the California Test of Personality and the Thurstone Interest Schedule, as well as on selected TAT cards and a questionnaire. Analysis of results gave some support to the 1st, 3rd, and 4th hypotheses. The first 2 tests above were the most discriminatory. -J. Bucklew.

4787. Fleming, C. M. Class size as a variable in the teaching situation. Educ. Res., 1958 (Feb), 1 (2), 35-48.—"There have been many investigations; but with few exceptions... under typical conditions, class-size in itself appears to be an unimportant factor. The benefits of small classes, though commonly taken for granted by theorists, are as yet largely undemonstrated in the pages of accredited research reports. This conclusion has been reached at every level from infant-room to University lecture-theatre. It has been formulated in relation to many subjects; and it is supported both by test results and by assessments of various types." 60-item bibliog.—L. S. Blackman.

4788. Härnqvist, Kjell. (Gothenburg U.) Intelligensutveckling och skoleresultat. [The development of intelligence and school marks.] Pedag. Forsk., Nord., 1959, No. 2, 57-69.—"In a representative Swedish sample of 7110 boys comparisons were made between different educational groups relating test scores at the age 19-20 years to school marks 8 years earlier. Marked differences in 'IQ-gains' were found between higher and lower educational groups. . . [This study revealed] some methodological problems concerning the relation between results of regression analysis and of comparisons of

average differences in individual scores between the two occasions. To be meaningful such a comparison should refer to scores of parallel tests measured in a common and absolute scale." English summary.—

L. Goldberger.

4789. McCracken, Robert A. (Ball State Teachers Coll.) An experiment with contrived readability in fifth and sixth grades. J. educ. Res., 1959 (Mar), 52, 277-278.-An attempt was made to determine the effect upon reading comprehension scores by changing vocabulary difficulties of the selections read. 2 5th- and 4 6th-grade classes with 124 children took the test. One selection, entitled Jack and the Talking Tree, written on a 3rd- or 4th-grade level, was written up to the Yoakum readability formula of 8.7 grade level by using complex sentences and difficult vocabulary. The other selection, entitled Polar Pacific Air Masses was written down from a 7th- or 8th-grade level to the Yoakum reading level of Grade 5.2. 84 pupils registered their better score on Jack and the Talking Tree; 27 pupils did better on the other material. Brevity of the tests and their construction place limitations upon any conclusions which can be drawn.—F. Goldsmith.

4790. Morris, Joyce M. The relative effectiveness of different methods of teaching reading. Educ. Res., 1959 (Feb), 1(2), 61-75.—Gestalt theory and some research evidence are brought to bear on the problem of whether synthetic or analytic approaches to teaching reading should be used. It is concluded that the majority of beginning readers will require a whole-word approach (analytic) followed later by phonic instruction (synthetic).—L. S. Blackman.

4791. Romanova, N. A. (Vologod State Pedagogical Inst.) Razvitie navykov graficheskogo kontrolia u uchashchikhsia nachal'noi shkoly. [Development of habits of graphic control in elementary school children.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5 (4), 81–89.—Experimental studies on penmanship in 227 1st- to 4th-grade children are reported. Penmanship depends on the development of controlled writing habits. Comparison of visual and kinesthetic control and that of knowledge of penmanship rules chows that both the level of visual and motor control and the knowledge of penmanship rules in pupils with poor writing habits are much lower than in those with good writing habits.—I. D. London.

4792. Rubenstein, Ben O., Falick, M. L., Levitt, Morton, & Ekstein, Rudolf. Learning problems: II. Learning impotence. A suggested diagnostic category. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr), 29, 315-323.—(see 34: 4793) 3 cases are presented to illustrate the thesis that learning impotence in children with adequate intelligence is related to the difficulty these children have in achieving a separate identity. As the result of a distorted mother-child relationship, the child experiences the learning task as surrender, as the giving up of precarious individuality.—R. E. Perl.

4793. Silverman, Jerome S., Fite, Margaretta W., & Mosher, Margaret M. Learning problems: I. Clinical findings in reading disability children. Special cases of intellectual inhibition. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 29, 298-314.—Reading disability is considered as a specific case of disorder

in ego function—intellectual or learning inhibition. 2 illustrative cases of reading disability are presented together with a profile of a typical reading disability child. The treatment goal is to diminish anxiety around learning; this usually results in less hyperactivity, a longer attention span, and a decrease in fantasy life. This work was done by the Special Reading Services of the Board of Education of New York City, which was composed of a clinic team, a group of reading counselors, and a teacher-administrator. 23 refs.—R. E. Perl.

4794. Silverman, Robert E. (New York U.) The comparative effectiveness of animated and static transparencies. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 16–20.—It was predicted that "training effectiveness of animated devices would be a positive function of the number of moving parts in the devices." Results of the 2 paper and pencil tests relevant to function and nomenclature indicate no greater effectiveness for animated than for static transparencies. "However, the performance tests results did show that the animated transparencies were more effective training devices than were the statics."—M. York.

4795. Stolurow, Lawrence M., & Newman, J. Robert. (U. Illinois) A factorial analysis of objective features of printed language presumably related to reading difficulty. J. educ. Res. 1959 (Mar), 52, 243–251.—An intercorrelation matrix originally prepared by Gray and Leary to analyse measures of expression was reduced from 44 to 23 variables and submitted to a factor analysis. With few exceptions, the 23 structural elements of expression that are related to reading skill can be roughly grouped under 2 main factors: (a) semantic difficulty—easy vs. difficult word factor, (b) syntactical difficulty—easy vs. difficult sentence factor.—F. Gold-smith.

4796. Tikhonova, A. F. Rol' operirovaniia skhemol pri usvoenii punktuatsionnogo pravila. [The role of operating with a diagram for mastery of punctuation rules.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(4), 75-80.—On the basis of experiments conducted on students drawn from the 6th and 7th grades, it is concluded that "mental activity, such as that involved in learning the rules of punctuation, involves certain generalizations which can be most effectively developed when this activity is 'materialized.'" One of the means of such "materialization" is the "grammatical diagram" which can serve as "visual support for the development of syntactical and punctuational generalizations."—I. D. London.

4797. Vishnepol'skaia, A. G. Vliianie chteniia na pravopisanie uchashchikhsia. [The effect of reading on pupils' spelling.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5 (3), 129-138.—Data are presented to show that there is a constant interplay between reading and writing, resulting in a definite effect on the learning of spelling. Words which have already been encountered by pupils as difficult spelling problems are better retained in memory. "The more a pupil writes and the more spelling difficulties he encounters (independent of whether they are solved by him in a proper way or not), the stronger is the normalizing influence of reading on his spelling habits."—I. D. London.

(See also Abstract 4527)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES, & HABITS

4798. Armstrong, R. G. (East Moline State Hosp., Ill.) A re-evaluation of the Pressey X-O Test. J. psychol. Stud., 1959, 11, 7-11.—"Sixty college students were given the Pressey X-O, Form A, to determine if the modal word choices established 40 years ago are still valid at this time. The present study did reveal that the modal words have changed significantly (.01), the last section of the test revealing the greatest change."—M. S. Maysner.

4799. Stewart, Lawrence H. (U. California, Berkeley) Interest patterns of a group of highability, high-achieving students. J. counsel. Psychol., 1959, 6, 132-139.—Profiles of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank for 842 "high-ability" students were analyzed to determine "the nature of interest patterns," similarity of the women's interest patterns to those of the men, and to determine "the nature of regional differences in interest patterns." Possible explanations of the findings are discussed.—M. M. Reece.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

4800. Bish, Charles E. (National Education Ass., Washington, D.C.) Special programs for the academically talented. NY State Educ., 1959, 46, 339, 386.—A brief discussion of programs for students of above-average ability.—L. D. Summers, Ir.

4801. Bleidick, U. Probleme der heilpädagogischen Psychologie unter genetisch-ganzheitlichem Gesichtspunkt. [Problems in psychology of special education from the genetic-holistic point of view.] Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1959 (Jul), 8, 161–170.—The basic assumptions of Gestalt psychology should be taken into consideration in training programs for the retarded. The point of view that ability to solve problems in spatial relations is closely related to the degree of general intelligence is discussed. The mentally retarded lack both the analytic and synthetic ability required for most learning tasks. 28 refs.—E. Schwerin.

4802. Harrison, Sam. (Columbia U.) Integration of developmental language activities with an educational program for mentally retarded children. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1959 (May), 63, 967-970.—The Mental Retardation Project conducted at Teachers College, Columbia U., is described with special emphasis on its synthesis of language development activities with an educational program for mentally retarded children.—V. M. Standt.

4803. Lewis, George L. (Ohio State U.) Speech: A challenge for the gifted. Gifted child Quart., 1959, 3, 23-26.—Deprivation of oral language outlets can be overcome and oral communication skills and understandings be developed in gifted children through formal courses in speech as well as through debating and dramatics.—N. M. Chansky.

4804. Stanley, Julian C. Une tendance nouvelle de l'éducation américaine: La recherche de la qualité. [The emerging emphasis upon quality in American education.] Rev. Belg. Psychol. Pedag., 1959, 21, 41-52.—Now that the United States has succeeded in requiring or persuading the majority of its students to attend classes during the 12 or 13 years of schooling below the university level, more attention is being given to the quality of instruction

for intellectually gifted (very bright) youngsters. Various background factors and considerations are discussed, with special emphasis upon the value of the 5 higher categories (comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation) of the B. S. Bloom et al. Taxonomy of Educational Objectives for elevating the education of the intellectually gifted to levels higher than mere rote knowledge.—Author abstract.

(See also Abstracts 4508, 4754)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

4805. Fine, Benjamin. American college counselor and guide, 1958-59. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1957. 240 p. \$4.95.—Section I, "College Life Today," includes a general description of college life, and steps to be taken by the student in preparation for entering and going through college; Section II, "The Different Kinds of College Education," describes the liberal arts college, the university in higher education, the junior colleges, and the professional and technical schools; Section III, "The Professions," outlines 29 areas of study; Section IV, "Directories," lists accredited colleges and universities in the United States.—H. E. Pepinsky.

4806. Mertens, D. Le développement et l'état actuel des services psychologiques dans les organismes scolaires et de jeunesse en République Fédérale Allemande et à Berlin-Ouest pour la periode 1945-1956. II. Les Services de Psychologie scolaire. [Development and present position of psychological services in educational and youth organizations in the Federal German Republic and in West Berlin during the period 1945-1956: II. Psychological services in the field of educational guidance.] Bull. Ass. Int. Psychol. Appl., 1959, 8(1), 10-31.- (see 33: 4082) Educational guidance services in German schools have been relatively slow in developing and this growth has occurred with a great lack of uniformity among the several federal states. The present status of these services in the different regions of Germany is presented together with the requirements for the training of guidance workers. 16 refs.-C. J. Adkins.

(See also Abstract 4507)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

4807. Altman, Esther Royal. (Central Michigan Coll. Education) The effect of rank in class and size of high school on the academic achievement of Central Michigan College Seniors Class of 1957. J. educ. Res., 1959 (Apr.), 52, 307-309.—Accuracy of the statement, "students coming from larger high schools, regardless of their rank in class, achieve better grades in college than do students from smaller high schools who are in the upper 30% of their class" was tested. Point average in college, rank in high schools, and size of high school were recorded for 144 seniors at Central Michigan College, Conclusions were that rank in the upper 10% of the high school class is a better predictor of college achievement than rank below the 10th percentile. Graduates of the larger high schools did not achieve significantly higher point averages than did the graduates of the smaller schools.—F. Goldsmith.

4808. Buel, William Denham. (Ohio State U.) A study of scholastic achievement as measured by three forms of an interest inventory. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3351-3352.-Abstract.

4809. Chansky, Norman M. (State U. New York Teachers Coll., Oswego) Toward just evaluation. NY State Educ., 1959, 46, 337-338, 385-386.—"A teacher . . . [will] grade students, whose strengths and weaknesses are not as obvious as his own, and yet hesitate to grade himself," partly because "grades are abstractions which are far removed from reality." A scheme for "giving specific information about an act after it is performed" makes for valid evaluation.—

L. D. Summers, Jr.

4810. Dash, S. C. A factor analytical study of examination marks. J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda, 1959 (Jul), 17(2), 96-101.—To find out the meaningful factors running through some school subjects and to learn how much literary aptitude influences success in essay examinations, data were collected from 115 boys and girls of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Factor analysis by the centroid method revealed that the "g" factor of intelligence was most important for success generally. For success in history, verbal ability was as important as general intelligence and memory. Memory was also important in science grades.—D. Lebo.

4811. Durkin, Dolores. (U. California, Berkeley) A study of children who learned to read prior to first grade. Calif. J. educ. Res., 1959 (May), 10, 109-113.—Out of a researched population of 5103 1st-grade California children, 49 (29 girls and 20 boys) were regarded as meeting the preschool reading criterion without benefit of prior formal instruction. Revised Binet IQ's ranged from 91 to 161, with a mean of 122. Correlation between Binet IQ's and Gates average reading scores within the first 2 weeks of first semester was .39; at end of semester, .59. The differing kinds of preschool stimulation are described. The author plans to continue the study of these children at least through 6th grade.-T. E.

Newland.

4812. Haberland, John A. (U. Arizona) comparison of listening tests with standardized tests. J. educ. Res., 1959(Apr), 52, 299-302.—The listening ability in a group of 110 students from the freshman class of Hope College, Michigan was investigated by comparing scores made by the students on 3 listening tests with scores made by the same students on 5 commonly used standardized reading tests. The Ss were divided into 2 groups: Group A consisted of students with average and above reading ability; Group B of students average and below in reading ability. Degree of correlation between listening tests and reading tests depended upon the listening test used and the general ability of the Ss.-F. Gold-

4813. Hage, Dean S., & Stroud, James B. (State U. Iowa) Reading proficiency and intelligence scores, verbal and nonverbal. J. educ. Res., 1959 (Mar), 52, 258-262.—Reading proficiency and intelligence scores were compared. The Lorge-Thorndike Intelligence Tests, the Pressey Reading and Comprehensive Tests, and the Iowa Tests of Basic Skills were given to 800 9th-grade pupils in 10 public schools in northwestern Iowa. The results showed that reading comprehension and reading rate cor-

relate significantly both with the verbal and nonverbal intelligence scores.—F. Goldsmith.

4814. Humphry, Kenneth H. (Humboldt State Coll.) An investigation of amount-time and timelimit methods of measuring rate of reading. J. develpm. Reading, 1957 (Oct), 1, 41-54.—The relative reliabilities obtained by 2 methods of reading rate measurement were investigated. The evidence does not indicate superiority of one method over the other .- J. R. Kinzer.

4815. Little, J. Kenneth. The persistence of academically talented youth in university studies. Educ. Rec., 1959, 40, 237-241.—The results of a study of 1949 freshmen at the University of Wisconsin are reported. According to percentile rank on the Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Abilities, 52% rank in the top quarter of all Wisconsin high school graduates. Those who persisted at the university amounted to 54% of the total group. This persistent group ranked in the highest fourth on both mental test and class rank, tended to come from large high schools, and tended to have parents in professional or executive positions. "The heavy loss of high-ranking high school graduates who enter the university points to the need for stronger programs of education and counseling by both high schools and the university." -W. W. Meissner.

4816. Narcisco, John C., Jr., & Brookes, Crittenden E. (Trinity U.) Intelligence test scores and the ability to learn. Calif. J. educ. Res., 1959 (May), 10, 142-144.—Results on the ACE were compared with learning performances of 52 college freshmen and sophomores on a 10-syllable list of 4-letter nonsense syllables in an attempt to satisfy Tilton's criteria for such a study. ACE linguistic and total scores correlated .48 with learning scores; the quantitative scores correlated .28.—T. E. Newland.

4817. Platz, Arthur; McClintock, Charles, & Katz, Daniel. Undergraduate grades and the Miller Analogies Test as predictors of graduate success. Amer. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 14, 285–289.—Ss were "124 students who entered the graduate program at the University of Michigan during the years 1951 through 1955. . . . Information available on each applicant at the time of entrance included the following measures": total undergraduate grade point average (GPA), undergraduate GPA in science and mathematics, undergraduate GPA in psychology courses, MAT score, objective comprehensive examination in psychology. Measures of "success" included: GPA in graduate courses, marks on doctoral preliminary examinations, faculty ratings of potential professional contribution and potential scientific contribution. 6 tables of results are presented. The best predictor of marks in graduate courses was undergraduate GPA in science courses; it also best predicted preliminary examination grades. "The MAT significantly predicted graduate course grades and was the best predictor of potential scientific contribution of the student."—S. J. Lachman.

4818. Spielberger, Charles D., & Katzenmeyer, William G. (Duke U.) Manifest anxiety, intelligence, and college grades. J. consult. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 23, 278.—A further study was made to determine whether or not the relationship between MAS and GPAs varied as a function of intellectual level. Linear and curvilinear regression testing indicated no relation between the scores for low and high intelligence groups.—A. A. Kramish.

4819. Swanson, Edward O., & Layton, Wilbur L. (U. Minnesota) Relationship of National Merit Scholarship screening test scores to test data obtained earlier in high school. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 32-34.—Sundry tests given early in a pupil's high school career correlate from 40 to .78 with the National Merit Scholarship screening test in the senior year.—H. B. English.

4820. Wesman, Alexander G., & Bennett, George K. (Psychological Corp., N.Y.) Multiple regression vs. simple addition of scores in prediction of college grades. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1959, 19, 243–246.—Data are presented showing that the simple addition of the 3 scores on the College Qualification Tests will predict 1st term college grades about as well as a multiple regression equation. The multiple regression equations developed in each of 4 institutions studied were applied to the others without appreciable shrinkages. Validity coefficients ranged from .46 to .71 with the female group r's generally higher.—W. Coleman.

4821. Winthrop, Henry. (U. Wichita) Improving motivation and performance through innovations in grading. Educ. Admin. Superv., 1959 (May), 45, 135-140.—A pacing technique is described which is designed to heighten motivation for learning. The highest score on a test is considered the standard. Grades are assigned on the basis of scores relative to the standard. 3 assumptions underly the use of this technique: (a) there is a normal distribution in the class with respect to intelligence, (b) the questions are of the objective type, (c) questions measure understanding as well as recall. Adjustments in grading are made for positively and negatively skewed achievement distributions. In contrast to grading according to the normal curve, higher scores were attained in a course examination when the pacing technique was used.-N. M. Chansky.

(See also Abstract 4234)

EDUCATIONAL STAFF PERSONNEL

4822. Franklin, Adele (Chr.), Henry, Jules; Biber, Barbara, & Levinger, Leah. The teacher's role in creativity. Symposium, 1958. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat., 1959 (Apr.), 29, 266-297.—The problem of spontaneity, initiative, and creativity in suburban classrooms is discussed by Henry. 3 teachers were observed repeatedly in the classrooms, and 2 years later they were interviewed on the subject of their ideas about classroom discipline. Biber develops the idea that premature structuring is a de-terrent to creativity. Teachers can nourish the emergent exploratory processes. Education needs to develop and teach the methodology for being receptive and responsive to all the points of beginning in the child. In the discussion, Levinger points up the 2 views of creativity: one related to impulsivity which needs be disciplined, and the other considered as a desirable dimension of personality which makes for intellectual growth.-R. E. Perl.

4823. Hodgson, Thomas Francis. (U. Washington) The general and primary factors in student evaluation of teaching ability. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jun), 19, 3354-3355.—Abstract.

4824. Ryans, David G. (U. Texas) Measurement and prediction of teacher effectiveness. Proc. 1958 ETS Invit. Conf. Test. Probl., 1959, 52-67.—Complexities of studying teaching competency are reviewed, and some findings of the Teacher Characteristics Study are summarized. Tentative conclusions about identifiable conditions and characteristics which may be associated with teacher effectiveness are suggested.—R. L. McCornack.

4825. Terrien, Frederic W. (San Francisco State Coll.) Too much room at the top? Soc. Forces, 1959 (May), 37, 298-305.—Examination shows that in the school districts of California with growth in size an increasing proportion of its personnel tends to be devoted to administrative duties. Suggestions for management are made.—A. R. Howard.

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

4826. Ackermann, W., & Moscovici, Marie. Changements sociaux et transformation de l'univers economique et familial des travailleurs. [Social changes and transformation of the economic and familial universe of the worker.] Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech., 1959 [Jan-Jun), 8, 65-77.—Using the questionnaire method, the values of workers from traditional and modern plant manufacturing were studied. Traditional French workers are mainly anxious to meet their most urgent needs. The higher salaries of the modern factory workers not only increase their present needs, but create new needs which have almost the character of "luxury."—V. Sanua.

4827. Drucker, Peter F. Human relations: How far do we have to go. Mgmt. Rec., 1959, 21, 80-82. —"In 'human relations' we still are essentially where we were in 1928 when the 'Hawthorne Study' was a lusty baby." In many cases human relations has been used to manipulate and to adjust people to what management thinks is reality. We will not get the fantastic amount of knowledge needed from the behavioral sciences. "We will have to look to other disciplines outside the social sciences for contributions that we can apply to management theory."—A. J. Kubany.

4828. Hirt, Michael. (Walter Reed Army Hosp., Washington, D.C.) Use of the General Aptitude Test Battery to determine aptitude changes with age and to predict job performance. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 36-39.—"It was found that Aptitudes G, V, N, and S were related to age in a curvilinear manner." 400 Ss were divided into 4 age groups. Aptitudes and supervisory ratings were plotted against age. "... only Aptitude K contributed significantly to predicting the variance in the criterion."—M. York.

4829. Matthews, A. T. V., & Abu-Laban, Baha. Job satisfaction and leisure-time activity. Sociol. soc. Res., 1959 (Jan-Feb), 43, 189-196.—The relationship between job satisfaction and leisure activity of a group of male school teachers in a restrictive Arab community. From coded responses to an interview schedule a Guttman scale was constructed, testing 3 hypotheses: (a) a positive relationship exists between leisure activity and job satisfactory, (b) the degree of satisfaction is not related to the number of available activities, (c) a differential relationship ex-

ists between satisfaction and leisure activity. The first hypothesis, the higher the satisfaction, the fewer the activities, is refuted. Support for the second hypothesis suggests that action and desire stem from a common factor. The third hypothesis proved unfruitful.—M. Muth.

4830. Miller, Frank B. (Cornell U.) Why I'm for professionalizing. Personnel J., 1959 (Jul-Aug), 38, 91-94.—If personnel management is recognized as a profession, the personnel worker will have public support when acting in a way he believes to be morally right to protect the worker even at the expense of management.—M. B. Mitchell.

4831. Schmidtke, Heinz. (Rheinlanddamm 201, Dortmund Germany) Analyse des Arbeitsablaufes unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Abeitspausen. [Analysis of work processes with special emphasis on breaks.] Z. exp. angew. Psychol., 1959 (Apr-Jun), 6, 248-273.—Shift observations and 1-hour motion picture studies of different jobs (sewing, grinding, iroining, etc.) were scrutinized for breaks. The motion picture studies allowed detection of breaks in the order of 1 second which are generally lost in observations and time studies. Thus the precise structure of the work process reveals itself. The physiological and psychological importance of the break is discussed. In the realm of social psychology the problem of different work load in neighboring jobs with nearly equal pay has been stressed.—W. J. Koppitz.

4832. Strickland, Lloyd H. Surveillance and trust. J. Pers., 1958(Jun), 26, 200–215.—"An experiment was conducted to investigate an aspect of the role of surveillance in the development of interpersonal trust: does the differential surveillance which a . . . S has over 2 subordinates result in his holding differential trust in them and in a desire to maintain this differential surveillance?" According to Heider's theory, a supervisor who frequently monitors a subordinate's work activities may perceive the causal locus for the worker efforts as residing in his own application of power. This and related hypotheses were borne out in a simulated supervisory situation.—A. Rosen.

4833. van Blokland, G. G. (Nedernads Instituut voor Praeventieve Geneeskunde, Leiden) Het exitinterview: Mosterd nade maaltijd! (The exitinterview: Mustard after the meal!] Mens Ondermening, 1959(Jul), 13, 237-245.—Notwithstanding the highly optimistic literature on the subject, the exit-interview is not a very valuable tool for enlightened personnel management. A well balanced personnel policy gives all the information obtainable and often in time to prevent the employee's desire to terminate.—S. Duker.

4834. Walker, K. F. Attitudes of union leaders and business executives to industrial relations. Occup. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 33, 157-166.—From a mailed questionnaire of 17 forced-choice items and 1 open-ended item, 9 items discriminated between executive and union leader samples. Factor analysis revealed common dimensions as positive personnel management, dignity of labor, and union-labor ideology.—M. York.

(See also Abstract 4538)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

4835. Berkshire, James R., & Lyon, Verne W. (USN School Aviation Medicine) Human quality control in naval air training. Amer. Psychologist, 1959 (Mar), 14, 153-155.—"In training programs, whether these be military . . . or civilian . . . quality control requirements exist. . . . This paper describes an important instance of the application of psychological research methods to human quality control over a total training program. . . . Human quality control . . . should start with identification of graduates who have been unsuccessful on the job and work backwards to the determination of those minimum standards which will prevent the selection and/ or graduation of potential failures. . . . minimum standards already installed and under investigation should reduce the number of unsatisfactory men reaching the fleet by about 50%." The study of minimum training standards is a continuing one. The procedures for translating criterion data into an effective quality control program are summarized in 5 steps.-S. J. Lachman.

4836. Brogden, Hubert E. (Personnel Research Branch, TAGO) Efficiency of classification as a function of number of jobs, per cent rejected, and the validity and intercorrelation of job performance estimates. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1959, 19, 181-190.-More exact and general solutions are presented herein to problems discussed in a previous paper (see 26: 3042). Algebraic proofs are developed and 2 tables presented. With other factors assumed constant, 4 conclusions are stated: "(1) . . the measure of efficiency of classification used herein (the allocation average) varies directly with the validity of the estimates of job performance . . . (2) efficiency of classification varies as the intercorrelation of least squares estimates of job performance varies, according to the function $\sqrt{1-r}$. . . (3) efficiency of classification varies with the number of jobs according to the negatively accelerated function described by the entries of Table 2 . . . (4) The effect of the per cent rejected on the allocation average is lessened as the number of jobs increases. . . . Similarly, as the per cent rejected increases, the effect on efficiency of classification of an increase in the number of jobs is lessened."-W. Coleman.

4837. Cardinet, Jean. (Neuchatel, Switzerland) The use of profiles for differential classification. Educ. psychol. Measmi., 1959, 19, 191–205.—Brogden (see 26: 3042) and Dwyer's work (see 29: 3123) on differential classification are reviewed. "The profile method proposed for practical differential classification when requirements are known beforehand and are relatively steady, has the advantage of being extremely simple. The assignment decision results from merely superposing a standard profile over a profile for each subject. . . . The use of profiles affords two new solutions in the problem of determining differential constants: by iteration (similar in principle to Dwyer's proposition, but more rapid), and by analog computer."—W. Coleman.

4838. Cliff, Norman; Newman, Sidney H., & Howell, Margaret A. (United States Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.) Selection of subprofessional hospital care personnel. J. appl. Psychol.,

1959(Feb), 43, 42-46.—9 ability tests were administered to 150 nursing assistants in the United States Public Health Service. 18 12-point performance scales served as the criterion measure. Ratings were by 5 professional nurses. "The validity of the predictors appears to be primarily due to a general ability rather than abilities specific to individual tests."—M. York.

4839. Goheen, Howard W., & Mosel, James N. (Dept. Army) Validity of the employment recommendation questionnaire: II. Comparison with field investigations. Personnel Psychol., 1959, 12, 297-301.—(see 34: 2162) Objective scores from the Employment Recommendation Questionnaire (ERQ) produced a ranking of applicants for 3 professional positions (economist, budget examiner, and training officer) which differed appreciably from judgments based on intensive field investigation interviews with persons who knew the applicant. Since the ERQ was unable to detect some of the extremely disqualifying features revealed by the investigation report, it is clear that, if used alone, the ERQ is not an adequate substitute for the field investigation.—
A. S. Thompson.

4840. McReynolds, Jane. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) Airman performance on the general aptitude test battery and the airman classification battery AC-2A. USAF WADC tech. Note, 1959 (Jul), No. 59-42. v, 12 p.—Tests of the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB), which the United States Employment Service uses for job counseling and placement, were administered to large samples of male airmen in 1949 and 1958. Comparisons of the results with normative data for the general working population (male and female) are reported. Airman means for the 7 aptitude scores derived from paper-and-pencil tests of the GATB were distributed about equally above and below the USES norms, with the 1958 sample deviating from the norms less than the 1949 sample. The more significant differences were accounted for by known sex differences in the aptitudes measured. Both airman samples had smaller proportions of very high and very low scores than the USES distribution. This restriction was attributed to Air Force screening on a mental qualifying test and to self-selection, 2 tables give estimates of proportions of airmen qualifying for USES job categories and for airman career fields.-R. V. Hamilton.

4841. Mitra, Shib K. A multifactor test battery. Educ. Psychol., Delhi, 1958 (Sep), 5, 147-157.

—A multifactor test battery was devised for use in the selection and promotion of workers to clerical and computational positions. 2 common factors were discovered: numerical and perceptual accuracy, and verbal facility and speed. Limitations of the study could be overcome by enlarging the sample, lengthening the test, and increasing the difficulty of the items.—H. Angelino.

4842. Owens, W. A. (Iowa State Coll.) A comment on the recent study of the Mechanical Comprehension Test (CC) by R. L. Decker. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 31.—Reference is made to a 1959 article (see 33: 6982) which is "lacking in accuracy to such an extent that some comments on it appear to be in order."—M. York.

4843. Taylor, Erwin K., Parker, James W., & Ford, Gerald L. (Personnel Research Development

Corp., Cleveland, O.) Rating scale content: IV. Predictability of structured and unstructured scales. Personnel Psychol., 1959, 12, 247-266.—4th in a series (see 34: 3503), this study was made to check the extent to which the rating format which included behavioral statements for various scale values would continue to exhibit superiority over other formats, regardless of situational factors. Partial replications were carried out in 3 types of companies. While the format influenced rater leniency, situational factors appeared to have a greater influence than format upon reliability, halo, and predictability.—A. S. Thompson.

4844. Triandis, Harry C. (U. Illinois) A critique and experimental design for the study of the relationship between productivity and job satisfaction. Psychol. Bull., 1959 (Jul), 56, 309-312.—
"It is argued that the present approach to the study of the relationship between employee output and job satisfaction is not fruitful. What is needed is an examination of the characteristics of workers who are operating at a satisfactory level of both output and job satisfaction with workers and groups of workers who are not operating at such a level. A procedure is described which will permit the location of the workers who are operating at this 'optimal' level."—W. J. Meyer.

4845. Voas, Robert B. (USN School Aviation, Pensacola, Fla.) Vocational interests of naval aviation cadets: Final results. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 70-73.—As a validity study of the Kuder Preference Record, 605 cadets entering flight training were administered the inventory. "The KPR demonstrated small but statistically significant validity for prediction of all categories of attrition. However, when differences in mechanical ability were controlled, this inventory did not show a significant relationship to the pass-fail criterion."—M. York.

(See also Abstracts 4155, 4856)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

4846. Cozan, Lee W. (United States Dept. Health, Education, Welfare, Washington, D.C.) Job enlargement and employee satisfaction. Personnel J., 1959 [Jul-Aug], 38, 95-96.—Morale, employee satisfaction and productivity increased when routine jobs were combined so that employees could use more of their skills and abilities. Similar results have been obtained by giving white collar workers some share in management.—M. B. Mitchell.

4847. Drewes, Donald W., & Blanchard, Robert E. (Purdue U.) A factorial study of labor arbitration cases. Personnel Psychol., 1959, 12, 303-310.—2 judges independently classified the issues involved in 120 arbitration cases according to 17 grievance categories. Factor analysis of the intercorrelation matrix based on the grievance categories revealed 5 grievance factors as follows: (a) Economic Security, (b) Control of Job Environment, (c) Job Status and Recognition, (d) Union Security, and (e) Power Relations. The factor Economic Security had relatively high loadings on all 17 factors.—A. S. Thompson.

4848. Hermann, Theo. Über Schematisierungsprozesse bei Mitarbeiterbeurteilungen im Industriebetrieb. Processes of schematization in evaluation of workers in industry.] Psychol. Rdsch., 1959 (Jul), 10, 170-179.—Supervisors' judgments on 5-point scales for various traits of textile workers clustered around the Values 2 and 3. This should not be interpreted as avoidance of any evaluation by the supervisors. Various factors are pointed out which make the choice of the extreme values unacceptable. The 5-point scale is transformed into a polar schema which discriminates perfectly. People in Class 2 are acceptable, people in Class 3 are rejected. 28 refs.—W. J. Koppitz.

4849. Herzberg, Frederick; Mausner, Bernard, & Snyderman, Barbara. (Western Reserve U.) The motivation to work. (2nd ed.) New York: John Wiley, 1959. xv, 157 p. \$4.50.-A study of job motivation in which more than 200 industrial employees were interviewed to provide insights into the operation of job attitudes. Content of the replies from the employees were analyzed to identify factors influencing employee attitudes and the effects resulting from corresponding changes in job satisfaction. Both factors and effects identified are discussed along with implications of the results, a major finding being a confirmation of the hypothesis that some factors influence attitudes only in a positive direction, and others only in a negative direction, as contrasted to the idea that any given factor can have both a positive and negative impact upon morale.-R. E. Chand-

4850. Marrow, Alfred J. (NYC) Experiments in industrial management. Bull. Menninger Clin., 1959 (Mar), 23, 52-56.—The president of the Harwood Manufacturing Corporation summarizes briefly the results of experiments conducted over the past 2 decades. Many have been experiments in participation, guided largely by the theory and practices of group dynamics. All have reflected a belief that man is essentially social and that, at work or at play, he has a need to belong.—W. A. Varvel.

4851. Miller, Neil. (Temple U.) The development and validation of a forced-choice inventory for the measurement of employee attitude. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3356.—Abstract.

4852. Mosel, James N., & Tsacnaris, Harry J. (George Washington U.) Evaluating the supervisors training program. Engng. industr. Psychol., 1959, 1, 18–23.—A 6-week training program (wherein ½4 of the time was devoted to human relations training) produced a small but statistically significant improvement in supervisory attitudes and judgment as measured by before-and-after administrations of the How Supervise? Test. Posttraining job behavior will ultimately have to be studied if such improvements in expressed attitudes are to be translated into dollars and cents gains. Evaluation of training must involve the evaluation of the many other situational aspects in which the training takes place, including organizational climate, attitudes and behavior of higher management, etc.—C. F. Youngberg.

4853. Peters, George A., & Phelan, Joseph G. (U. California, Los Angeles) Practical group psychotherapy and role playing for the industry supervisor. Group Psychother., 1959 (Jun), 12, 143–147.—The 1st of 2 articles describing how to improve supervisor-employee relationships. A fundamental objective of this type of training is changing basic negative attitudes of industrial supervisors. These

supervisors need some psychotherapeutic help, which in turn would be beneficial to better personal adjustment. This, in turn, would help industrial supervisors do their work more efficiently and promote better supervisor-employee relations. The method utilized here is called "intensive industrial role playing technique." Briefly, it involves the "creation of situations involving practical work conflicts and then allowing an individual to extemporaneously live through the experiences of a particular character."— S. Kasman.

4854. Peters, George A., & Phelen, Joseph G. (U. California, Los Angeles) Role playing technique in industrial situations. Group Psychother., 1959(Jun), 12, 148-155.—The 2nd of 2 articles (see 34: 4853) describing the intensive industrial role playing technique for industrial supervisors. The procedure is for a basic group of 6 composed of: (a) group leader (or expert responsible for planning the therapeutic process), and (b) 2 alternating groups each composed of 4 role playing participants and of 4 Os. The size of the group is important for maximum development of interacting relationships. Sessions should last 1 hour, preceded by interviews of the individual members with the leader. This is of diagnostic value to the leader. There are 4 phases to the industrial role playing technique: (a) Planning, which has 3 steps (program orientation, individual interview, mapping the procedure); (b) Group Interaction with 6 steps (the warm-up, ego involvement, content clarification, feeling analysis, experimental socialization, ego support); (c) Individual Ventilation; and (d) Group Interaction.-S.

4855. Stagner, Ross; Derber, Milton, & Chalmers, W. Ellison. (Wayne State U.) The dimensionality of union-management relations at the local level. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 1-7.—41 establishments were ranked on 35 variables, rank-differences correlations computed, and the matrix factor-analyzed. 10 dimensions accounted for most of the common variance. "Three variables, size, hourly earnings, and skill ratio, determined three independent factors, despite the fact that they were outnumbered by the variables descriptive of the relationship. . . . Multivariate analysis is judged superior to univariate analysis for this kind of study."—M.

4856. Vansina, L. Problemen in verband met de evaluatie van opleidingsprogrammas. [Problems connected with the evaluation of educative programs.] Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1959, 14, 241-254.

—A study of evaluation in industrial training. Objective and efficient criteria must be used; criteria such as motivation and loyalty should be retained, together with intermediate criteria which are informative of changes which may have influenced the results.—R. H. Houwink.

INDUSTRIAL & OTHER APPLICATIONS

4857. Box, G. E. P., & Hunter, J. S. (Princeton U.) Condensed calculations for evolutionary operation programs. *Technometrics*, 1959, 1(1), 77-95.—Evolutionary Operation is a method for operating plant processes. Since the method is applied by plant personnel themselves as a continuing normal

part of process operation, it is desirable to reduce the calculations to a simple routine matter. This paper describes calculation procedures which have been found useful in these circumstances.—Author abstract.

4858. Buck, Leslie, & Shimmin, Sylvia. (Medical Research Council, Liverpool) Overtime and financial responsibility. Occup. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 33, 137-148.—For 70 men who completely assemble business machines, production and personnel records were analyzed. The general findings was that, given the opportunity, these men would control their marginal hours of work to vindicate economic man.—M. York.

4859. Engstrom, Warren C., & Powers, Mary E. (Curtis Publishing Co.) A revision of the study of values for use in magazine readership research. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 74-78.—The Allport-Vernon revision "was found to fulfill at least the minimum requirements of reliability." A pilot study made on 300 noncollege Ss revealed significant differences in reading interest for individuals of different values. The value scores effectively discriminated material chosen by different groups.—M. York.

4860. Haire, Mason. (Ed.) (U. California, Berkeley) Modern organization theory. New York: John Wiley, 1959. x, 324 p. \$7.75.—11 papers herein were first presented at a symposium held by the Foundation for Research on Human Behavior at Ann Arbor, Michigan in February 1959. The theories of organizational behavior offered are largely industrial. The titles of the papers are as follows: "Introduction," "Recurrent Themes and General Issues in Organization Theory-Biological Models and Empirical Histories of the Growth of Organizations" (M. Haire), "Concepts of the Social Organization" (E. W. Bakke), "A behavioral theory of Organizational Objectives" (R. M. Cyert and J. G. March), "A Logical Task as a Research Tool in Organization (A. Rapoport), "Understanding Human Behavior in Organizations: One Viewpoint" (C. Argyris), "An Interaction Approach to the Theory of Organization" (W. F. Whyte), "A Motivation Approach to a Modified Theory of Organization and Management" (R. Likert), "Stability of Human Organizations" (R. Dubin), "The Potential Contribution of Graph Theory to Organization Theory" (D. Cartwright), "Efficient and Viable Organizational Forms" (J. Marschak).—V. Sanua.

4861. Horn, Joachim. Der moralische Charakter nicht vorbestrafter Personen ist für die Verkehrspsychologie uninteressant. [The moral character of persons not previously convicted is of no interest to traffic psychology.] Psychol. Rdsch., 1959 (Jul), 10, 210-212.—A psychologist having to make recommendations regarding the denial of driver's licenses should resist the temptation to base his decision on moral judgments. No other consideration than the driver's ability of functioning adequately in traffic should enter his decision.—W. J. Koppitz.

4862. Kamenetzy, Joe. (Quartermaster Food & Container Inst. for the Armed Forces) Contrast and convergence effects in ratings of foods. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 47-52.—"A set of assumptions was made that led to the hypothesis that preference ratings for poor quality food will be lower when preceded by a good quality food than when preceded by another poor quality item (contrast effects).

It was also hypothesized that preference for a good quality food will be higher when preceded by another good quality item than when preceded by a poor quality product (convergence effects). The other predictions were that preference will increase with successive presentations of the same quality item, provided no opposite quality intervenes. The predictions concerning preference for the poor quality foods were clearly confirmed, but those involving the good quality foods were not substantiated."—M. York.

4863. Toops, Herbert A. (Ohio State U.) A research Utopia in industrial psychology. Personnel Psychol., 1959, 12, 189-225.—An address at the 1958 APA convention presents a detailed examination of 3 basic tools; the profile, the scoring key, and the selective regression equation. Application of these tools to human behavior such as vocational choice, reward for performance, market research, etc., would result in tremendous future developments.—A. S. Thompson.

4864. Török, Stephan. (Simaság, Hungary) Das Erlebnis der Arbeit. [The experience of work.] Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1959 (Apr.), 11, 118–120.—The psychic implications of work are discussed in defining the task, planning, responsibility for execution, and determination of will power. Affective reactions to work are varied. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

4865. Uhr, Leonard. (U. Michigan) Sex as a determinant of driving skills: Women drivers! J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb), 43, 35.—"An auto driver's behavior was judged either dangerous or safe in an unusual, stressful, but relatively safe situation. This behavior was found to be related to the driver's sex at the 0.00001 level of confidence." Dangerous incidents were usually associated with females.—M. York.

INDUSTRY

4866. Boguslaw, Robert, & Bach, George R. (System Development Corp., South Monica, Calif.) "Work culture management" in industry: A role for the social science consultant. Group Psychother., 1959 (Jun), 12, 134-142.—The role of the social science consultant to industry is given a new approach in terms of "work culture management." This is defined as: "training work group members to modify work procedures and techniques sufficiently to allow for the differential abilities which are actually present in the here and now." The role is further elaborated "in terms of installing procedures which will facilitate the process of adult problem solving." The emphasis calls for a participative effort of conflict resolution. The approach takes full cognizance of the "reality of individual differences, and point out that conformity is not always to the best interests of the organization."-S. Kasman.

4867. Grisez, J. Étude comparative de boutons poussoirs selon différents modes d'utilisation et en fonction de leur caractéristiques de pression et de course. [Comparative study on push-buttons according to different modes of utilization and in function to their pressure and drive-strength characteristics.] Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech., 1959 (Jan-Jun), 8, 149-156.—"Results obtained from groups of nine subjects, each group totaling 2592 measurements. These findings emerge: (a) for each

aspect examined, the pressure is the most important factor; (b) as a general rule, a weak pressure of 200 g. is the most favorable, and a strong pressure of 1600 g. the most unfavorable; (c) the drive-length has little influence."—V. Sanua.

4868. Hickey, A. E., Jr., & Blair, W. C. (General Dynamics Corporation) Man as a monitor. Hum. Factors, 1958 (Sep), 1(1), 8-15.—The feedback model has been used extensively in continuous control situations. This model can be used in investigating monitoring tasks. The advantage claimed for this approach is that of inclusion of the environmental process and the human operator's interaction with it within one framework.—J. M. Christensen.

4869. Klein, M. Double sample estimation in work measurement. J. industr. Engng., 1959, 10, 193–197.—Some ways of mathematically obtaining estimates of the mean time taken by a worker to complete a well-specified operation when the maximum allowable error can be specified in advance are described. Also, ways of estimating the probability with which a worker-production system is in some well-specified condition, e.g., inoperative, are described.—M. C. Payne.

4870. Kraft, Conrad Lawrence. (Ohio State U.) A broad band blue lighting system for radar approach control centers. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3383.—Abstract.

4871. Kraft, J. A. (Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Marietta, Georgia) A follow-up survey of human factors research in aircraft, missiles, and supporting industries. Hum. Factors, 1958 (Sep), 1 (1), 23–25.—Of 56 companies contacted, 84% have a human factors program. It is estimated that approximately 700 individuals will be employed in these 56 companies by 1960. "... the picture for the future development and expansion of human factors research programs is an optimistic one in the aircraft and related industries."—J. M. Christensen.

4872. Lawshe, C. H. (Purdue U.) Of management and measurement. Amer. Psychol., 1959 (Jun), 14, 290-294.—2 major deficiencies in the field of industrial psychology partially explain the minimal nature of psychology's contribution to the recent development of an increasing quantitative emphasis in American management. "The first of these has been our failure to develop a clear-cut conceptual basis for differentiating between so-called 'basic' and 'applied' research. And second . . . our tendency in the past to work on problems that fit our methods rather than to devise methods that are appropriate to the major problems of American Management. . . . As I view the next decade, I see the opportunity for a new era in the field of industrial psychology. Whether it becomes, in fact a new era or not will depend upon the willingness of industrial psychologists to accept the challenge that is currently being presented to them." -S. J. Lachman.

4873. McFadden, E. B., & Swearingen, J. J. (CAA Aeronautical Center, Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma City) Forces that may be exerted by man in the operation of aircraft door handles. Hum. Factors, 1958 (Sep), 1(1), 16-22.—3 handle shapes of 2 sizes each were tested in a simulated aircraft door situation. From the standpoint of amount of torque that could be applied, a "T" handle was su-

perior to a double "L" handle which was superior to a single "L" handle. Torque was proportional to handle length, direction of rotation made no significant difference, 1-handed operation was approximately 75% of 2-handed operation, and a lifting motion enabled the Ss to apply more torque than when they were in a position that required them to push down.

—J. M. Christensen.

4874. Platonov, K. K. Psikhologicheskie problemy kosmicheskogo polëta. [Psychological problems of flight in outer space.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 56-65.—Research shows the following psychological problems to be involved in flight under conditions of outer space: "effect on mentality, engineering psychological problems, personnel selection and training. . . . The most specific of these problems are: human activity under zero-gravity conditions and the effect of a dangerous situation and that of prolonged isolation upon the emotional side of human activity." To reduce adverse effects to a minimum, special attention should be paid to cabin construction and instrumentation, special training of space travelers, and "their education in the spirit of high moral attitude to their duties."—I. D. London.

4875. Pushkin, V. N. Nekotorye voprosy psikhologii upravleniia proizvodstvennym protsessom na zheleznodorozhnom transporte. [Some psychological problems involved in control of railway traffic.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 66-77.—The control of train movements at the station is viewed as involving a feedback system, in which the station dispatcher fulfils the function of the regulator. In the analysis of such systems, the "correspondence of the various information channels with the laws of human mental activity" must be taken into consideration. "In this way an algorithmic description of the regulation process is possible," thus demonstrating how the "entire set of operations performed by a person engaged in railway traffic control can be fixed objectively."—I. D. London.

4876. Steinkamp, George R., Hawkins, Willard R., Hauty, George T., Burwell, Robert R., & Ward, Julian E. Human experimentation in the space cabin simulator: Development of life support systems and results of initial seven-day flights. USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep., 1959 (Aug), No. 59-101. 88 p.—Human experimentation in a small space cabin simulator has been conducted at the School of Aviation Medicine, USAF, and the 1st series of a group of significant studies is presented. The evolvement of the simulator, as cur-rently used, is described. The protocol of the design of the experiments is discussed, and pretesting and posttesting methods are presented. Results of a study of 5 Ss committed to 7-day periods in this small cabin and on a 4:4 work-rest schedule are shown and discussed from the standpoint of the physical, physiologic, psychophysiologic, and nutritional implications. -L. Diller.

4877. Trumbo, Don Arthur. (Michigan State U.) An analysis of attitudes toward change among the employees of an insurance company. Dissertation Abstr., 1959(Jun), 19, 3395-3396.—Abstract.

4878. Wilson, Shirley. A sociological case study of operator training. Part I. Occup. Psychol., 1959 (Jul), 33, 166-175.—Within a larger project on pro-

duction norms on the shop floor, this study reveals information through the participation technique on female assemblers. No concern is given to individual psychological problems involved in acquiring assembly skills.—M. York.

(See also Abstract 3612)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

4879. Anon. Closed set of brands explained to ARF: It's statistical perpetual motion. Adv. Age, 1959, 30(34), 1.—Report of the annual meeting of the Advertising Research Foundation. General discussion of various mathematical models to explain consumer behavior, with particular emphasis on use of Finite Markov Chain to predict brand loyalty.—D. W. Twedt.

4880. DuBois, Cornelius. What is the difference between a reader and a viewer? Parts I & II. Mediascope, 1959, 3(9 & 10), 46-51, 53-58.—Women were scaled on relative amounts of exposure to magazines, newspapers, TV, and radio. There are sizable numbers of people who are print-oriented rather than broadcast-oriented (and vice versa). Readers (as opposed to viewers) tend to be younger, higher income, more education, higher occupational status, and spend more time at home. Readers also had fewer headaches and wrote more letters than viewers. Further research into shopping habits and brand behavior on the basis of these differences in media preferences is suggested.—D. W. Twedt.

4881. Katona, George. (U. Michigan) psychology of the recession. Amer. Psychologist. 1959 (Mar), 14, 135-143.—"Government experts, business leaders and economists need information on the state of confidence and the factors influencing the fluctuations of consumer and business sentiment. In order to provide this information economic psychology has been developed during the past 20 years. Changes in willingness to buy are measurable." Major topics and subtopics are: (a) Need for Economic Psychology; (b) Psychological Analysis of Recent Consumer Behavior (Psychology and Prosperity, The Origins of the Recession of 1958, What Happened During the Recession); (c) The Function of Attitudes (Attitudes and Action, Attitudes and Prediction, Social Learning); (d) Looking Ahead (No Changes in Basic Attitudes, Consumer Discretion and Economic Stability). In June 1957 con-sumer optimism was weakening. "Among the reasons for the decline in consumer confidence, absence of new encouragement was paramount." People believed that "business was leveling off rather than continuing its advance. . . . concern with rising prices created dissatisfaction with market conditions and gave rise to uneasiness. Rising interest rates affected the buying of homes and also contributed to dampening optimistic views. . . . Recent survey findings make it appear improbable that consumer demand for durable goods will turn down further. And the findings provide no support for the prediction about the onset of a new era of lack of confidence."-S. J. Lachman.

4882. Kilbredge, M. D. (U. Chicago) Predetermined learning curves for clerical operations. *J. industr. Engng.*, 1959, 10, 203–209.—Clerical worker productivity in a mail order house as a function of learning time. Learning time was defined as

the length of time between the employee's being transferred to the working department and her producing consistently at 100% of the production standard. Job content is compared with the total learning time, and factors are hypothesized which might influence learning time and its prediction if these factors are altered.—M. C. Payne.

4883. McMurry, Robert N. (McMurry, Hamstra Co., Chicago, Ill.) How to win or lose sales at the point of purchase. J. Marketir 7, 1959 (Jul), 24, 41-49.—Manufacturers sometimes miss the boat in spite of extensive and expensive market research because they fail to study what happens at the point of purchase—the actual buying decision. Especially with the costly items, the buying decision is complex. Psychological research is needed on the role played by the item, attitudes of those who make the decision, motivations, and needs to be satisfied by the item. Research into the purchase of kitchen ranges is reported, considering such aspects as the basic research problem, the underlying buying decision, the use of projective techniques, and a comparison of their results with those of direct questions. Such research produces results discussed as the "meaning" of stoves to housewives, the "acceptable" stove, the buyer's doubts and fears, and indications for specific actions on the part of the manufacturer to make, advertise, promote, and sell his ranges .- H. W. Daniels.

4884. Merenda, Peter F., & Clarke, Walter V. (Walter V. Clarke Associates, Inc.) Activity Vector Analysis validity for life insurance salesmen. Engng. industr. Psychol., 1959, 1, 1-11.—Shortcomings in previous studies of AVA in the selection of life insurance salesmen may account for low validities reported. Evidence of a stronger relationship between individual resultant patterns and the reference pattern for successful (N = 108) than for unsuccessful (N = 414) salesmen is uncovered when the criterion period is extended. Applicants whose temperaments are incompatible with those hypothesized to be required for success in life insurance selling are practically assured of failure at the end of 3 years. However, the mere possession of these personality traits does not assure success.—C. F. Youngberg.

4885. White, Irving S. (Creative Research Associates, Chicago, Ill.) The functions of advertising in our culture. J. Marketing, 1959 (Jul), 24, 8-14.-Although advertising has classically been characterized theoretically within the framework of economic laws, the author describes the social-psychological functioning of advertising within the variables of consumer experience as an organizer and modifier of perceptual processes, which has as its purpose the structuring of consumer experiences along lines of consistent and predictable satisfactions. 3 sources of product-meaning to the potential consumer are considered: (a) the cultural definition of the product, determined throughout its history of interaction with its market by the social, biological, and psychic needs it fulfills; (b) the brand image, a relatively stable organization of percepts about a product-its cluster of meanings for that consumer; (c) direct experi-ence with the product by which the consumer evaluates it. Advertising functions in the 1st area to understand, reflect, and in most cases, to accept the cultural definition, but it may attempt to change the definition, as with tea drinking or filter cigarettes. In the 2nd area its function is to differentiate one brand from the others, creating strong value systems associated with the brand. In the 3rd area the job is to supply the expectations, the terms to be used in evaluating the product, to set up a "self-fulfilling prophesy."—H. W. Daniels.

PROFESSIONS

4886. Distefano, M. K., Jr., & Bass, Bernard M. (Louisiana State U.) Prediction of an ultimate criterion of success as a lawyer. J. appl. Psychol., 1959 (Feb.), 43, 40-41.—The demonstrated legal ability of 16 lawyers 5 years out of law school was rated by court judges living in the area in which the lawyers practiced. Those highly judged had scored significantly higher on the Law School Admission Test and had higher prelaw grades.—M. York.

4887. Goldberg, Lewis Robert. (U. Michigan) Personality development and vocational choice: A study of therapists, academicians, and administrators in clinical psychology. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Jun), 19, 3363-3364.—Abstract.

4888. Simpson, Richard L., & Simpson, Ida Harper. (U. North Carolina) The psychiatric attendant: Development of an occupational self-image in a low-status occupation. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1959 (Jun), 24, 389-392.—The method of maintaining job satisfaction and self esteem among psychiatric aides.—G. Frank.

MILITARY

4889. Foreman, Paul B. (U. Alabama) Buchenwald and modern prisoner-of-war detention policy. Soc. Forces, 1959 (May), 37, 289-298.—Concentration camp data can serve as a source for critically evaluating current issues, e.g., prisoner-of-war detention policy. The author wonders whether they have disclosed "better survival guides than cant of the level of 'I will make every effort to escape and to aid others to escape.'" 29 refs.—A. R. Howard.

4890. Fried, Charles. A study on the effects of continuous wave jamming on the detection of antiaircraft operations center symbols. USA Ord. Hum. Engng. Lab. tech. Memo., 1959, No. 59-9. (Proj. No. TB1-1000) iv, 27 p.—Detection time was studied for 4 geometric shapes, considered for adoption as antiaircraft operations center symbols, that were exposed to 3 degrees of simulated continuous wave jamming. The shapes studied were the circle, cross, half circle, and cross-within-circle. Their diameters remained constant at 5/16". The shapes were generated electronically on a planned position indicator display. Detection time increased for all 4 symbols as the intensity of continuous wave jamming increased, but this increase was not significant for the increase from the no noise to the mild noise level. All symbols, except for the cross, had approximately the same detection time for each of the 3 noise levels. Any differences were not significant. The number of errors made by the S were small and did not show any trend. The significantly lower detection time for the cross at all noise levels is discussed.-Author ab-

4891. Grimak, L. P. Peproduktsiia ėmotsional'nykh sostoianii parashiutista v gipnoze. [Repro-

duction of emotional states of a parachutist under hypnosis.] Vop. Psikhol., 1959, 5(3), 139-142.—The emotional states of 5 parachutists were simulated under hypnosis, thereby enabling study of "cardiovascular reaction and neurological changes" during all stages of the parachute jump. The observed "emotional neural-vascular reaction" is characterized by heightened arterial blood pressure and quickening of pulse and respiration. As soon as the parachutist "leaves the aircraft" and the parachute "opens," all recorded indices tend to decrease though they remain above the initial values even after landing.—I. D. London.

4892. Howell, William C., & Briggs, George E. The effects of visual noise and locus of perturbation on tracking performance. J. exp. Psychol., 1959 (Aug.), 58, 166-173.—24 Ss each tracked 4 consecutive 65-sec. trials under 28 combinations of visual noise magnitude, locus of perturbation, and input complexity. Error increased in proportion to the magnitude of visual noise, and the over-all levels of tracking error were lower for the simple input compared to the more complex course. "... degradation of visually displayed information in a continuous control task will have a differential effect on performance depending on the locus of such degradation."—I. Arbit.

4893. Kidd, J. S. (Ohio State U.) A comparison of one-, two-, and three-man control units under various conditions of traffic input rate. USAF WADC tech. Rep., 1959 (Jun), No. 59-104. iv, 18 p .- "The performance of various sized patternfeeder approach control teams was compared under three conditions of input load in a simulated air traffic control situation. Conditions in which either one, two or three men operated the system were compared. Input loads were 90 sec., 60 sec., or 30 sec. average interval between aircrafe arrivals." 9 undergraduates each trained for at least 6 months in the laboratory as controllers participated in a total of 54 problems. "Results indicated a consistent decrement in performance as a function of increased input load. Crew augmentation led to only moderate faciliatation of performance when the input load to the system was held constant and the number of controllers was increased. When input load was increased proportionately to the size of the control unit, there was a marked decline in system performance. It was concluded that simple crew augmentation imposes coordination demands that interfere with primary task activities. Maximum autonomy of system operators was recommended." 20 refs.-M. B. Mitchell.

4894. Meehan, John P., & Jacobs, Howard I. (U. Southern California) Relation of several physiological parameters to positive g tolerance. USAF WADC tech. Rep., 1959(Jan), No. 58-665. iii, 11 p.—Blood pressure, blood volume, and physical condition as measured by both the Harvard Step Test and a physical fitness test all failed to correlate significantly with tolerance to positive acceleration. Neither a month of enforced rest nor a month of supervised physical training changed the g tolerance significantly.—M. B. Mitchell.

4895. Miller, Elmo Everett. (U. Minnesota) Transfer effects of special training upon pre-solo flight training. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3385-3386.—Abstract.

4896. Sinaiko, H. Wallace, & Cartwright, Glen P. (U. Illinois) Careful: A pilot study of the effects of heavy target load on human and automatic decision makers. Coordinated sci. lab. Rep., 1959, No. R-115. 35 p.-An experiment was done to test the hypothesis that very heavy target loads would adversely affect a human tactical decision-maker while the same loads would not degrade the performance of an automatic system. The experiment was done in the context of a naval air defense game using 2 conditions of target load (37 or 60 targets per 30-minute run), and 3 levels of automaticity (a fully automatic system programmed to play the game without human intervention, a similar mode with a human S present and able to intervene in various ways, and a mode in which the man was required to make all key decisions). The Illiac computer was used as the principal decision-maker under the autuomatic modes. Results of the 24-run experiment (4 runs under each unique condition) did not support the hypothesis and, in fact, showed that the least automatic system was

most efficient in terms of several criteria. Other implications of the study for designers of similar systems are discussed.—Author abstract.

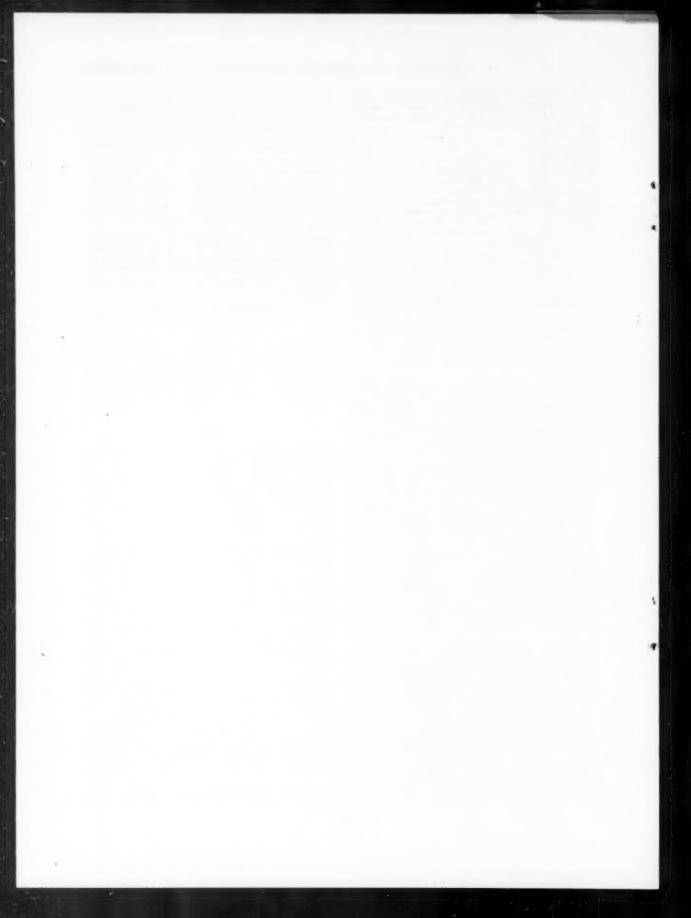
4897. Tresselt, M. E. (New York U.) Pursuitrotor performance as a function of background and rest interval. J. psychol. Stud., 1959, 11, 18-21.

—The study had 2 aims: to ascertain the effect of: different target backgrounds on rotary pursuit performance; and different rest intervals, namely 5-second, 30-second, and 1-minute. In general, the 1-minute rest interval and the target on the white portion of a black and white spiral background gave superior performance.—M. S. Maysmer.

4898. Wachsler, Robert Allen. (Ohio State U.) The effects of radius of arc of turn size, speed, turn rate, and angle of turn upon the accuracy of a turn onto a runway in a simulated air traffic control task. Dissertation Abstr., 1959 (Jun), 19, 3389.

—Abstract.

(See also Abstract 3632)



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